The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1884—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GONE!

HAS TWO WEEKS OF

LLOYD'S

REAL, ACTUAL, ABSOLUTE

Clearing-Out Sale

OF

Winter Goods.

AND GONE

Has the bulk of the stock. That the balance may swiftly follow we announce for next week

The Most Interesting Bargains Yet!

Beginning Tomorrow at Nine.

Will offer unreservedly the entire balance of stock, about 1,200 yards, of THE POPULAR WASH DRESS GOODS,

THE COCHECO BROCADES,

A Heavy, Handsome Cloth, 7-8 of a yard wide, printed on a brocaded surface, all beautiful, rich patterns, latest colorings, not a bad style in lot, not one but all strictly choice, regular price 16c per yard; but to clear it completely out will offer entire lot, absolutely every yard, every inch,

At Only 7 3-4 Cents per Yard.

Also entire balance of stock of

The Famous Cocheco Cordurette,

A still better cloth, also of exquisite patterns, regular price 20c per yard, but that price cut plumb in two; tomorrow's prices

Only 10c per Yard.

The balance of $1.50 Silk Velvets at 63c.
The balance of $1.75 Silk Velvets at 89c.
The balance of $2.00 and $2.25 Silk Velvets at $1.07. Price made to clear 'em out, for this is an absolute clearing-out sale.
Black Silk Ribbons, 4½ inches wide, richly brocaded, 19c a yard; worth 80c.
Infants' Fine Wool Hose, sizes 4 to 5, seamless, 15c a pair; worth 30c.
Children's Cashmere Ribbed Hose, the farfamed C. & G., sizes 5 to 6½, 39c per pair.
A hugely large lot of Ladies' Cashmere and Silk Mixed Hose, of the kind the best on earth, regular values from $1.25 to $2.00 per pair,

Lloyd's Clearing-Out Price, 69c.

Not Bought a Cloak Yet?

Waiting for prices to break? Wait no longer! Buy now! The time has come!

LLOYD'S Prices on Cloaks

Tomorrow and next week down to the lowest notch; they'll get no lower.
Black Cloth Dolmans, 48 in. long, trimmed with fur all around, $2.49.
Black Diagonal Dolmans, $4.89.
Dove and Slate Colored (the coming colors for spring), Russian Circulars, trimmed with two rows of Astrachan down the front, collars to match, $11.00; worth $20.00.
Radzimir Silk Russian Circulars, Quilted Linings, Russian Hare Trimmed, $20.00; worth $37.50.
Black Radzimir Silk Dolmans, Quilted Silk Lining, $22.00; worth $40.00.

LLOYD'S,

142 & 144 State-st.

SHOES

AT AN

Immense Sacrifice

AT THE

BEE-HIVE,

STATE-ST.,

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance.)

Having Secured Three

BANKRUPT

Stocks of Shoes at our own figures, we are enabled to sell this week

SHOES

At less than half the Usual Shoe-Store Prices.

Every Pair Warranted.

50 doz. Felt Slippers for Men, Boys, Ladies, Misses, and Children at 29 cts. per pair; fully worth 75 cts. per pair.

75 doz. Ladies' Cloth Bals, wool-lined, at 63 cts. per pair; worth $1.50.

200 doz. Misses' Goat and Kid Side-Lace Shoes at 95 cts. per pair; worth $2.00.

90 doz. Ladies' Kid Button French Fly, worked button-holes (the celebrated make of C. M. Henderson in this city), at $1.95 per pair; regular price $4.00.

90 doz. Ladies' Goat and Kid Button Shoes at $1.39 per pair.

75 doz. Ladies' Kid Button Hand-Sewed Shoes, Shoe Store price $5.00, our price $3.43 per pair.

45 doz. pairs of the Finest Ready-Made Ladies' Shoes manufactured, Real French Kid and Kangaroo Hand-Sewed, sold everywhere at $7.00; our price $4.73 per pair.

Alaskas and Arctics

FOR

Men, Ladies, and Misses,

From 39 cts. upwards.

REDUCTION

IN

WINTER GOODS

BEYOND COMPETITION.

Children's Cloaks,

Sizes from 4 to 16 years, at $1.75 each.

Boys' Overcoats

At $1.75 each.

200 doz. All-Wool Men's Scarlet Ribbed Shirts reduced from $1.25 to 69 cts. each.

250 doz. Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Drawers, all wool, at 75 cts. each.

Children's Knitted Drawer Leggins at 39 cts. per pair (former price $1.00.)

Children's Knitted Hoods at 19 cts. each.

Misses' School Hoods at 39 cts. each,

Ladies' Knitted Hoods, large size, at 59 cts. each.

All our Dollar Felt Skirts reduced to 50 cts. each.

FOR THE

OPERA SEASON

Kid Gloves,
Silk Flowers,
Elegant Corsages,
Real Lace Neckwear,
Opera Bonnets,
Jewelry for the Hair and Dress
(Rhine Stones in Sterling Silver a Specialty).

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.,

174 & 176 State-st.

LEADING

MILLINERY

Establishment in the Northwest.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.

THIS WEEK!

IMMENSE SALE OF DAMAGED

Linens, Crashes, Hosiery, Hdkfs., Underwear, Etc.,

FROM THE GREAT

Farwell Block Fire

DEC. 1st.

We will offer for this week the following

ASTONISHING BARGAINS:

369 doz. Gents' All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.25 each when new; our price 35c each.

100 doz. Gents' Moleskin Shirts, warranted to outwear any Shirts made and worth $1.25 when new; our price 50c each.

200 doz. Gents' Col'd Merino Shirts and Drawers at 25c each; worth 50c.

200 rolls Crash, worth 7c when new; our price 3c per yard.

8-4 All-Linen Table Cloths at $1.25 each; worth $3.50.

600 pcs. of the Best Standard Prints at 3c per yard.

All of the Above Goods are Damaged by Water Only.

200 pcs. Assorted Silks and Satins in all shades, worth from 60c to $1.25 per yard; our price 48c per yard. These Silks and Satins are Perfect Goods.

123 pcs. Brocaded Dress Goods, in all shades, at 8c per yard, worth 15c per yard.

In our Cloak and Suit Department we offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c., reduced to half value to make room for Spring Stock.

Bargains in all our Departments.

BANKRUPT STORE CASINO

On Second Floor,

Free Entertainments.

MR. & MRS. MITE,

Smallest Married Midgets Living.

LANDON MIDDLECOFF, the Kentucky Giant, age 19 years, and 7 feet 6 inches high.

Also first appearance in Chicago of the celebrated

BRAND FAMILY.

Prof. J. M. BRAND and WIFE.
MONIE, 14 years of age, Solo B b Cornet.
GEORGE, 13 years of age, Solo E b Cornet.
MAUDE, 11 years of age, 1st Alto.
OLLIE, 9 years of age, 2d Alto.
Master HARRY, 4 years old, Bass Drum.
FRANK WOODS, the famous Ventriloquist, and his Troupe of Eduoated Dogs.
RHODA the Mystery, etc.

Ladies and Gents, bring the Children. Everybody welcome. Call early and avoid the rush.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.

S. SHIREK.

TO RENT

FOR

Manufacturing or Storage Purposes,

With R. R. Facilities and Steam Power.

The substantially built and splendidly lighted brick building, 150x200 feet on S. W. cor. of Eighteenth-st. and Stewart-av.

Is lighted on three sides, has steam and hydraulic engines, large elevator, office, &c., and is well adapted for planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory, storage or provisions, or for any large manufacturing business. Will be rented for term of years cheap as a whole, or will divide up for one or more tenants. Apply to

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR RENT!

272 East Madison-st

Four-story and basement building. 22x90. Possession at once.

D. E. McCONKEY, 95 Fifth-av.

FOR RENT.

145 STATE-ST.

Four-story and basement store, 20x140.

JONATHAN CLARK, 21 Third-av.

Real Estate for Sale.

Four Lots left on the east side of Winchester-av., between Van Buren and Jackson-sts., for $65 a front foot. Also lots on Van Buren-st., between Lincoln-st. and Winchester-av., north and south front, for $85 and $90 a front foot.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

ONTARIO-ST. RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

The 3-story basement and attic residences No. 382, 384, and 386 Ontario-st., just completed. These houses have been carefully built, finished in hard wood, with all modern conveniences, and no expense spared to make them very desirable. Price, $16,000 each.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

WAUKESHA

WATER. CLEAR AS CRYSTAL, DELIVERED AT

10 CTS. A GALLON.

Agency.....175 Wabash-av.

TEETH $5 to $ VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING, LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalised air. Perfectly safe. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Texas-Pacific Huntington Talks Freely with One of Those "Infernal Interviewers."

The Time for Ratifying the Mexican Treaty to Be Extended Some Months.

Debate on the Fitz John Porter Case—American Pork—Mr. Keifer's Statement.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

HE THINKS HIS LETTERS WERE PRETTY GOOD READING, AND WILL LET "OTHER FELLOWS" LOBBY AGAINST THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—C. P. Huntington, before leaving for New York, said this: "What about the Texas Pacific grant? Oh, we shall keep that. I have the opinion of four of the ablest lawyers in the country, and they say the land is ours by law, and nobody can take it from us without paying us for it."

"Then I understand that if Congress declares the grant forfeited you will appeal to the courts?"

"We shall, and it will be a very bad thing for those Territories if Congress declares that grant forfeited, for the courts will keep all that land tied up for twenty years while we are fighting it."

"Do you think the bill will pay?"

"Not if these legislators stop to think about it. The country isn't ready yet to override all vested rights. The equities are all with us, and the law is with us. We've earned that grant. It was made to the Texas Pacific Company or its assigns on condition that it build a road over a certain line in a certain time. We are the assigns of the Texas Pacific; we've built the road over that line, and we've built it within the specified time. To be sure, they say that I said I would build the road without any grant, but that makes no difference. The Government didn't accept any such proposition from me. If the Government had told me to go on and build the road without any grant, and had brought me a contract, perhaps I would have signed it—and perhaps I wouldn't. What I said I could or would do has nothing to do with the matter. You can't make a trade without there are two parties to it, can you? There is no equitable reason, no just reason, no financial reason for trying to forfeit that grant. There isn't any political reason for doing it, except, maybe, in some very small kind of politics."

"Don't you think the publication of those letters of yours will have a bad effect upon Congress and make the passage of a bill forfeiting your grant more possible?"

"I don't believe it. At any rate there was nothing in those letters that I want to take back or apologize for. They were the reflex of the day. If I were to write them now I should speak differently of some men, because I know them better now than I did then. But I don't want to change a word in them. They were the reflex of that day, and expressed my feeling at that time, and I think there are some pretty good things in them."

Mr. Huntington's face took on a very cheerful, not to say merry, expression as he continued: "Four men came to me about those letters at different times before they were published. They said they were friends of mine; that Thornton had the letters, and they thought they could get them. I told these men that it would be a good idea for them to get the letters. They said it would cost something, they supposed. I said I thought they could make something out of them, even if they had to pay something for them. They were good, spicy letters, and probably somebody would like to buy them. Then these friends of mine got closer to me and explained that I was to buy them. 'The devil,' I said, 'what do I want of the letters?' Why, I wrote them. I know what's in them. Let some fellow that hasn't read them buy them. There's lots of good things, lots of spice in them.'"

Then Mr. Huntington said, more seriously: "No, I don't believe those letters have done me any hurt. I rather think they will do me good on the rebound. I have had a dozen letters about them already from men in California, not exactly friends of mine, but men whom I know, who say there are many good things in the letters."

"Do you think, Mr. Huntington, that this Congress will pass an inter-State commerce bill?"

"I hardly think it will. I don't believe that the people of this country seriously intend to take the control of property away from its ownership. You see where that would end? After a time there would be no ownership. I think a man ought to own his railroad property like other property. He ought to own it, subject, of course, to taxation and to such police regulations as the States may fix upon. But not different from other property. We are willing to pay taxes, but we want to pay them just as we do on other property. They tax railroads differently from other property in California, and therefore we have refused to pay, and they have sued us. It's all done under the Constitution and laws passed when the State was in the control of the Granger—no, not the Granger, but the Communist—the hoodlum government. No, sir; I don't think this Nation will take control from ownership."

"You and your associates will take a hand in the discussion of the subject, I suppose?"

"I don't think I shall. I have been fighting here in Washington for twenty years now, and when the inter-State commerce business came up I said I should stand aside and let the fighting be done by some of the other fellows, who have dollars in interest where I have mills. Let the Pennsylvania, for instance, or the New York Central do some fighting. Why, the New York Central does more business in a day than the Central Pacific does in a week. It is more interested than we."

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

BEATEN BECAUSE OF THE FREE TOBACCO CLAUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—There are still some doubts as to the position of the Mexican treaty. Its opponents claim that it is dead beyond question, and that when a motion shall be made in executive session Monday, if one shall be held, to vote upon the motion to reconsider which was entered, the point will be made that no treaty is before the Senate, on the ground that the protocol will then be inoperative by limitation, the time expiring tomorrow. To this it is probable that two answers will be made—first, that Sunday is not a legislative day, and that the limitation is not complete until Monday at midnight; second, that the Mexican Minister in Washington has been empowered by his Government to extend the time within which the ratification can be made, if desirable, for six months, and that our Secretary of State and the President, acting under the amendment adopted in the Senate yesterday, have already signed a protocol making this extension. Whether or not such an arrangement has been made, the authorities are not at present inclined to state. The opponents of the treaty, moreover, say that they had two more votes yesterday which they could have thrown against it had it been necessary to defeat it. The supporters of the treaty say that it could be easily ratified if it did not include tobacco. Free tobacco is secured for it the opposition of the West Virginia, the Virginia, and the Connecticut Senators.

EXTENDING THE TIME.

It is stated tonight that the Mexican Minister and Secretary of State had a conference today, during which they agreed to sign a protocol to the proposed Mexican reciprocity treaty which was defeated in the Senate yesterday, by which the time for the ratification was extended to May 20 next. It is thought by the Mexican Minister that by that time the Senate will change its vote of yesterday and conclude to ratify it.

GREAT BLUNDER—THE TREATY'S FAILURE BY ONE VOTE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Associated Press Report.]—The Senate in executive session rejected the Mexican treaty. A motion was made to reconsider, pending which the Senate adjourned until Monday. Beyond these facts reports in regard to the matter are contradictory. Some confusion seems to exist in the minds of Senators themselves in respect to certain features of the proceedings. Careful inquiry gives warrant for the belief that the following is substantially a correct statement of the course of events. Several amendments were proposed to the treaty, the most important being one to add cotton fabrics to the list of exportable articles; another extending for ratification the treaty to four months. All were defeated except the last mentioned, which was adopted by a majority vote. Senators Aldrich, Jones of Florida, Conger, and Hawley made speeches against the treaty, and Saulsbury and Lapham in favor. At 4 o'clock the debate ended and a vote was taken. It is understood thirty-nine Senators voted for ratification and twenty against, the affirmative vote being one less than two-thirds, necessary to ratification. Before the result was announced Senator Morgan, who voted for ratification, changed his vote in order to enter a motion to reconsider, leaving the vote 38 to 21. A motion made to adjourn until Monday was lost. Senator Morgan made a motion to reconsider. Shortly after a second motion to adjourn until Monday was carried.

It is said, in view of the possibility of failure on the part of the Senate to reach a point of final action before next Sunday, some negotiations had taken place between the Mexican Minister and the representatives of the United States looking to an extension of time and an affirmative understanding reached. The opinion prevails, however, that the action of today is final; that the vote to extend the time for consideration has no validity, inasmuch as it requires the concurrence of the Mexican Government; and a motion to reconsider is inoperative by reason that the Senate will not again be in session until the time for ratification according to the terms of the original treaty has expired.

The following is believed to be a correct statement of the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Bayard,	Garland,	Manderson,
Beck,	George,	Maxey,
Blair,	Harris,	Miller (Cal.),
Bowen,	Harrison,	Miller (N.Y.),
Cameron (Wis.),	Hill,	Morgan,
Cockrell,	Hoar,	Pendleton,
Coke,	Ingalls,	Plumb,
Colquitt,	Jackson,	Pugh,
Cullom,	Jones (Nev.),	Saulsbury,
Dawes,	Lapham,	Sawyer,
Dolph,	Logan,	Slater,
Edmunds,	McMillan,	Vest,
Frye,	McPherson,	Wilson—39.

NAYS.

Aldrich,	Hawley,	Palmer,
Brown,	Jonas,	Pike,
Butler,	Jones (Fla.),	Platt,
Call,	Kenna,	Riddleberger,
Conger,	Mahone,	Vance,
Gibson,	Mitchell,	Van Wyck—20.
Hale,	Morrill,	

ANOTHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—There is one chance yet for the Mexican treaty—the motion to reconsider the vote by which it failed, but was not acted on, and pending it the Senate adjourned until Monday. Mr. Romero was busy last night preparing for such a contingency, and a new treaty has been made and signed to extend the period during which the reciprocity treaty may hang awaiting ratification. It is supplementary to the treaty, and will be before the Senate Monday at the will of the majority. It will be taken up and the real battle will be waged over it. If it should be ratified, inasmuch as it was signed before the other expired, it will make the reciprocal treaty good until May 20.

The friends of the commercial treaty propose to push the matter of opening the Senate doors. It is well known that certain Senators who voted against ratification did so with reference entirely to their personal business. One of them, for example, is a sugar-planter, and others are said to be interested in leaf-tobacco. With the eye of the public upon them these gentlemen would hesitate to throw away the opportunity of the generation to get over the tariff barriers of Mexico for their own benefit. With only the lack of a single vote it is believed that the admission of daylight in the Chamber will carry the matter through on its merits as a public measure. As a majority can do anything with it except ratify it, it is believed that whenever the argument proceeds again it will not be confidential.

SENATOR MILLER, OF CALIFORNIA,

made the chief argument of the last two hours' discussion of the matter. He set forth that the advantages of the arrangement were very largely in favor of the United States. It was the price Mexico was willing to pay to insure for all time to come our good will and close alliance. She offered us a favor. She would put in our hands a monopoly of certain branches of trade which were now absolutely controlled by Germany and Great Britain. The treaty was important to us because it extended practically our coasting trade, which was very large, not having sufficient depletion like our foreign trade. It makes every port American from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Yucatan, and from Puget Sound to Tehuantepec. It opened to our great packing-houses a free market with 10,000,000 open mouths to feed. It would light anew our smoldering furnaces by furnishing a new demand for steel rails for all the roads which will soon be built back and forth across Mexico. It was no argument against it as a public measure to say it interfered with our sugar fields. If it were true we had better pay Louisiana a bounty on her product and open wide the doors of Mexico. Even if the arrangement should run long enough to stimulate sugar-growing, as it did not, Americans would be the beneficiaries because our capital would redeem the jungles and express the juice from the cane. He could understand how Cuba, or rather Spain, might be uneasy about it, but there was nothing to alarm the people of the United States. If it shouldn't prove to be a good thing it would not be renewed. It was only facetious to say that it would encourage smuggling, because all of the articles it admitted free would have to pay a higher duty to get into Mexico from any other continent than into the United States direct. It had been said the treaty would benefit the railroads crossing the border. That was true; but in the same way it would benefit those on this side of the Rio Grande by increasing tonnage of freight both ways. It was a narrow objection to say the treaty should not be ratified because it benefited some one. It was made for that purpose. It was idle to say it was a dangerous beginning of a universal free-trade policy, because the United States was able now to do what it liked for its own profit. It was no longer a child among nations, but had reached it maturity. It was time to let the world see that we would do at any time what was to our advantage, without reference to whether or not it pleased England, Germany, or Spain. If treaties like this should prove unprofitable the country would soon find it out, and we would have no more of them. There was no danger of fastening anything bad upon us.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

THE ARGUMENTS ON ONE SIDE AND THE VOTES ON THE OTHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Although today's session of the House was for debate only, unusual interest was manifested, and the galleries were filled. Most of the prominent Democratic members had gone to Philadelphia to attend the Commonwealth Club's dinner, but there were many Republicans present. Col. Cutcheon, of Michigan, who served through the War in the Potomac army as an officer of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and who was in 1865 breveted Brigadier-General for conspicuous gallantry, made a speech which elicited many rounds of applause on the Republican side. He was severe on Gen. Grant, saying that while President Grant never became convinced of Porter's innocence and refused to take any action for his relief until in 1881, when, with an oppositice majority in Congress, a bill for the placing of U. S. Grant's name on the retired list was pending, a great light broke in on his mind—a light as strong as that which overcame Saul on his way to Damascus.

Mr. Greenleaf, a Democrat, of New York, who was an officer in a Massachusetts regiment and served under Banks in the Department of the Gulf, defended Porter. Gen. Browne, of Indiana, opposed the bill, dwelling especially on Porter's failure to march promptly in obedience to Pope's order, and on his inexcusable and inexplicable failure to put his troops into the fight on the critical day.

Mr. McAdoo, a young Irishman from New Jersey, made a stirring Irish speech in favor of Porter. Judge Taylor, of Ohio, Garfield's successor, spoke in opposition to the bill. Thus far the opponents of the measure have had altogether the best of the argument, but the result is a foregone conclusion.

Among Gen. Garfield's completed manuscript now in possession of his executors is a finished speech on the Fitz John Porter case, reviewing the action of the court-martial which condemned him, of which Garfield was a member. The manuscript has revisions in Garfield's own hand, and is said by a gentleman who read it only yesterday to be the most conclusive argument ever prepared to prove Porter's guilt. The speech would require about an hour for delivery. It was prepared the winter before he became President, and is of itself a sufficient answer to the statement of Porter's friends that Garfield had changed his mind.

AMERICAN PORK.

THE RETALIATORY MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The situation in the House Commerce Committee on the subject of American pork is this: Two propositions have been made—one to give the President discretionary power to prohibit importations from foreign countries on sanitary grounds, the other to give him power absolutely to prohibit importations as a retaliatory measure. A number of the members of the Commerce Committee prefer the latter course as being the more manly. Said one of these members: "We do not propose to prohibit importations because of adulteration. Nobody believes in such a purpose. That is the pretense of the European Governments now as to our pork products. It is not desirable to compel the President to secure the testimony of a board of scientists to declare certain wines or silks deleterious to the public health on account of adulteration or dyestuffs. The manly way is to strike from the shoulder and authorize the President to prohibit importations on no other ground than that our products are excluded."

Meanwhile the committee preferred to wait until the correspondence could be received from the State Department, as it would be embarrassing to present a report to the House and be askee questions as to the nature of that correspondence when the correspondence itself was not at hand.

KEIFER.

SERIOUS BUT VAGUE CHARGES AGAINST JOURNALISTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Ex-Speaker Keifer was brought before a sub-committee of the Committee on Accounts today to answer whether on the last day of the last Congress he dismissed any employés of the House and appointed others in their stead who rendered no services. Mr. Keifer replied that no such thing had been done. When asked specially about the appointment of his nephew to a place at $5,000 a year, which that gentleman has since held, drawing pay regularly and rendering no service, Mr. Keifer replied that he appointed him to a vacancy caused by the resignation of Tyson, one of the official stenographers of committees, which resignation was tendered March 3 in pursuance of an understanding between Tyson and himself. Mr. Keifer said that the reason why the newspapers had attacked him in regard to that matter was that a clique of correspondents were mad because he had defeated a bill which they had attempted to lobby through the House. He said to a TRIBUNE correspondent today that he had letters from certain correspondents on that subject. He was asked to name the bill and the correspondents. He declined to give any information except to say that it was a private bill. If what Keifer says is true it follows that certain correspondent whom he does not name violated a rule of the House which forbids the issue of a card of admission to the press gallery to any one who is interested in legislation, and every correspondent before he secures a card certifies over his signature that he is not, and will not become, personally interested in any measure during the session. If any correspondent did write to Keifer seeking to influence him for or against any private bill pending in the House, or if he knew that any correspondent had lobbied to secure the passage of any bill, it was his plain duty as Speaker of the House to cancel the privilege which he had himself issued. His charge is a broad one, and by refusing to name any correspondent he attempts to asperse the reputation of all. His statement will not be believed unless he shall produce proofs.

PENSIONS.

A PLAN TO PAY THEM AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The House Appropriations Committee have under consideration the practicability of abolishing the system of pension agencies and of paying pensioners from the Treasury at Washington, in the same way that bondholders receive their interest, by check. The partial estimates which have been made, it is claimed, show that the Government could save $100,000 annually without any injury to the pensioner. An extra appropriation of $40,000, it is estimated, would be all that would be necessary to give the additional clerical force in the Treasurer's office needed to keep the books and to prepare the checks. The rolls from which pension agents now pay are all kept in Washington, and it is the opinion that all the work might as well be done here. The subject was investigated in detail by Secretary Schurz at the time he consolidated the fifty-two pension agencies without having given any previous notice of his intention.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

"HE HAS TRIED TO DO RIGHT."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Richard Merrick, of star-route counsel, said tonight: "Mr. Springer's committee is proceeding to show that Brewster is a great reformer. They have already proved that he was making a thorough investigation of all the Marshals' offices of the country, with a view to correcting abuses, and they will find that his whole administration has been characterized by a desire for reform. They won't find anything wrong about Brewster. He has tried to do right."

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

MARY WILL GET HER LICENSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Congressman Kellogg, of Louisiana, in whose State Mrs. Mary Miller made application for a license as master of a steamboat, argued her right before the Solicitor of the Treasury today. The Solicitor acknowledged that there was no law to prevent her holding a license, and so decided. Secretary Folger will order her license issued next week.

LAND GRANT SURVEYS.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroads will soon report a bill compelling all land-grant roads to pay the costs of surveying and selecting the lands given in aid of construction.

APPROVED.

The President has approved the act making an appropriation of $1,000,000 for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi River.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Senate was not in session today.

HOUSE.

The debate on the Fitz John Porter bill was continued. Mr. Catcheon, a member of the minority of the Committee on Military Affairs, said it was embarrassing to stand and hear the opinions of military men so distinguished as the gentlemen from California and New York (Boseerans and Slocum) and to differ from them in regard to a military matter, but the embarrassment disappeared when he remembered that the principal question in the case was not a matter of military strategy but the sifting of facts and law. The country had drifted away from the stern realities of the period of war into a period of profound peace, and the further they got away from the period of war the stronger became the sway of sympathy with the weaker dictates of reason. It was not for this House, sitting as an august tribunal, to be swayed by feelings of sympathy.

Passing on to give a brief outline of the events which led to Porter's dismissal, Mr. Cutcheon said Porter's action could only be explained by his hatred of Gen. Pope. When his country cried, "Fitz John Porter, this way," he thought it was the voice of Pope and not his country, and refused to go. If there ever was a time when a man's country called for him, when the destiny of the Republic hung trembling in the balance, it was the 27th of August, 1862. If ever there was a time when a military leader had need to feel the pulses of his subordinate officers beat in unison it was the 27th of August, 1862, when Porter disobeyed orders. Two reasons were assigned for not doing so—that the night was dark and the road bad, and Porter could not march that night; but Stonewall Jackson marched with his entire corps. Lee marched that night, but this brilliant leader of the army could not march, because, forsooth, it was dark. He went on to describe the battle of the 29th of August; he pictured Porter lying under the trees of Bethel Church without making an attempt to aid his comrades in arms because there was a little pine brush in the way. The Bethlehemic song seemed to have fallen upon Porter's corps that day, "Peace on earth," and good will to the other side. During the battle of Aug. 29 where was Porter? Reclining under the trees two and a half miles from the front. Where was the finest corps in the army? Gone into camp for the night. Cowardice was no excuse, for Porter had shown he was a brave man; ignorance was no excuse, for he was a trained soldier. He had not the excuse of not knowing the will of his commander, for the order was explicit. Already clemency had been exercised towards Fitz John Porter. His disabilities had been removed, and he stood a free American citizen. Mercy to him was cruelty to thousands. A century ago Admiral Bayne, of the English navy, disobeyed the order to take his ship into action. He was tried, convicted, and shot to death for that disobedience, and from that day to this no English officer had ever refused to take ship into action when ordered by his superior. [Applause on the Republican side.] Were Gen. Garfield alive this bill would not be here. It would never receive his signature. But Garfield was dead and the bill was here. He expected it would be passed by the aid of the votes of men who fought against the Union. But in the name of the brave men who died on the bloody field that August evening, crushed by the very troops Porter should have engaged, in the name of their widows and orphans, in the name of the wronged country, he protested against the bill. [Applause on the Republican side.] He honored the gentleman from New York (Mr. Slocum) for his devotion to a life-long friend, but this hour should be given to law and justice, and not to sympathy or tears, except tears for the brave men who perished through Porter's insubordination. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Slocum—I understood the gentleman said that if Garfield was living this bill would not be here. If he will refer to House report 144, second session of the Forty-third Congress, he will find that James A. Garfield was the father of this bill. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Send for your report. This bill was brought here by Garfield himself, and the official records of Congress show it.

Mr. Calkins—The gentleman refers to the commission.

Mr. Slocum—I refer to this. I say James A. Garfield introduced a resolution appointing this board [jeers, laughter, and cries of "O!" on the Republican side], and the board was appointed pursuant to his desires, and if he was going to refuse his own bantling or his friends were going to do it let them start and do so.

Mr. Calkins—The gentleman does not aid his bill by traducing Garfield.

Mr. Slocum—I do not traduce him, but he demanded that this investigation be made.

Mr. Reed—This is a fitting addendum to the speech the gentleman made yesterday.

In reply to Mr. Slocum's remarks Mr. Cutcheon quoted from a letter from Gen. Garfield to the Hon J. D. Cox, dated Feb. 18, 1880, which stated that he was stunned by the decision of the Schofield board.

Mr. Slocum—I am no defender of James A. Garfield.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania—He does not need it.

Mr. Slocum (continuing)—I am no defender of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Calkins—I know that.

Mr. Slocum—For the first time in my life I stand on the floor to hear Republicans attack the military reputation of Gen. Grant. [Shouts of "Oh, no!" from the Republican side.] The gentleman who has just taken his seat has done it and in the most violent manner.

Mr. Cutcheon—No man, living or dead, in this world or any other, holds Gen. Grants military ability higher than I do.

Mr. Slocum—If I understood the gentleman's language correctly it was an impeachment either of his integrity or his military reputation. The point I make is this: In the Forty-third Congress Gen. Garfield introduced a resolution asking the appointment of a board to investigate this case; and the board was appointed.

Mr. Reed asserted that the resolution was never agreed to and ridiculed the idea that a court could have been appointed in pursuance of it.

Mr. Slocum—Gen. Garfield introduced a resolution asking that just such a board be organized by the President and that it should make a report to Congress. What I say is that either the friends of Garfield must accept that report or repudiate the whole thing.

Mr. Calkins—On the contrary, he had such confidence in his judgment in the court-martial that he had no idea but the commission would sustain it, as it would have done if properly constituted.

Mr. Cutcheon said Garfield understood that the perpetual claim that injustice had been done Porter was in the nature of a reflection on his judgment. This was a view of the matter to be fully investigated, and he was favorable to a commission, not as committing himself to a report.

Mr. Greenleaf spoke in support of the bill, claiming that the circumstances in the case of Porter not only justified disregarding Pope's orders, but he would have been liable to censure if he had obeyed them. The old couplet,

"You can and you can't; you will and you won't.
You'll be damned if you do; you'll be damned if you don't,"

pretty closely described Porter's position the 29th of August, but like a true soldier he took the responsibility and saved his men from unnecessary slaughter. Congress should no longer delay doing an act of justice to a meritorious but much abused soldier.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, in opposing the bill said he knew the defense would find it necessary to attack the living and defame the dead, but he had not supposed that a gentleman so deservedly distinguished as a soldier as the gentleman from New York (Mr. Slocum) would assault a court-martial, a military tribunal which had been sustained for centuries by the intelligent judgment of all civilized countries. Courts-martial were the strong right arm of military power. Without them military discipline would be at an end. A court-martial was good enough for a poor soldier who slept at his post, but it seemed that a gentleman who wore epaulets should be brought before a Justice of the Peace in order that he might be rescued from the clutches of the law by a village lawyer under a writ of habeas corpus. Here Congress was called upon to overturn the solemn adjudication of the court, censure its judgment and go in the very verge of impugning its integrity, when it was safe to say that not one member in twenty had ever attempted to read the voluminous record on which the judgment was founded. He went into the history of the case, quoting the evidence and deducing therefrom the conclusion that the decision of the court-martial was just; that Porter willfully disobeyed the orders of his commanding officer. The excuses presented for his disobedience were shallow and shadowless.

Mr. McAdoo supported the bill.

Mr. Slocum said there never was such an absurdity perpetrated in any representative body as had been enacted here—for 300 gentlemen, knowing nothing about military matters, to discuss gravely a subject about which they knew nothing whatever, and never would know anything. [Laughter.] He moved that the committee rise. The last remark of Mr. Slocum was received with indignation by the Republicans, and as they were in a majority they voted down the motion to rise.

Mr. J. S. Wise asked Mr. Slocum whether his statement was in truth and fact his view of the case. He (Mr. Wise) was here an utter stranger to it, and supposed the House would be called to vote intelligently on the matter, but if the gentleman was in earnest in saying the members did not know anything about it and never would, he was disposed to vote to leave the judgment of the court-martial to stand, because it was supposed to know something about it. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Slocum said what he meant by his statement was simply that the House was composed of men who had never made a study of military matters and were incompetent to understand the question—utterly incompetent. The idea of a man standing here and talking about the effect of throwing a brigade to the left or a division to the right when ninety-nine men out of a hundred did not know whether a brigade was larger or smaller than a division! [Contemptuous laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Horr—Then why did you bring this bill in?

Mr. Slocum—We did not bring the bill here. James A. Garfield, in the Forty-third Congress, introduced the resolution that brought the bill here. He is the author of this bill. It comes from his own recommendation.

A Republican—Go on, if you can't kill this bill we can't.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, said he never thought anybody could say the members of the House were not competent individually and aggregately to dispose of the business brought before it. But that was the statement of the author of the bill, and he left it for him and the House to consider how much respect or disrespect to the House was included in those words. He knew that no collective body could arrive more surely at a just conclusion in relation to all the facts in this case than the House of Representatives. When the gentleman from New York suggested to him that he was not competent to decide the question for himself he denied it. If he could not decide it he would not make a mockery of his action and vote upon it. [Applause.]

Adjourned.

CANADIANS WHO WANT FREE TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A deputation composed of members of the Montreal Board of Trade and parties from the United States interested in the export of iron and coal waited upon the Government today with a view of having the duties on those articles removed. Sir Leonard Tilley, the Finance Minister, informed the deputation that when the United States Government removed the duty from coal and from going into that country the authorities here would be disposed to follow suit. Any action having reciprocity in view must initiate with the United States Government.

A deputation of fruit-growers also waited on the Government, asking to have fruit put on the free-list. The Finance Minister said the Government would take the matter into consideration and possibly some arrangement might be made with fruit-growing countries for an exchange of commodities.

CABLE CHRONICLES.

A Gloomy Prospect for the Various Egyptian Garrisons in the Soudan.

Prince Bismarck Desirous that Herr Lasker Shall Be Buried with Ample Ceremony.

A Hohenzollern Warning—The Parnell Party—Queen Victoria and the Late John Brown.

EGYPT.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The latest advices received from Suakin and Khartoum leave but a small ground for hope that the beleaguered garrisons will escape, as the van of El Mahdi's column is marching down the White Nile River, and is reported to have halted but a few miles from Khartoum. Col. Coetlogan, who is in command at Khartoum, has communicated with Baker Pasha and announced his intention to try to effect a march to Kassola, as the route to Berber from Khartoum is cut off by the enemy. Col. Coetlogan has asked Baker Pasha to send him assistance by the way of Massonah. Baker Pasha accordingly asked the Egyptian Government to supply a transport service in order that he might dispatch troops from Suakin to Massonah. The Government, however, refused to sanction the plan. It is reported that owing to the rapid advance of El Mahdi's troops the retreat of Col. Coetlogan, via Kassala, has been cut off, and his force is shut up in Khartoum. Hundreds of fugitives have fled from Khartoum, and have thus far reached Kassala in safety. Reinforcements of troops are leaving Cairo for Suakin, and Baker Pasha's force will be raised to 10,000 men, with some field guns and gatlings. The Government has ordered that an attempt for the relief of Sinkat be made at all hazards.

DIPLOMACY.

Lord Ampthill, the British Embassador at Berlin, has sounded Prince Bismarck upon the advisability of calling a European conference to settle the Egyptian question. Prince Bismarck is reported to have declined to favor any such movement upon the ground that the Powers could not accept the responsibility and relieve England of her blunders in Egypt.

HERR LASKER.

MORTUARY HONORS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Prince Bismarck has written a letter to Herr Levetzow, the President of the Reichstag, approving of the honors to be paid to the late Herr Lasker at his funeral in Berlin. Herr Levetzow and Burgomaster Forckenbeck have been appointed to preside over the committee having charge of the Lasker funeral ceremonies. A deputation of of the Reichstag met today to take action in the matter. At Bremen great preparations are being made for public ceremonials in honor of Herr Lasker upon the arrival of his remains from New York.

THE WHITE LADY.

A HOHENZOLLERN WARNING.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—In Berlin society circles are discussing a report that the night sentinels at the royal castle saw at midnight, Tuesday last, the traditional spirit of the "white lady" walking in the corridors of the castle. The legend is that the spirit of the Countess Orlamunde appears, warning the people of the death of the head of the Hohenzollern family.

THE GREEN ISLE.

O'DONNELL.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The brother of the late Patrick O'Donnell writes to the *United Ireland* newspaper denying the truth of the statement put into O'Donnell's mouth admitting the willful murder of Carey. The brother says that from the day O'Donnell landed in England until the execution the only persons who spoke with him were Father Fleming, his counsel, and himself. O'Donnell, he says, never varied from his assertion that the murder was not one of deliberation, but that the act was done in self-defense.

PARNELL'S PARTY.

The candidacy of Justin McCarthy Jr. for a seat in Parliament from Cork City receives the warm support of the Nationalists. Mr. Parnell has postponed his approval of it until he has had a consultation with the local leaders.

The committee of the Irish Parliamentary party, in reporting to Mr. Parnell upon the election prospect in Ireland, predicts that eighty Nationalist members of Parliament will be returned at the next election, which number will be increased to ninety if the franchise qualifications are lowered.

THE O'CONNELL MEMORIAL.

The Pope heads the subscription to build a memorial church at Daniel O'Connell's birthplace, Cahirciveen, and promises to furnish the corner-stone. The Pope speaks of his personal knowledge and pleasant recollections of O'Connell, and expresses himself as gratified in becoming the first subscriber to the erection of a National Irish monument to O'Connell.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Queen Victoria leaves England at the end of March for Darmstadt to be present at the marriage of Prince Louis of Battenberg with her granddaughter the 15th of April.

The Queen's new book, "Life in the Highlands," is expected to be published by the middle of February. It is in one volume, octavo, and and will contain eight portraits, besides many wood-cuts from drawings made by the Queen and Princess Beatrice. The book tells how John Brown became her confidant, stating that Brown was especially recommended by the Prince Consort, while the latter was dying, as a man who with unostentatious devotion would lay down his life in standing between his sovereign and all harm.

Under the order of Queen Victoria the artist Angeli has painted a life-size portrait of John Brown.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]—The Marquis of Stafford, who is heir to the Duke of Sutherland, is to marry Lady Millicent Sinclair, daughter of the Earl of Rosslin. Both families are possessors of immense wealth.

LOWELL.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, the United States Minister in London, is arranging a series of evening receptions to Americans at his house in Lowndes Square, to continue from March to November. They are to be conducted on a grand scale.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Cardinal Manning has been ill, owing to his habits of fasting. He had reduced the amount of food that he consumed daily to a minimum. His physician insisted upon his taking more nourishment, and he is now recovering.

The Pope sent a letter of felicitation to Cardinal McCloskey upon the occasion of his golden jubilee. He also sent the Cardinal a golden chalice.

GAMBLING HORRORS.

The English and American residents of Nice are renewing their efforts to suppress gambling at Monte Carlo. The newspapers at Nice record four violent deaths that have taken place within a week which were the results of gambling. A clerk of a commercial house, after losing money, committed suicide by a bullet through his brain in the street outside the gambling hell in which he suffered. Another man hanged himself on a tree behind the Hotel Londres, and a third put a bullet through his brain in the Hotel Paris. Another man who was a winner of 7,000 francs was robbed of his winnings and stabbed to death in the gardens of the Casino. The prize of 100,000 francs at the Paris Art Lottery was won by a one-franc ticket owned by a servant girl named Josephine D'Aire.

DICKENS' LETTERS.

Miss Hogarth, the surviving executrix of Charles Dickens, has taken measures to prevent the publication in England of Dickens' letters to his solicitor. Mr. Hogarth says that Mr. Dickens never intended that those letters should be published. They were presented by the solicitor as curiosities, and were bound in an album with other Dickens memorials. They were sold by the solicitor's executors with the rest of his library, they having no knowledge of their contents.

DISTINGUISHED INVALIDS.

Robert Buchanan, the author and dramatist, is recovering from his attack of gastric fever. His illness delays the publication of his new poem, "The Great Problem; or, Six Days and a Sabbath."

Sir Arthur Sullivan is recovering from his attack of neuralgia but is threatened with paralysis, and is still unable to walk.

Mr. Frederick Clay is suffering from paralysis, and there are only slight signs of his recovery. He is confined to his bed and remains speechless.

LITERATURE.

Lord Lytton's biography of his father meets with no sale in England. The price is too high, the work is bulky, and there appears to be but little English interest in the work on the great novelist.

The Macmillans announce that they have purchased the right to publish all of Tennyson's works, and next week they will issue an entirely new edition, which has been corrected throughout by the poet himself.

Herbert Spencer is writing an article entitled "The New Toryism" for the *Contemporary Review*. It is the first of a series of articles to be written by Mr. Spencer on current political topics.

The February number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains a heretofore unpublished dialog by George Henry Lewes, entitled "The New Phædo," which is intended as an introduction to a systematic exposition of philosophy.

The first part of the Philological Society's Dictionary of the English Language, which has been in preparation for twenty years, will appear the 29th inst. The text is from "A" to "Ant." The period which will be consumed in the completion of the whole work will probably be twenty years more.

Gen. "Chinese" Gordon has written a theological treatise, which will be published after its revision by Prebendary Barnes.

The sculptor Woolner's new poem, "Silenus," is announced as ready by Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Shorthouse, the author of "Inglesant," writes to the academy in defense of the quietist Molino. He says: "The mission of Molino was an apparent failure. So always is it with the finest natures. An apparent failure is the unalterable zeal of their mission, and the immortal influence they exert comes invariably from the grave."

Jules Verne has ordered the construction by a firm at Nantes of a large sailing vessel, in which he intends to make a cruise in the Antarctic Sea to collect materials for future romances.

Edmond Goncourt's new novel is called "Cheric." M. Goncourt says that it is his final work.

Mlle. Judith Gautier, daughter of Theophile Gautier, has written an Eastern romance.

Mr. Johnston, the explorer, has completed his work on the River Congo, which he has dedicated to Henry M. Stanley.

Privy-Councilor Wagner, the founder of the Berlin newspaper, *Kreuz-Zeitung*, has issued a history of the German revolutionary movement of 1848. Herr Wagner states that Prince Bismarck, although supplying racy leaders to the *Kreuz-Zeitung* nearly every day, had then a strong antipathy to the press, desiring its entire suppression. In 1848 Prince Bismarck wrote: "I not only sympathize with Caliph Omar in his efforts to destroy all books, with the single exception of the Christian Koran, but would not hesitate to complete their destruction by obliterating every possible means for the issue of new publications, for printing is the 'anti-Christ's' favorable agent in disseminating wickedness."

Marie Colombier, in a preface to the ninety-first edition of her work "Sarah Barnum," says that for the sake of Sarah Bernhardt she left her relatives, facing much calumny, and went to America at great sacrifice. Mme. Bernhardt, she says, requited her devotion by summoning her before a court for money which was not due her, and by reducing her to such straits that even her clothes were seized for debt. Mlle. Colombier denies that she betrayed the friendship of Mme. Bernhardt. "If Mme. Bernhardt," she says, "on finding the book unpleasant, had come to me alone to seek reprisals it would have been plucky, and I would have faced her, turning her comic performance into a tragedy."

THE DRAMA.

Miss Mary Anderson plays Clarice next Saturday in Gilbert's new drama, "Comedy and Tragedy." The event is looked forward to with much interest.

Miss Minnie Palmer is crowding the Strand Theatre nightly, and is the rage with the London "dudes."

Lotta maintains her success in the Marchioness. She has full houses, but they are not crowded.

M. Faure, the French baritone, is seriously ill with bronchitis.

Mme. Valda made a hit in Verdi's "Ernani" in Italian opera in Paris. She was formerly Miss Wheelock, of Boston, and is a niece of State Senator Merrill, of Massachusetts.

A drama has been produced at the Belgrade Theatre, the author of which is Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro. It is reported to be a work of merit.

Lecocq's new opera bouffe "Oiseau Bleu" has been produced in Paris. It was a partial success, and contains some charming melodies, but its general style is mediocre.

Mr. Stern, an American banker, married Mlle. Croizette, of the Théâtre Française, in Paris, Thursday.

SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., Jan. 18.—W. N. Hogan, a lawyer residing here, was found this morning in an exposed position near his home with his throat cut from ear to ear and his person partially frozen. He is not expected to live, and it is a case of suicide. Mr. Hogan was about 40 years of age, a successful lawyer, and owned considerable property, including a $20,000 farm. In August he was elected to represent Grant County in the Legislature, but shortly afterward became possessed with the idea that his mind was weakening, and made an assignment and resigned his seat in the Legislature, necessitating a special election a few weeks later. He leaves a wife and two children. No cause is known for the aberration, unless the recent loss of $26,000 by his father, Judge O. P. Hogan, in a deal in futures unbalanced his mind. Judge Hogan has represented this district in the State Senate.

A CHICAGO WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—[Special]—The jury in the case of the State against Mrs. R. Link, alias Rose Stadt, accused of stealing a diamond ring from the jewelry store of E. Wiggers the 1st of last November, came into court this evening and reported that they could not agree. They stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. Another case against her, in which she is charged with stealing a diamond ring from B. H. Stief the same day, is now resting with a jury. The trial of Mrs. Link, who comes from Chicago, has attracted a great deal of attention all over the South, as she is suspected of having operated in Atlanta and other Southern cities.

MINNIE HAUK ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Minnie Hauk, the prima donna, and her husband, Von Wartegg, were arrested today on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mme. Aubertin, the waiting-maid, who alleges that Von Wartegg had forcibly ejected her from a room. Von Wartegg said that Aubertin had been a source of much annoyance, and her conduct was so violent this morning that he found it necessary to remove her from his wife's presence. The Mayor upon hearing the explanation dismissed the case.

POLITICS.

Rumored Reconciliation of Blaine and Conkling—The Kentucky Senatorship—Payne's Record.

The Steps Being Taken to Secure the Democratic National Convention for Chicago.

Filley Seems to Be Losing His Grip in Missouri—The Broadhead-McLean Contest.

BLAINE OF MAINE.

HIS PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Hon. Malon Chance, who was a prominent politician under Hayes' Administration, says in regard to Blaine for President in 1884: "I have returned from New York, where I find many leading politicians are looking with favor on Blaine. I obtained from inside circles that Conkling and his friends are reconciled to him. Conkling is greatly pleased with the mention that is made of him in Blaine's forthcoming book. He has seen the proof and read it. He is satisfied. I am told that Blaine is the strongest man that can be nominated. Mr. Blaine in previous campaigns has made the mistake of pushing his own chances. He will not do so this time. He will not even admit that he is a candidate at all; but, I am informed, he will accept if his party sees fit to nominate him. This whole matter was talked over fully by Blaine's friends soon after he left the Cabinet. He was advised to keep quiet, and let public sentiment take its own course. It could not help but drift toward him. He is the representative of the best elements of the Republican party, and if he is able to reconcile Conkling there is nothing in his way. From what I learned in New York I am disposed to believe that he has succeeded in this."

"You have seen the report that is going around that Blaine is setting up various smaller lights for the Presidency, thinking that they will turn in at the last and go for him?"

"Yes, I saw that story. There is only this foundation in it: He is very friendly with every one, and announces that he is not a candidate himself. He is not a candidate in the sense that he was in 1876 and 1880. He will not seek the office again, but will be ready to accept it if it comes to him unsought."

Several leading Stalwarts of this city admitted that there was a movement on foot for the more perfect union of the Republican party, and said that if it was found that Blaine was the strongest Republican to nominate he would be taken. It was urged that it is much better to have Blaine for President, with the leading Stalwarts about him for a Cabinet, than to keep up the dissensions in the party until the Democrats take possession. Both Blaine and Conkling have learned wisdom in the last twenty years, and see that in union there is strength. Arthur, since he has been President, has utterly ignored Conkling, and the latter feels it, and prefers now to make a union with Blaine rather than contribute to the Arthur "boom," for if there is anything in the world that Conkling cannot forgive it is ingratitude in a man like Arthur, whom he has created. GARY.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL.

LOCAL WORK TO SECURE THE CONVENTION FOR CHICAGO—THE BUSINESS-MEN—SUB-COMMITTEES TO LOOK AFTER SPECIAL INTERESTS.

The local Democrats are doing all in their power to secure for Chicago the Democratic National Convention, and thus far they feel very much encouraged at the prospects. The National Committee meets the 22d of February, when the time and place of holding the convention will be decided upon. It is believed that the majority of the members of this committee are in favor of Chicago, and were they left to vote unreservedly that would undoubtedly be their selection. There are, however, a number of outside forces brought to bear upon the subject, and undue influences may be used to turn the tide in another direction. The Democratic business-men, and the Republicans also, have entered heart and soul into the work, and are leaving no stone unturned. Aside from the fact that Chicago is the most accessible point that could be selected, the advantage of cheapness and convenience of halls is suggested. The Republican Convention will use the Exposition Building, which will also be occupied by the musical festival; hence it will be in excellent condition for the Democratic Convention. The three could unite in the expense of fitting up, and the cost reduced one-third.

The business-men here are thoroughly in earnest, and are determined to secure the convention if it is a possible thing. Last evening the Executive Committee held a private meeting at the Palmer House, and mapped out the work to be done. The following comprise the committee:

Potter Palmer, A. F. Seeberger, O. W. Ruggles, John B. Drake, J. H. McAvoy, E. W. Munger, Asa Dowe, W. H. Kimball, W. C. D. Grannis, C. W. Brega, Joseph C. Mackin, C. B. Holmes, Charles H. McConnell, V. C. Turner, W. P. Johnson, Charles Kern, John R. Walsh, Harvey T. Weeks, Leroy Payne, Willis Howe.

Potter Palmer was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, Joseph C. Mackin Secretary, and Willis Howe Treasurer. The following sub-committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions:

Hotels and Restaurants—Kern and Munger.
Board of Trade—Dowe and Brega.
Theatres and Printing-Houses—McConnell and Mackin.
Brewers and Wholesale Liquor-Dealers—McAvoy and Kern.
Livery—Payne.
City Railways—Holmes and Weeks.
Hardware—Seeberger.
Trunk Railways—Johnson and Ruggles.
Business-men—Howe, Munger, and Kern.

It has not yet been decided who will constitute the Business-men's Committee to go to Washington, but able representatives will be found.

MISSOURI.

THE BROADHEAD-M'LEAN CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A revelation made today promises to have no little effect on the result of the Broadhead-McLean contest for a seat in Congress. Ed Butler, a blacksmith who does work for the city, is the Democratic boss of the Ninth Congressional District, the central one of the three into which St. Louis is divided. Butler aided Broadhead, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the last election. A Democratic Secretary of State gave the certificate to Broadhead by a majority of a few votes, though McLean, the Republican candidate, is generally admitted to have been the man really elected. Butler has not been satisfied with the course of Broadhead since the election, and now makes startling revelations as to the manner in which illegal votes were cast. He admits that Broadhead gave him a sum of money to be used for the best purpose; that he gave this money to his foreman, and that the foreman took men to the polls and voted them under assumed names. The foreman admits the thing. Butler asserts that Broadhead was really elected by at least 1,500 majority. The general impression in St. Louis among politicians is that McLean was elected, if not by 1,500, at least by a majority of some hundreds, and a great deal of curiosity is manifested as to what a Democratic Congress will do with the case. Dr. McLean has assurances from the fair-minded Democrati members of Congress that the case will be treated on its merits and has no doubt that he will get the seat. The Butler admission has created a stir among the politicians today.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STANNARD SAYS MR. FILLEY DOESN'T OWN THEM—ARTHUR A FAVORIT.

Ex-Congressman E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific. Speaking with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE last evening he said both political parties were badly divided in St. Louis. He did not belong to any faction; he was a Republican, but certainly not a Filley Republican. He did not believe Mr. Filley would be able to control the Missouri delegation to the Chicago Convention as he had in 1880. There was talk of rival delegations, but he was inclined to think that all differences would be settled in some way so as to have harmony and prevent a contest. Arthur, he felt certain, found the most favor with Missouri Republicans, and if the people were allowed to elect the delegates the President would have his share and a good one.

NEW YORK.

"ORGANIZING" THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The lobbyists and "statesmen" who make local politics have been very actively employed within the last few days in an effort to organize the Board of Aldermen, and it is believed by some that the deadlock which has existed since the first of the year will be broken probably at a meeting to be held Monday. This is to be accomplished by a deal between the Tammany faction and the Republicans. Last evening a conference was had of the Republican Aldermen with John Kelly, the Tammany chieftain. Mr. Kelly said that provided a Tammany President of the board was elected he had no objection to the arrangement of the committees as the Republicans suggested, and added that the Republicans could have a large share of the minor officers of the board. When the conference ended it was believed two of the Republicans had been won over by promises of committee appointments, etc., but two of the number were obstreperous and would not give in. It was thought tonight that one of them at least could be won over, which will give the Democrats three Republican members on the organization vote for a Tammany President, one Republican having been secured some days ago.

HENRY B. PAYNE.

HIS RECORD AS A MONOPOLY CHAMPION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The New York *Herald* today contains an interview with Representative Hopkins, of Pittsburg, in which the latter maintains that the record of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, shows that he defended the Standard Oil Company in Congress. Hopkins stated that in 1876 the subject of regulating inter-State commerce excited great interest. It was well known in Pittsburg that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company discriminated against Pittsburg in the interest of the Standard Oil Company. Petitions poured into the House begging Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution that certain railroads had combined for the purpose of controlling freights, whereby many industries were crippled. The resolution provided that a select committee be appointed to investigate. Such a resolution required unanimous consent. Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, objected, and the resolution failed. Some days after Mr. Payne explained that he thought the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Commerce instead of to a special committee, and if Mr. Hopkins would so amend it he would not object. The matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce, where it fell, because the committee decided that they could not compel a witness to answer the questions put to him, although the President of the railroad company testified that the company did make special agreements. Mr. Hopkins charges that Payne acted in the interests of the Standard Oil Company.

KENTUCKY.

BLACKBURN'S CHANCES FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Private information received here today by Kentucky representatives from Col. Stoddard Johnston, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Kentucky, and other prominent Democrats of that State, indicate a strong probability of Blackburn's election as Senator. Twelve ballots were taken last night, and Williams lost one vote, which Blackburn gained. It is expected by Democrats here that Sweeney's votes will go almost solidly to Blackburn early next week.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSIONS.

Bursting Boilers Cause Great Havoc in Monroe County, Ill., Watkins, N.Y., and Elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—The boiler of Brink & Elkins' saw and grist mill at Hawsville, Monroe County, some twelve miles from Columbia, Ill., exploded yesterday, severely injuring several persons and wrecking the engine and engine-room. Simon Roberts and William Walker are fatally scalded. Engineer Nevips is badly scalded and his arm broken. John Elkins' chin is torn off and he is otherwise hurt. Ludlow French and Mr. Head are slightly scalded.

IN AN IRON FOUNDRY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A steam boiler in an iron foundry at Watkins exploded Wednesday with a report that was heard all over the town. The floors, walls, and roof of the building were brought down. The loss is about $5,000. All the workmen were at dinner and no lives were lost.

IN OIL-WORKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The explosion in the Eagle Oil-Works at Williamsburg last night caused damage of only about $1,000. Gottlieb Gohl was severely burned.

HIGH TARIFF.

How It Protects Labor.

READING, Pa., Jan. 17.—The miners in the iron-ore beds, in the flats in lower Macunge, are at present working for lower wages than at any time, their pay having been cut down from 75 cents to 65 cents per day. Most of the miners are married men with large families. They pay [in free-trade England it would cost less than half] $8 per month rent, $4.75 per ton for coal, and $4 a hundred for flour. Their work is extremely hard, and they are frequently exposed to the icy air of winter, and at times stand in water. They work ten hours, and, at some places, twelve hours per day. Many men have been compelled to quit work, owing to rheumatism resulting from exposure. Others stopped because they were dissatisfied with such wages. Those still in employment can hardly sustain themselves.

About 1,000 men are affected, and the outlook is gloomy. Some operators pay 80 cents a day to their men, which is the highest wages. Operators contend that unless labor can be had at those figures they cannot mine ore cheap enough to sell to furnace-men, and they will have to shut down entirely. Iron-ore has not been cheaper in many years than now.

YAZOO LUMBER REGION.

Northern Capitalists Visit It to Make Investments.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 17.—A party of fifteen capitalists and lumbermen of the Northwest arrived here yesterday. They are en route to Yazoo, Sunflower, and Washington Counties to explore the timber lands of that part of the Mississippi, with a view of purchasing large tracts. These men came South on excursion rates, and are the fifth party that has visited Yazoo delta this season. Large tracts of land have already been purchased. The visitors are from Chicago and Detroit mostly, and represent capital, business sagacity, experience, and energy. They will probably erect saw mills and do an extensive business in manufacturing the various kinds of valuable timber found in this delta. They will also prepare for market and ship to Eastern and European markets dressed lumber for manufactures.

ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—For a year past unusually friendly relations have seemed to exist between D. N. Stark, a married man, and the wife of John Shibley, of West Nicholson, a few miles from this city, the two families being neighbors. Mrs. Shibley left home early this week, saying she was going to Saratoga. Thursday Stark came to Scranton with a team and a load of produce. The suspicions of Mrs. Stark and Shibley were aroused. A search was made, and several letters that had passed between Stark and Mrs. Shibley were found. The missives proved conclusively that an elopement was to take place, and that Mrs. Shibley had gone to Albany, and that Stark, after disposing of his team, would join her there. Mrs. Stark and Mr. Shibley came to Scranton yesterday, and a warrant was issued for Stark, but he could not be found. He left his team at the hotel where he was stopping. Persons who know him saw him yesterday afternoon, and say that he left for New York. He had previously telegraphed Mrs. Shibley to meet him at a certain hotel in that city. Mr. Shibley has gone to Albany in search of his wife, while Mrs. Stark says she is willing to allow her husband to depart if he will give her the team and $200.

ROBBED AND BEATEN.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Thomas Owens, a prosperous colored merchant in South Hot Springs, was this morning found lying in his store with his skull crushed and his face severely burned from lying near the fire-place. He was unconscious, but at intervals would gasp incoherently: "They got it; it's gone," etc. The object of the attempted murder was undoubtedly robbery. Owens was known to have possessed considerable money, and always carried it on his person. It is estimated that he had between $3,000 and $4,000, to which no trace now exists.

RAILROAD BONDS STOLEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—The safe in the office of William C. Pearce was robbed last night of some Philadelphia & Reading general mortgage and West Shore Railroad bonds.

YOUNG NUTT'S TRIAL.

The Evidence Closed and Arguments to Be Heard Tomorrow Morning.

A Prevailing Impression that the Jury Will Return a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Interest Unabated and the Court-Room Thronged—Yesterday's Proceedings.

IN COURT.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The celebrated Nutt murder trial is drawing to a close, and will be concluded Monday. All the evidence is now in. The Commonwealth offered some evidence in rebuttal this morning to show that the prisoner is not insane. Two gentlemen from Uniontown were examined and testified they had frequently seen young Nutt pass Dukes on the street after the shooting of his father, and that he did not seem to be affected by the meeting in the manner described by the witnesses for the defense. One of these witnesses also testified that the prisoner was a member of the Uniontown military company. A young companion of Nutt's then testified that he did not consider Nutt of unsound mind; that he was very much like other boys, except that he was a little dull.

THREATS TO KILL DUKES.

The Commonwealth then offered to show that the prisoner, when apprised of his father's murder, said: "I'll kill the man who did it," and that he had afterward said: "This thing is not over yet." The defense objected to the offer, and the court ruled it out upon the ground that the evidence, while it would have been admissable in the case in chief of the Commonwealth, was not proper by way of rebuttal.

The Commonwealth then put in evidence a newspaper containing the speeches of the counsel for Dukes in the late trial, to offset the paper offered by the defense, in which the speeches of the counsel for the Commonwealth were published, though not offered for that purpose. The record of the Dukes trial, showing his acquittal, was then offered and the Commonwealth rested.

THE CASE CLOSED.

The defense had no further evidence to offer, and the case closed. The defense then proposed to submit the case to the jury upon the charge of the court without argument, but the offer was not accepted by the State's-Attorney, and it was then agreed that court should adjourn until 9 o'clock Monday morning, at which hour the arguments will begin. Seven hours will be devoted to argument. Senator Voorhees and Maj. A. M. Brown will speak in behalf of the prisoner, and J. L. Johnston and D. F. Patterson will speak for the Commonwealth.

THE INTEREST UNABATED.

Interest in the trial is unabated, and a number of people have come from a great distance to hear the trial and to see James Nutt. About one-half the court-room is filled with ladies, who seem to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Col. Boudinot, the Cherokee Chief, who came with Senator Voorhees, is a constant attendant. The general impression is that the verdict will be "Not guilty," unless the court should charge directly to the contrary. Judge Stowe takes little stock in the emotional-insanity theory, and has made considerable of the law of Pennsylvania in his charges upon that subject.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—The prosecution of Nutt closed with rebuttal testimony this morning, and the defense, not caring to offer any surrebuttal evidence, the case was closed. Maj. Brown then offered to the court the law points for the defense briefly—that if the jury thought the prisoner was of unsound mind at the time of committing the homicide they were bound to acquit him, as the law does not require that insanity that absolves from crime must necessarily have to exist before and after the crime, but that it does exist at the time of the committal of the crime; neither is it necessary that the proof of insanity be so definit as to be beyond a doubt. When the court opened this afternoon Marshall Swartzwelder suggested, on behalf of the defense, that the case be submitted to the jury without argument upon the Judge's charges, adding that he would not dare to make such a proposition, but he was confident that the jury was fully posted on the case from the evidence received and had made up its verdict on the case. Mr. Patterson, for the prosecution, declined the proposition, characterizing the suggestion as most remarkable, and claiming that counsel had no right by singular actions to create a precedent. The court sustained the objection, and Senator Voorhees stated that in order to have the case go to the jury Monday afternoon counsel had agreed to devote three hours and a half each Monday to argument.

A DEFENSE FUND.

SYMPATHY FOR THE ACCUSED.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: The universal sympathy felt for Mrs. Nutt in her bereavement, and the very general justification of young James Nutt in his act, found an early expression in the starting of a defense fund. This move was quietly started and carried on among the friends and sympathizers of the family, for it was early known that Capt. Nutt had not left his family in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Breckenridge, Cashier of the People's National Bank, of Uniontown, and a nephew of the murdered Captain, was appointed executor of the deceased's estate, and he has also been the custodian of the defense fund. The amount of money received by the fund in his hands so far is a little over $1,000. To this must be added about $200 contributed through the *Commercial Gazette's* fund and a few other funds not yet sent to Mr. Breckenridge. The sum total of the defense fund will probably reach $1,400 to date.

MRS. NUTT'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

In regard to Mrs. Nutt's financial condition, the gentleman who should be best able to definitly state its character said that while she had not been left penniless by her husband's death she is still in very straitened circumstances.

At the time of Capt. Nutt's death the place on which his family resides at Uniontown was heavily mortgaged, and the homestead will undoubtedly have to be sold to clear off this indebtedness. Besides this property the deceased left a few lots in Uniontown in the name of his wife. The widow has mostly disposed of these to meet current expenditures. Aside from his life insurance the largest property left by the murdered man was a farm of about 290 acres in Atchinson County, Kansas, situated within about fourteen miles of Atchison. This farm was deeded by him to his wife some years ago. It is cultivated and the family receive a rental from it. The Kansas farm is thought to be worth between $5,000 and $6,000. Mrs. Nutt has several times of late expressed a desire of going out and residing upon it in the future, and it is not impossible that at the expiration of the present trial she may do so, as it will relieve her from associations that must ever be pregnant with the most poignant grief and bitter remembrances to her.

THE CAPTAIN'S INSURANCE.

When the Captain died he had some $14,500 insurance upon his life. Five thousand dollars of this amount was in the North American Accident Insurance Company of Montreal, Canada, and the company claimed that it was not liable on account of the manner of the Captain's death. A suit was at one time spoken of, but the insurance company compromised the matter by paying the widow $2,500. A well-posted legal authority states that the insurance company really had very tenable grounds to resist payment upon, and that the settlement of the claim that was effected was, in fact, a matter of generosity and sympathy. This view is also taken of the matter by the Nutt family. The remainder of the insurance has been paid. Out of this the Captain, previous to his death, set aside $4,000 to be equally divided between his wife and her four eldest children. This has already been done by the executor, and each has received $800 apiece. This leaves the widow Nutt with the sum of about $16,000 from all sources, real, personal, and defense fund. Out of this she has to support and rear a family of nine children, but two of whom have reached maturity. So it will be seen that her financial circumstances, while not absolutely deplorable, are by no means as favorable as could be desired.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND.

The defense fund was a spontaneous expression of sympathy on the part of the public. The amount received from residents of Uniontown has been large, and the fact that it has accumulated in small sums from many persons demonstrates how widespread the feeling of genuine sympathy among Capt. Nutt's former neighbors is. The principal individual amount contributed there was $50 donated by Mr. Jasper M. Thompson, the President of the First National Bank. In Pittsburg J. C. Fisher & Co. and Joseph Colvin, Esq., each gave $100, besides numerous other generous subscriptions. Money has been received for this fund from all over the country, in sums of from a dollar upward. In many instances the donators only sign such names as "A Friend," "A Mother," "One Who Sympathizes," and so forth, to their letters, but in every instance the amount, no matter how small, has been accompanied by a letter of condolence and sympathy. Some of the letters received are from children, and very pathetic. One is from a widow, who writes: "I have also suffered, and seen a husband slain before my eyes." Mr. Breckinridge has kept the most of these communications, as well as a list of the donations, and they form quite an aggregation of very interesting and peculiar reading; filled with pathos and heart-throbs of kindness that are rendered the more precious when it is considered that they emanate from those who are strangers to the sufferers and most probably will forever remain so.

GENEROSITY OF THE ATTORNEYS.

The expense to the defense will necessarily be heavy. The counsel for the defense have acted very liberally. A gentleman who is the most conversant with the facts of the case stated that when Senator Voorhees' services were engaged the matter of pay was mentioned, and the tall Buttonball replied in his well-known, generous manner that he would specify no sum, nor make any obligatory upon the defense, but would proceed in the case to the best of his ability out of true sympathy for the bereaved mother, and not call the financial remuneration for his services into question. A like generous sentiment has actuated Marshall Swartzwelder, Mr. Playford, Adam M. Brown, Mr. Boyd and Gen. Blakely. There has been no arrangement made to pay these gentlemen for their services, and it is well understood that their services will not press heavily upon the widow's mite.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that necessary expenses attending the proceedings in Fayette County and subsequent unavoidable expenses have used up a large portion of the defense fund which, being in cash, has been immediately applied to the expenses referred to. Mrs. Nutt has also felt morally obligated to settle several claims against her husband's estate, and has used some of the money acquired by the sale of her few lots in Uniontown for that purpose.

THE DOMINION.

The Scriptures in Schools—Demands of Short-Horn Breeders—Other Matters.

TOROTO, Ont., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Minister of Education has informed the Legislative Committee of the Ontario Teachers' Association that it is his intention to take immediate action to introduce Bible-reading into schools. It is proposed to select passages from Scriptures, one for each day in the year, and a circular containing these will be sent to each teacher in the Province.

THE SHORT-HORN ASSOCIATION'S CLAIM.

A deputation of the British-American Short-Horn Association waited on the Minister of Agriculture to urge the claims of the association to a grant from the Government. The objects of the association were set forth at length, among which were to secure purity of record, and to offer prizes for essays on the breeding and management of stock, and to hold periodical sales to enable farmers to purchase pure-bred cattle. It was shown that there were 1,820,000 ordinary cattle in Ontario. If 200,000 of these cattle were served by thorough bred bulls in three years the Province would be richer by $6,000,000.

MARINE BRIEFS.

A number of vessel Captains in port have taken steps toward forming a union in the interests of lake masters and mates.

A Kingston vessel-owner says that the most successful Captains in his employ are those who could not write their own name; they had not met with a single accident. It is altogether probable that these Captains will be unable to pass their examination.

SUIT AGAINST THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

E. A. C. Pew, of Welland, has entered a suit for $2,000,000 against the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. I. A. Aikens, solicitor for the company, having accepted service of the writ at Winnipeg. The claim is in connection with the Manitoba & Southwestern Railway, of which Mr. Pew and Dr. Shultz were the promoters and out of which they claim to have been dispossessed by the syndicate.

REFUNDING THE DUTY ON HAY.

A deputation from St. Johns, Que., waited upon the Secretary of State in respect to the refunding of the duty on hay charged by the United States Government some years ago. It will be remembered that a decision was given in the Supreme Court of the United States by which all shippers of Canadian hay who protested against the duty had the amounts claimed refunded. The members of the present deputation are urging the Canadian Government to make it an international question in respect to those Canadian shippers who made no protest against the duty, being ignorant of the United States tariff. About $1,000,000 is involved in this question. It seems hardly likely that the Canadian Government can take the matter up, it being a question for the courts rather than for negotiation.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 19.—The committee for the reception of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has appointed eight or nine sub-committees on different matters. It is expected 500 members of the association will be present. All the railways will extend to them the courtesy of their roads. A committee has been appointed to induce competent writers to prepare for the meeting of the British Association statistical papers on the following topics: Agriculture, education, fiscal policy and foreign trade, fisheries, immigration and population, pauperism, tariff, forest, mines, etc.

A CHAIR FOR PRINCESS LOUISE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17.—The chair which was used by the Princess Louise at the opening and closing of Parliament, during her residence in Canada, has been shipped to her Royal Highness as a souvenir of her sojourn in the Dominion. The following inscription has been placed on the back of the chair: "Presented to her Royal Highness Princess Louise by the Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, advisers to his Excellency the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne. 1883."

THE FISHERY EXHIBITION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—In the House of Commons, Blake, the leader of the Opposition, criticising the Government's policy as indicated in the speech from the throne, said the part Canada had taken in the London Fishery Exhibition was barren of results, and the money would have been spent to better advantage in concluding a workable fishery treaty with the United States.

THE ZORA BURNS MYSTERY REVIVED.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Fanny Dukes, of Blunt, D. T., sister of the murdered Zora Burns, in company with her father, left here yesterday for Lincoln, Ill., to testify before the grand jury in the Carpenter case next Monday. Mrs. Dukes claims to be in possession of some new and very damaging evidence to Carpenter.

"KID" WADE CAPTURED.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 19.—Four Niobrara vigilantes arrived here last night having in custody Kid Wade, captain of the Niobrara gang of horse-thieves, who was captured by them at Lemars, Ia. The vigilantes have been on his track since last fall. They will proceed to Niobrara as soon as reënforcements arrive.

REFUSED TO GRANT A DIVORCE.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—Judge Robertson, of the Common Pleas Court, refused to grant a divorce to Thomas Vickers, rector of the Cincinnati University, and also refused his wife's cross petition for a divorce, but allowed her alimony. The ground in both cases was gross neglect of duty.

MRS. PAIGE WANTS $150,000 DAMAGES.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Mary E. Paige has brought a suit against the *Commercial Gazette* for libel, placing her damages at $150,000. She is the widow of Simon Paige, a wealthy man of Wisconsin.

ARRAIGNED FOR THE MAYBEE MURDERS.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 19.—Edmund Tappan was arraigned today and charged with the murder of the Maybee women. Edmund Thursday made a confession, laying the blame of the murders on his brother John.

OBITUARY.

Death of Judge Robert H. Forrester of This City Yesterday.

The Funeral at Milwaukee of William G. Swan—Other Obituary Matters.

Judge Robert H. Forrester.

Robert H. Forrester, better known as Judge Forrester, of the law firm of Forrester & Felsenthal of this city, died Friday afternoon, after an illness of about ten weeks, at his residence, No. 3623 Ellis Park. The cause of his death was blood-poisoning, resulting from a malignant tumor on his thigh. Prior to Sunday last no fatal results were anticipated, but that day an operation for the removal of the tumor was performed which had such a serious effect upon the patient that his life was thenceforth despaired of. The funeral will take place from the residence today at 1 p. m., and the remains will be interred in Graceland Cemetery.

Mr. Forrester was born at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1816. At the age of 12 he began earning his own living in the Pittsburg Post-Office, his widowed mother having fallen into straitened circumstances owing to the failure of a firm with which the family estate was invested. From there he became clerk in a bookstore, and eventually by careful study and close application was enabled to take up the practice of the law. He achieved much distinction in the courts, and also became widely known as a political orator and debater. In 1846 he immigrated to Georgetown, Ky., and there established a military college called the Western Military Institute. James G. Blaine, of Maine, then 18 years old, and a graduate of Washington College, Pa., became assistant Professor of Greek and Latin in the institution, and studied law for two years under Prof. Forrester while continuing to discharge his duty as a teacher of languages. From 1850 to 1860 Mr. Forrester practiced law in Kentucky, and from there went to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained until the War cut short his legal career. Fighting on the side of the Confederate Government, he attained the rank of Colonel, and distinguished himself in various matters of military organization and administration. In 1864 he became editor of a daily paper in Augusta, Ga., and gained considerable notice for his vigorous attacks on the policy of Jeff Davis. In 1865 he became owner of a large cotton plantation in Alabama, and invested all his capital therein. In 1868 his health and fortune both became shattered, and he decided to come to Chicago and end his days in the metropolis of the West. Here he resumed his practice of the law with much success, especially in the higher courts, continuing his practice down to the time of his fatal illness. He was an active political worker all his life, and was one of the earliest and most efficient workers of the Iroquois Club, being a prominent figure in all the undertakings of that society. His personal popularity and the general esteem in which he was held renders his death a matter of universal regret among all who knew him.

Funeral of William G. Swan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The funeral of William G. Swan, late Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, took place today under the auspices of the Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar, of which the deceased was a member. The commandery arrived on a special train over the St. Paul Road, and was met by Wisconsin Commandery and escorted by the local organization to the late residence of the deceased. There were no services at the house. Officers and attachés of the St. Paul Company to the number of fifty assembled at the residence and accompanied the remains to the church, preceded by the Sir Knights, led by a band of music with muffled drums. The pall-bearers consisted of the following gentlemen: A. C. Bird, G. H. Heafford, W. G. Collins, B. B. Hopkins, L. F. Hodges, and John E. Eldred. St. Paul's Church was densely crowded with mourning friends, and a large number of additional floral tributes were placed about the altar and chancel. Burial service was read by the Rev. John Fulton, formerly rector of St. Paul's, now of St. Louis, and the Rev. C. S. Lester. The funeral procession to the cemetery was one of the largest ever seen in Milwaukee. The remains were laid to rest in the family lot at Forest Home. The services at the grave were conducted by Apollo Commandery. The floral offerings were unsurpassed in beauty and profusion.

Other Deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—The death is announced of the Rev. Edward Fontaine at his residence near Pocahontas Station. He was a contributor to the science of hydraulic engineering, and first suggested the jetties for the mouth of the Mississippi.

ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 19.—Gen. William C. Plunkett, a prominent manufacturer and politician, died this morning, aged 84.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

An Appliance to Convert a Locomotive into a Steam Fire-Engine.

Mr. W. Havens, of this city, says the Paterson (N. J.) *Guardian*, has a curious invention which is described as the Van Duzen patent steam jet pump, with Havens' patent application of the same to locomotives for fire purposes, converting any locomotive supplied with it into a steam fire-engine, for the extinguishment of fire on trains, bridges, or in any building within reasonable reach of the hose on the line of the railroad track, such as lumber-piles, snow or other sheds. This cheap and simple appliance, patented in March last by W. H. Havens, of this city, after having been satisfactorily tested for some months past on the Erie and Lehigh Valley Roads, has just now been placed on a switching engine of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad in this city. It may, in case of need, in one minute bring to bear a powerful stream of water on the passenger, freight, or engine house, or on any of the wooden buildings, fences, etc., that closely line the cut, or on the collection of cars standing on the track. The appliance consists of a small brass chamber placed within the tank, so connected that all parts and pipes are free from liability to freeze. It has no valves or loose parts, it needs no care, gives no trouble, and it is claimed cannot get out of order, however long unused. The only requirement in working the appliance is to run out the hose (ready connected) and turn on the steam from the valve at the engineer's hand, when the action is instant and positive, throwing the water from the tender-tank, filling a two-inch hose, sending the water in a steady, solid stream rapidly through a five-eighths nozzle sixty to seventy feet horizontally and thirty to forty feet high.

From its cheapness and simplicity, freedom from care and trouble, and the frequent chances occurring when it might render valuable service, it is judged that the device will become popular and freely adopted by the railroads when its merits are understood. It has the cordial indorsement of H. G. Brooks, President of the Brooks Locomotive Works and formerly Superintendent of motive power on the Erie, whose experience and knowledge of the requirements for railroad equipments are not surpassed. The railroads will probably consider it quite to their interest to supply this device to the locomotives. To do so would probably prove far more economical than to take the chances of doing without it and paying damages assessed by unsympathetic courts for the lack of it. The patentee would agree to furnish the entire appliance complete for 300 locomotives for what is reported through the papers to have been paid to one person for injuries received in a noted railroad disaster, and this sum is but a small fraction of the entire loss at the time from the destruction of the trains and damages paid to persons. By order of the Postmaster-General the appliance has been officially inspected, with a view to greater safety for mail trains, by the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, and favorably reported on to the department.

MACKINTOSHES.

London *Lancet*: The wearing of mackintoshes is a fruitful cause of colds. The mackintosh prevents exterior wetting, but the clothing under it becomes saturated with moisture from the body, which evaporates when the garment is removed. When once the mackintosh has been put on, it should not be removed until the wearer is in a position to change his clothing.

NEW TRUSTEE FOR THE JOHNSON ESTATE.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—William F. Quin was today appointed Trustee of the estate of Arthur B. Johnson, deceased, vice Addison C. Miller, appointed one week ago, declined.

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOT.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 19.—Head-Constable Doyle and six Orangemen were before the court today and were charged with the murder of Patrick Callahan in the Harbor Grace riot.

TUARY.

bert H. Forrester of This Yesterday.

kes of William G. Swan— tuary Matters.

rt H. Forrester.
r, better known as Judge firm of Forrester & Felsen- d Friday afternoon, after n weeks, at his residence, The cause of his death resulting from a malig- gh. Prior to Sunday last re anticipated, but that the removal of the tumor had such a serious effect t his life was thenceforth neral will take place from 1 p. m., and the remains cland Cemetery.
orn at Pittsburg, Pa., in 2 he began earning his Pittsburg Post-Office, his g fallen into straitened to the failure of a firm ily estate was invested. e clerk in a bookstore, and study and close applica- ake up the practice of the uch distinction in the me widely known as a po- itator. In 1846 he immi- a, Ky., and there estab- lege called the Western mes G. Blaine, of Maine, a graduate of Washington sistant Professor of Greek stitution, and studied law Prof. Forrester while con- his duty as a teacher of 50 to 1860 Mr. Forrester ntucky, and from there enu., where he remained. t his legal career. Fight- Confederate Government, of Colonel, and distin- rious matters of military inistration. In 1866 he ly paper in Augusta, Ga., le notice for his vigorous f Jeff Davis. In 1865 he rge cotton plantation in d all his capital therein. th and fortune both d be decided to come to days in the metropolis resumed his practice of success, especially in the uing his practice down to iness. He was an active life, and was one of the ient workers of the Iro- ominent figure in all the society. His personal neral esteem in which he death a matter of uni- ll who knew him.

William G. Swan.
Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Swan, late Traffic Mana- Waukee & St. Paul Rail- ace today under the aus- Commandery, Knights deceased was a member. rived on a special train, ad, and was met by Wis- nd escorted by the local ate residence of the de- o services at the house, of the St. Paul Company fifty assembled at the panied the remains to by the Sir Knights, led by nufied drums. The pall- the following gentlemen: ford, W. G. Collins, B. B. , and John E. Eldred. St. densely crowded with d a large number of addi- were placed about the urial service was read by formerly rector of St. Louis, and the Rev. C. S. procession to the ceme- largest ever seen in Mil- s were laid to rest in the ome. The services at the by Apollo Commandery. re unsurpassed in beauty

Deaths.
, Jan. 19.—The death is Edward Fontaine at his ontas Staton. He was a ence of hydraulic engi- gested the jetties for the pi.
. 19.—Gen. William C. manufacturer and poli- ng, aged 84.

INVENTION.
Convert a Locomo- am Fire-Engine.
his city, says the Pater- has a curious invention the Van Duzen patent Havens' patent applica- omotives for fire pur- locomotive supplied with ine, for the extinguish- bridges, or in any build- reach of the hose on the k, such as lumber-piles, This cheap and simple March last by W. H. fter having been satis- ome months past on h Valley Roads, has eed on a switching York, Susquehanna in this city. It in one minute bring to of water on the passen- house, or on any of the s, etc., that closely line tion of cars standing on nce consists of a small within the tank, so con- ed pipes are free from has no valves or loose gives no trouble, and it out of order, however requirement in work- un out the hose (ready n the steam from the hand, when the action arting the water from two-inch hose, sending y, solid stream rapidly ozzle sixty to seventy irty to forty-feet high. nd simplicity, freedom nd the frequent chances t render valuable serv- e device will become pted by the railroads erstood. It has the cor- r Brooks, President of Works and formerly ive power on the Erie, knowledge of the re- equipments are not ds will probably con- terest to supply this ess. To do so would re economical than to ing without it and pay- d by unsympathetic The patentee would ire appliance complete for what is reported have been paid 16 one ived in a noted rail- his sum is but a utire loss at the time the trains and damages er of the Postmaster- has been officially in- reater safety for mail dent of Railway Mail eported on to the de-

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RACE RIOT.
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HAIR-SPLITTING.

An Electioneering Article by Mayor Harrisen on the Free Distribution of Water.

He Tries to Show that While Schools Are Controlled by Sects They Need Not Be Used for Sectarian Purposes.

Mayor Harrison is never so happy as when being interviewed for the press. Although he pretends to be bored to death by the newspaper-men, he will follow a reporter all around the City-Hall if there is some perilous stuff that he wishes to get before the world as an interview. He has frequently been known to say to the reporters, "Hadn't you better ask me so and so?" Once started, there is no shutting him off, and he will talk as long as the reporter will stay by him.

However, the Mayor chooses his own subjects, and it is rare that he will talk about anything unless there is a chance to bring the big "I" out prominently. Not having been interviewed extensively enough on the point raised by THE TRIBUNE in regard to the illegality of granting water rebates to sectarian institutions, he yesterday prepared for the press a lengthy card on that subject. In order to show his position the card is produced below:

CARTER'S CARD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have noticed in the papers animadversions upon the supposed position taken by me with regard to the question of rebates of water rates, and some of them intimate that I am fishing for the Catholic vote. These animadversions grew out of a misunderstanding as to the reported remarks of mine to the interviewers.

I do not write this in the nature of a defense, nor to set myself right, but to enable the public to properly understand the question, for the papers evidently do not understand it.

Sec. 5 of Art. 8 of the Constitution is in the following language:

"Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation to any church or for any sectarian purpose."

Now I wish to call attention to the fact that the Constitution makes a distinction between an "appropriation from any public fund" and "the granting of money or other personal property." The first member of the section refers to appropriations; the latter member refers to the granting of money or personal property. Now I am quoted as having said that "a school or hospital under the control or domination of a particular sect is not therefore sectarian." That is a mistake. I said that the fact that a school or hospital was under the control of a particular sect did not necessarily make that school or hospital one run or operated *for a "sectarian purpose,"* and I did not say that such a one was not a sectarian institution. In other words, a school so controlled is sectarian to the extent that a municipality is prohibited by the Constitution from making an appropriation for its benefit, but such a school is not necessarily run for "sectarian purposes," prohibiting a municipality from granting it money or personal property. That is, such a school comes under the first prohibitory member of the section, but not under the latter member. For example, a school run by the Catholic denomination or by the Episcopal denomination cannot receive the benefits of an appropriation under this section, but a school run under a denominational control and run for the purpose of common education and receiving children belonging to other denominations, is not necessarily run for a "sectarian purpose," and therefore absolutely prohibited by the second member of this section. Let me instance a few cases:

The Michael Reese Hospital is under the control of the Hebrew Church, but it gives the benefits of its charities to all regardless of nationality, sect, or color. It certainly is not run for a sectarian purpose, and therefore prohibited from receiving free water under the latter part of the section. St. Luke's Hospital is run by the Episcopal Church. When it gives a bed to one who is suffering, it surely cannot be said that such charity is for a sectarian purpose, and therefore cannot receive free water. St. Ignatius College is under the control of the Catholic Church, but its primary and grammar schools receive children regardless of the religious opinions of their parents or their own religious convictions and gives them a common education. It surely cannot be said that that common education is given for a "sectarian purpose." In other words, a school may be run by a sect. The Constitution forbids the municipality from making an appropriation of public money for such a school because it is sectarian, but the municipality is not prohibited under this section from giving it free water, because it certainly is not run for sectarian purposes as set forth by the latter part of the section quoted.

The people of Chicago are taxed for our public schools. Parochial schools under the control of sects in this city give educational facilities to thousands of children, thereby relieving the general taxpayers of the cost of these thousands, and it is evident by the distinctions made in this Constitution that its framers did not wish to prohibit the city from giving them certain aids which would not necessarily come from public moneys. Let me cite a case that might be brought up: An alley runs through a block occupied and owned by a sectarian school. The fee of that alley belongs to the city, yet the city is not prohibited from vacating that alley and thereby letting the fee of the alley revert to the sectarian institution which owns the property in the block.

I think that the municipality may be prohibited from giving free water to a theological institution run by a particular sect, but surely it cannot be said that a school receiving children regardless of sect, even though the teachers of that school might endeavor to inculcate their own ideas into the children, yet, if it gives a general education but does not force the children to adopt its peculiar religious views, it is not run for sectarian purposes in the sense set forth by this section, and therefore precluded from having simply free water. Nature's law and our religion say that man shall earn their daily bread by the sweat of their faces, but there is no assertion that they should earn their water or air by their sweat (air and water should be as far as possible free), and the child of poor parents being educated at a school under some particular sect, or a poor invalid being cared for by St. Luke's or the Michael Reese Hospital—surely the child should not be asked to pay for the water it drinks in the school, and the invalid should not be asked to pay for the water used to cool his brow or wash his wounds.

I certainly do not think the Constitution intended to prohibit the city from doing this much in aid of the poor, when charity relieves the public of the great bulk of the burden. Every denominational hospital helps to relieve the Cook County Hospital, and, to a certain extent, helps to relieve the general taxpayer. Every school under sectarian denomination which gives education to a part of our children helps to relieve the general taxpayers of the burden of such education.

And to sum up what I have stated to interviewers, it was not that a school under such denomination was not a sectarian school and thereby prohibited from receiving an appropriation from public money, but I stated that a school or hospital under sectarian control was not necessarily run for "sectarian purposes."

CARTER H. HARRISON.

WHY DON'T THEY LOVE US?

For The Chicago Tribune.

Why don't the Irish love us?" the English papers bawl,
"At Parnell's banquet there appeared no Union Jack at all,
But in its stead the graceful folds of Irish flags were seen;
And, worst of all, they didn't toast our great and glorious Queen!"

Does the maiden love the reprobate who leads her steps astray,
And from the jewels of her soul the brightest steals away;
Or he blackens with his tainted tongue her once unsullied name,
Thrusts her forth into the world, and taunts her with her shame?

Does the deer—the gentle, graceful deer—within its heart adore
The crafty, cruel tiger that is reveling in its gore?
Does the song-bird love the murderous hawk which, pouncing on his prey,
His talons drives into his breast and tears his life away?

Do we love the crafty robber when on us he plies his art?
Do we love the brutal murderer whose knife is at our heart?
Has England been both to us—thief, murderer, and worse;
And, when we breathe her hated name, we breathe it with a curse.

Lead on, Parnell! Within thy veins
Some Yankee blood doth flow;
Thy grandsire fought with brawn and brains
For Yankee-land, we know.
A Nation soon our Isle we'll see,
Our Fair Columbia's plan;
And her first President shall be
A Yankee-Irishman.
ROBERT TURNEY.
CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1883.

THE QUEEN OF THE TREASURY.

Washington *Gazette:* This feminine spirit of restlessness is at present quartered upon the office of the First Controller of the Treasury, and it is understood and currently reported that Controller Lawrence and his assistant, Tarbell, have been very desirous of having her assigned to duty in some other branch of the Treasury because of her repeated violations of all the rules governing the other clerks of the Controller's office; in her most imperious manner she boastfully asserts her influence over Secretary Folger, and because of this fact she can and does do as best pleases herself. She is located in a room where the shades are drawn to darken the room, and under the mellow influence of gaslight displays her loveliness to admiring visitors, whom she daily entertains in defiance of all Treasury regulations.

To put a stop to this improper and indecent procedure of the Treasury Queen a circular was gotten up by the heads of the Controller's office which set forth that "in future no clerk will be allowed to leave the office without giving the chief's special notice," with other features drawn up to put a stop to the frequent violations of Treasury rules by this female; no other clerk in the Controller's office had violated the rules of the office, yet every male and female clerk in the office received this circular. This excited the wrath of the Treasury Queen. She knew the paper was gotten up especially to meet her case, and it is now a debatable subject in the Controller's office to know who will surrender. Lawrence and Tarbell should have "worked" the lovely Kate on Assistant-Secretary French's son, where her elegant form as a living model could have been typified to an advantage by the aspiring young artist who has been drawing expenses from the Government for such purposes.

URIAH'S QUEER FREAK.

Dumb to His Wife for Ten Years—Why He Never Spoke as They Passed By.

COALTON, Pa., Jan. 17.—The night of Dec. 12 last Uriah Wales, a prominent citizen, disappeared under circumstances so singular that an unusual sensation was created in the vicinity, and now one equally as great has been caused by his reappearance. He had been for thirty years a class-leader and exhorter in the Free Methodist Church. His wife was not a communicant, and she frequently ridiculed her husband's religious enthusiasm. Ten years ago he told her that he would never speak to her again until she saw the error of her ways and experienced religion. He stubbornly kept his word, and all communication between him and his wife was conducted through a son.

Early in December last a revival began in the Free Church. Mrs. Wales had long regretted the unfortunate position in which she and her husband stood towards one another, and as all other efforts to break his subborn will had failed she resolved to put an end to the matter herself by complying with the condition upon which their former relations might be resumed. She accordingly attended the revival meetings, and the evening of Dec. 12 it was joyfully announced in meeting that Mrs. Wales was converted. Her husband then arose and said:

"For ten long years I have been a widower, but now, thank God! I have a wife again!"

Mrs. Wales arose from her knees at the altar and astounded the congregation by saying firmly and earnestly:

"I do not believe that any man who is truly religious can deliberately ignore his wife for ten years, and I ask for special prayers for my husband's conversion."

She then turned towards her husband, who seemed paralyzed with astonishment, and said:

"Uriah, get down on your knees, be awakened to the error of your ways, and ask forgiveness for your sins. I will lead you to the Lord myself."

As she walked towards him he turned and went hurriedly out of the church, and was not seen nor heard of afterwards until last Sunday night.

Prayer-meeting was in progress at the church and the congregation was singing a hymn when a man entered, and as he walked quickly down the aisle and stopped at a pew where Mrs. Wales was sitting, all recognized Uriah Wales. The singing stopped. Before his wife could recover from her astonishment he embraced her, at the same time exclaiming:

"The Lord has forgiven all, and I am now a true Christian."

The pastor and congregation flocked to the pew, and besieged the long-missing brother, whom they had looked upon as dead, with inquiries as to where he had been, but he returned no reply to them except: "I have been communing alone with the Lord." The reconciliation between him and his wife was complete, and to celebrate that event and his return a special "thanksgiving and joy meeting" was at once organized, and was continued until long after midnight.

THE BELGIAN JOURNALIST.

Alleging that French Deputies Were Bribed—Expelled from France.

LIEGE, Jan. 17.—The Court of Appeals has sentenced M. Boland, the Belgian journalist, to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. M. Boland left the newspaper business in 1880 and became interested with some speculators in establishing a Belgian bank. The bank collapsed. When called to testify at the trial of the bank manager, M. Boland stated that he gave to two members of the French Chamber of Deputies 16,000 francs each for their services in influencing French capitalists to become financially interested in the Belgian bank. He stated that they were M. Gambetta's "satellites," and that one of them was an ex-Under Secretary of State. Subsequently, however, M. Boland qualified this statement by saying that the two Deputies did not belong to M. Gambetta's party. He stated that the two Deputies were to have received 50,000 francs each if the bank succeeded, and that when it failed, and he requested them to return the 16,000 francs which he had given them, they threatened him with prosecution and expulsion from France. These facts coming to the knowledge of the French Chamber of Deputies, the office-bearers of the different groups resolved to invite M. Boland to appear before them and prove his allegations. He promised to urge the two Deputies to come forward voluntarily, and that if they would not do so he would, at the next meeting of the office-bearers, divulge the names himself. At the next meeting, however, he failed to appear. A report was made to the Chamber in accordance with these facts, and a decree was issued expelling M. Boland from France. M. Boland returned to Belgium, where the authorities arrested him upon the charge of obtaining money on false pretenses, of which he has now been convicted.

WHERE A RABBIT'S FOOT SELLS FOR $2.

Savannah *News:* A certain book-agent from an adjacent county spent Christmas in Southwest Georgia. After selling an old darky a Bible he crossed his back with a rabbit's foot and told him that he could never now be conjured or harmed. The negro expressed great gratitude and wanted to buy the foot. "No, I can't sell this," was the reply, "for it is worth $10,000 to any one. It is the left hind foot of a rabbit that was killed in a graveyard at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and possesses peculiar virtues; but I am looking for a fresh supply from there in a few days and will perhaps sell you one." On going into the country next day he shot two rabbits and cut off all their feet. When he returned the gentleman found the darkies wild with excitement, and as fast as he could receive the money sold out his stock of rabbits' feet at $2 each.

Hardware!

Am closing out a large line of all kinds Hardware. Many Goods marked down to one-half price.

50,000 gross Screws at half of last month's price.

A. W. WHEELER,
141 Lake-st.

SPECIAL SALE!

We offer at cost for cash, for the next thirty days, our Stock of

PLUSH AND WOOL LAP-ROBES.
ALSO,
SHAPED KERSEY HORSE BLANKETS.
SQUIRES BROS. & CO.,
78 and 80 Lake-st.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

Is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cents per gallon from Brink's express, 65 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best.
C. C. OLIN, Manager,
Waukesha, Wis.

HATS.—Winter Styles Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff, and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

Loan Wanted.

The City of Madison, Wis., desires to refund $40,000.00 city indebtedness falling due April 1st. Information sent on application. Address
W. H. ROGERS, Madison, Wis.

THE Fourth Week's Offering.

SEA'S.

Sea's

SEVENTH
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
INTENSITY INTENSIFIED.

Embroideries, Cottons, Domestics, Linens, Prints, Dress Goods Silks, Laces, Opera Fans, Millinery.

ANOTHER "BARGAIN WEEK" AT SEA'S.

SEA

Has deferred his Annual

Embroidery Sale

'Til now, that his patrons, having had unlimited opportunity to compare qualities, assortments, and prices about town, might the more readily determine whether SEA really does sell cheapest.

Tomorrow at Prompt Nine

12 1-2 Cts.

Will buy Embroidery
Four Inches Wide Worth 25c.

Half-Price Sale of Embroideries.
9 Cts.
Will buy Embroideries
Three Inches Wide Worth 18c.

Half-Price Sale of Embroideries.
7 Cts.
Will buy Embroideries
Three Inches Wide Worth 14c.

Half-Price Sale of Embroideries.
5 Cts.
Will buy Embroideries
Two Inches Wide Worth 10c.

Half-Price Sale of Embroideries.
3 Cts.
Will buy Embroideries
Well Worth 7c.

Half-Price Sale of Embroideries.
2 Cts.
Will buy Embroideries
One Inch Wide Worth 5c.

Half-Price Sale of Embroideries.
1 Ct.
Will buy Embroideries
One Inch Wide Worth 3c.

Flouncings.

In addition to the above we announce the opening of an elegant assortment of Flouncing Embroidery which will be sold proportionately cheap.

White Cottons at Manufacturer's Cost.

In connection with the Embroideries
See Schedule of Prices in Next Column.

Lace Neckwear.

Parisian Novelties for the Opera

Season just opened in exclusive styles that cannot be seen elsewhere.

Lace Collars! Lace Fichus!
An opportunity to procure them at
Sea's Peculiar Popular Prices!

JUST TO DRAW YOU
To the Lace Counter we offer
500 Lace Fichus at 10 cts.
Worth 40 cts., and
320 Lace Collars at 19 cts.
Worth 50 cts.
And to force you to see our
Ribbon Offering,
Over 5,000 yds. of positively the
Finest Plush Ribbons,
Five inches wide,
At Thirty-four Cents.
In all the popular shades. None worth less than $1.50, and many worth $3.00 per yard, but every yard will be sold this week at
34 Cts.
34 cts., 34 cts., 34 cts., 34 cts., 34 cts.,
AT
SEA'S

SEA,

To help the Ladies solve the Underwear problem and to intensify the Embroidery Sale,

Will, at 9 Tomorrow,
Offer all favorite brands of
WHITE COTTON CLOTH
At from Two to Ten Cents per Yard less than they have ever before been offered.
Firm, Fine, Durable, Soft-Finish
Yard-Wide Cotton
Both Bleached and Unbleached, and nearly equaling Fruit of the Loom in quality,
4 cts.
Lonsdale for Seven Cents.
All other brands at same discount.
Nine-Quarter Bleached Sheetings,
18 cts.
Two yards and a quarter wide, and usually sold at 25 cts.
10-4 at 20 cts.
Usually sold at 28 cts.
Prints, 3 cts.
For quality usually sold at 5 cts., and
All Standard Prints,
Including every yard in our ENTIRELY NEWLY BOUGHT STOCK,
At 4 cts.
Usually sold at 6, 7, and 8 cts.
All Ginghams, 5 cts.
Lancasters, Renfrews, Amoskeags, Glenwoods, Clintons, and other popular brands, in a full and complete assortment of
Apron Checks and Dress Styles.
Linens! White Goods! Domestics!
Will henceforward be numbered among
Sea's Popular Specialties.
Sixty-Inch Bleached Damask,
36c; Others Ask 70c.
15x15
All-Linen Red Border,
15 x 15 **3 Cts.** 15 x 15
ALL-LINEN CRASHES
Fourteen Inches Wide.
SOME ASK 10c. **5 Cts.** REALLY WORTH 8c.
KNOTTED FRINGE DAMASK
18 x 36 TOWELS, 18 x 36
A YARD LONG, HALF YARD WIDE,
Fine All-Linen Damask, Knotted Fringe,
17 Cts.
Big Turkish Towels, 15 cts.
A yard and a quarter long),
15, worth 35.
"FIVE-EIGHTHS"
All-Linen Napkins,
Per Doz. 57 cts. Per Doz.
470 Yds. Wool Plushes,
Costing $5.00 and $5.25 per yard, for
$3.49.
JUST 40 PAIRS
Soiled $5.50 Blankets
For $2.98.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
HATS and CAPS
REDUCED
FOUR HUNDRED PER CENT,
Marked Down Three-Fourths.

50c Boys' Turban Beaver	15c
75c Men's Turban Beaver	19c
$1.00 Men's Turban Beaver	25c
$1.00 Boys' Turban Beaver	25c
$2.00 Men's Turban Beaver	49c
$2.00 Boys' Turban Beaver	49c
$3.50 Men's Alexis Plush Seal	$1.79
(Boys' at same price).	
$5.00 Men's Turban Astrachan	$1.98
$2.00 Men's Alexis Astrachan (Boys' at same price).	98c

SOFT AND STIFF HATS
(Finest qualities, from the best manufacturers)
AT SAME ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
Fourth Bargain Week
AT
SEA'S

SEA

Now offers his entire Cloak Stock, also a bankrupt stock of a failed New York dealer at

A Reduction of Two-Thirds

in most cases, and no Garment is marked at more than one-half the former prices.

$3.48,
Black Diagonal Dolmans,
Trimmed with BLACK FUR and with ornaments in the back,
Reduced from $9.00.
Black All-Wool Diagonal Dolman,
Handsomely trimmed with FUR and GIMP, at
$6.49; worth $15.00.
A Very Heavy Diagonal Dolman,
Box Pleat in back, trimmed with six-inch HARE FUR on bottom, 4-in HARE FUR on sleeve, and deep Hare Collar, Cloak measures 52 inches, and
The Price is $14.95.
OTTOMAN and DIAGONAL
All-Wool Ulsters,
54 inches long, at
$7.50.
Worth eighteen.
Mohair Plush Ulsterettes,
With Collar and Cuffs, Brown Quilted Lining, for
$22.50.
Black & Colored Russian Circulars,
$6.49, $9.98, $10.95, $12.00.
No Cloak marked more than ONE-HALF, and many at
One-third former Prices
ALL
SEA'S MILLINERY,
THE
Whole Entire Stock,
IS NOW OFFERED AT
Just One-Half the Marked Prices,
That is, you pay us precisely one-half the prices marked in plain figures on each article—just one-half of last week's low prices on Real Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Black and Colored Laces, Fine Feathers, French Flowers, Corsage Bouquets, Roses, Buds, Lilies, Pansies, etc., etc.,
The Whole Stock at Half Off,
and as an extra incentive offer without reserve all of
Fine Beaver Hats,
Fine Plush Hats,
Fine Satin Hats,
Fine Felt Hats,
In fact, your choice of the
ENTIRE STOCK AT
23 cts.
This Fourth Bargain Week
AT
SEA'S

SEA

Now announces perhaps the most wondrous offer ever made by him. But

Don't Come Before Nine

Tomorrow, when we will
At the Uniform Price
OF
29 Cts.
OFFER
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Brocaded Dress Silks, Evening Shades,
5,500 Yards Brocaded Velveteens,
3,000 Yards Eng. Corduroy Velveteens,
36-inch Black French Cashmeres,
38-inch Colored French Cashmeres,
38-inch English Body Cashmeres,
40-inch English Camelette Cloth,
40-inch French Dress Serges,
38-inch All-Wool Dress Flannels,
In all over 1,000 pieces of Black and Colored Silks and Dress Goods, all fresh, new, and desirable, in an unrivaled assortment of shades. None worth less than 50c, and many worth $1.00 per yd.

All 29c.

No Dep't'nts Excepted
In this genuine Clearing Sale.

500 Jap. Tete-a-Tete Sets,
For example, will be offered in the Crockery Department at only
48 Cts.
Genuine Kiota Ware, eleven pieces, each set in a box, including Tea Pot, Sugar, Creamer, Cups, and Saucers.

Opera Fans.
We think the present an opportunity of closing out our stock of over
1,500 Rich Evening Fans,
Including Real Ostrich and Tropical Plumage Fans, Rich Art Paintings on the finest of satins, with sticks of Real Tortoise Shell, Amber, Mother of Pearl, Ebony, Fancy Woods, etc. In fact, we offer the RICHEST AND FINEST FANS SHOWN HERE in an absolutely unequaled variety
At One-Half Off
Our far-famed low prices. You pay us just
ONE-HALF THE MARKED PRICES
FOR
Any Fan in Our Stock!
This discount enables you to procure
Opera Fans at Quarter Value
For our prices were one-half regular prices in the first place.
To Close It Out
As being too worthless to bother with, we offer all the cheap JEWELRY REMAINING FROM LAST WEEK'S SALE at the uniform price of
ONE PENNY.
This includes the following: Roman Pearl Bead Necklaces and Ear-Drops, Cut Jet Veil and Lace Pins, Hair Ornaments, English Garnet Pins, Ear-Drops and Full Sets, Rubber Jewelry, Porcelain Brooches, Plated Jewelry, Sea-Shell Necklaces, and a whole car-load of stuff worth 25 to 50 times our price of
ONE CENT.
Tomorrow, at
SEA'S

CASH BARGAINS!

BEYOND
All Competition.

25 Pieces
Black Silks
AT
25c, worth 50c.

75 Pieces
BROCADES, OTTOMAN, AND SURAH SILKS
AT
59c, worth $1.25.

200 Remnants
Black Dress Silks,
Guinet, Bonnet, Tapissier, and Bello,
2 to 18 yard Lengths, at
89c, worth $1.50.

2,000 Yards
Rich Embroidered Flannels
AT
89c, worth $1.50.

10,000 Gross Fancy Metal Dress Buttons
At 5c, 8c, 10c, and 15c; worth 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

10,000 Yards Real Torchon Laces
At 1, 1 1-2, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4, 5, 6, 7 1-2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 1-2, 14, 15, 19, 20, and 25c; immense cash values.

20,000 Yds Real Pompadour Oriental Laces
At 8, 9, 10, 11 1-2, 12 1-2, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37 1-2, 39, 42, 44, 49, 53, 55, 60, 62, 65, 69, 75, 79, 85, 88c, and $1.25—LESS than HALF PRICE.

1,000 Pairs Ladies' Sample Shoes,
In Side Lace, Front Lace, and Button, at $1.25; worth $2.50.

500 Dozen Made-Up Lace Goods,
Manufacturer's Sample Lines of Lace Collars, Fichues, the latest styles Linen Collars, at 3, 5, 8, 12 1-2, 15, 23, 29, 39, 48, and 59c; less than one-third their real value.

50,000 Yards
Gros Grain Ottoman Moire, Satin and Gros Grain Two-Toned, Satin and Velvet Fancy Stripe and Plaid
RIBBONS!
At 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 1-2, and 15c; worth 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35c.

2,000 Dozen Lace Tidies,
In White and Ecru, at 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 29c; worth double.

50,000 Sheets Scraps at 1c, Worth 5c.

ASSIGNEE SALE
500 Pair Men's Pants
At 98c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.98, $2.25, $2.39, $2.49, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $4.75, $5.00, and $5.50; less than half of clothing-store prices.

1,000 Lace Bed Sets,
White and Ecru Taped, at $1.75, $1.95, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.25, $3.30, $3.50, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5.25, $5.75, and $6.00; less than 50c on the dollar.

3,000 Pair Lace Curtains
At 50c, $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $4.75, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, and $10.00; immense cash values.

600 Dozen Lace Lambrequins
At 25c, 35c, 37½c, 39c, 45c, 48c, 50c, 55c, 59c, 65c, 69c, 75c, 85c, 89c, 95c, $1.00 best cash values ever offered.

2,000 Remnants
White and Colored FLANNELS, CLOTHS, Table Linens, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Embroideries, Ribbons, Laces at less than half price to close.

Low Prices for Tinware & Crockery.
50 doz. Cuspadores at 4c, worth 12c.
Dust Pans at 5c. Shovels at 2c.
Coal Hods, 25c. Coffee-Mills, 24c.
Novelty Cloths Wringers, $2.68.
900 doz. White Granite Plates, 5-inch, at 2c; 6 and 7-inch, choice, 3c; 8-inch, 4c.
100 doz. Granite-Covered Dishes, oval and round, 8 and 9-inch, choice 38c, worth 75c.
White Granite Oyster Bowls, 5c.
White Granite Soap Dishes, with drainer, at 18c, worth 38c.
10-inch Meat Platters 5c, worth 15c.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.
All goods marked in plain figures.
One price for all.
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

A.·. A.·. SCOTTISH RITE—No further meetings will be held in the Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Notice will be given of the time and place of future meetings. Members are requested to remove their uniforms at once. Access can be had to the armory between 2 and 6 o'clock p. m. and in the evenings. GIL. W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

PALESTINE COUNCIL, NO. 66, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS—Hall 76 Monroe-st.—Regular assembly Monday evening, Jan. 21, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting companions welcome. By order of W. E. POULSON, T. I. M. WM. J. BRYAN, Recorder.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Special Convocation Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Rec.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, Jan. 21, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. By order of GEO. A. WAIT, High Priest. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

UNION PARK LODGE, NO. 610, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Monday evening at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp, for special work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ED. Y. CRONK, W. M. JOHN C. CLUETT, Secretary.

LANDMARK LODGE, NO. 422, A. F. & A. M.—Corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.—Regular Communication Friday evening, Jan. 25. Proposed amendments to the by-laws will be considered. A full attendance is requested. GEO. C. FRY, W. M. MYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

BRIGHTON PARK LODGE, NO. 639, I. O. O. F.—Bro. J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M., will install the officers-elect of this lodge on Monday evening, Jan. 21, at their hall 3825 Keeley-st., near Archer-av. WM. MARSHALL, Sec. pro tem.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Stated Conclave Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. W. M. BURBANK, Recorder.

BLAIR LODGE, 393, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication in Apollo Asylum at 76 Monroe-st., Monday evening, Jan. 21, at 7:30 o'clock. By order, C. R. MATSON, W. M. M. H. BUZZELL, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Special Conclave Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visiting fratres courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander. SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication Thursday evening, Jan. 24, at 7:30, for work. By order. O. H. CHENEY, W. M. J. F. BINNS, Secretary.

SILOAM COMMANDERY, NO. 54, Oak Park.—Stated Conclave Jan. 25, 1884, at 7:30 p. m., sharp. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander. C. R. CRITCHELL, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Stated Convocation for business Monday evening, Jan. 21, 1884, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting fratres welcome always. By order of the E. C. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

SILOAM COUNCIL, NO. 53, R. & S. M.—Special Assembly Friday evening, Jan. 25, 1884, at Masonic Temple, Halsted and Randolph-sts., for work. Visitors welcome. By order of Th. Ill. G. M. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1884.

THERE was no session of the Senate yesterday.

THE retreat of the Europeans from the Khartoum country is said to have been cut off.

LAST week's bank clearings at Chicago increased slightly. The total was $48,190,-304.94.

IT is officially announced that the Khedive of Egypt has not the slightest intention of resigning.

THE assasins of the Hungarian Chief-Justice will soon be executed at Buda-Pesth. Their doom is sealed.

CHINESE bankers and financiers are said to be in despair over the woes of their country. Suicides among them are frequent.

EXPLOSIONS continue almost hourly. Four disasters of this kind were reported yesterday, and four extraordinary ones the day before.

THE Amelia Olsen case is still classed with the other "mysterious murders." The police are hard at work, but thus far seem to have made no progress toward the arrest of the murderer.

WILLETT BRONSON, a New York lawyer, filed schedules of assignment yesterday showing liabilities of $653,261. The nominal assets are $1,220,608, which are actually worth $72,993.

THE Illinois Supreme Court has again decided that the courts cannot alter or revoke the rules of a Board of Trade. This is stated in the opinion rendered on the rehearing of the A. M. Wright case, growing out of the July corner in 1882.

THE jury trying Wolff, at London, has disagreed. The case was peculiar. It is supposed that Wolff and three other knaves planned a scheme to blow up the German Embassy at London, each knave having in view only the hope of earning a reward by creating conspirators for delivery to the civil authorities. All three of the other worthies outran Wolff in the race to police headquarters.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, before leaving Washington for New York, revealed to an interviewer some of the intentions of the Southern Pacific monopolists. He virtually threatens that if Congress forfeits the old Texas Pacific land-grant he and his associates will, by protracted litigation, prevent the people from settling on the lands for the next twenty years, even if the railroad does not, by its peculiar methods, succeed in securing a favorable decision. Mr. Huntington distinctly stated that there is nothing in the recently published letters which he wants to take back or apologize for. He declares that he will not take any hand in the fight against the bills to regulate inter-State commerce.

THE leading cereals failed yesterday to hold even the low values which have lately been put on them, and prices fell about half a cent more. The shrinkage in the nominal wealth of the grain-owners of the country within two weeks has amounted to millions of dollars. But the grain itself has not shrunk any.

THERE is a division of opinion in the House Commerce Committee touching the retaliatory policy. All the members are agreed that America should take a decided stand, but some are for peremptory prohibition, without alleging any invented reason. Should the theory be adopted that German dry goods are apt to poison the skin of the wearer it would necessitate the formation of a commission of Government experts, with all its attendant horrors.

WILLIAM H. GUION, of New York, agent of the Guion Line of European steamers, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at $400,000; the assets are unknown. The causes of the failure date back to the financial crash of 1873, from the effects of which Mr. Guion has since been vainly endeavoring to recover. His assignment is purely a personal one, and does not affect the steamship line, in which he had not been financially interested for some years.

A NOVELTY in the way of lynchings is reported from Colorado. Saturday, Dec. 12, a little girl was found by a hunter crouched in an insensible condition beside a haystack, and a few hours later she died. Investigation developed the fact that the girl had been cruelly maltreated by Mike Cuddihee and his wife, her parents by adoption. Friday night a crowd of armed men stormed the hotel at Lake City where the inhuman couple were confined and strung them up on opposit sides of the road.

P. J. SHERIDAN, whom James Carey, the informer, declared visited Dublin in the disguise of a priest for the purpose of organizing lodges of Invincibles, arrived in Chicago yesterday. It will be remembered that England wanted Sheridan badly some time ago, and that the question whether or not America could be scared into giving him up was for several weeks supposed to be a leading topic of discussion in the British Cabinet. Sheridan evinced no alarm at the time, but got his lunch at the Astor House counter with regularity and precision.

THE proposed Mexican treaty is not surely dead as yet. A motion was made in the Senate Friday to reconsider the vote by which the project failed to carry, and pending this vote the Senate adjourned. The matter will come up again Monday, and it is possible that a truce may be patched up to last till May 20, through means of a supplementary treaty which Señor Romero has in charge, the negotiable life of which began several months after the measure acted upon Friday. In the meantime much may be done to awaken the Senate to the importance of good commercial relations with Mexico.

THE entire time in the House yesterday was devoted to the consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Mr. Cutcheon, one of the minority of the Committee on Military Affairs, made several telling points in opposition to the bill. Porter's action could be explained only by his hatred of Gen. Pope, and the speaker made the point that not even cowardice could be alleged as an excuse for inaction. Gen. Slocum, in attempting to answer the scores of shrewd objections to the bill which were made, lost his temper, and hotly declared that the members of the House did not know anything about military matters anyway, when he was immediately met with the suggestion that in that case it would be better to leave the matter to a competent tribunal—the court-martial which found Porter guilty and punished him accordingly.

THE MEXICAN TREATY DEFEATED.

The refusal of the United States Senate to ratify the trade treaty with Mexico, which was negotiated by Gen. Grant about a year ago, may be accepted as a formal declaration against reciprocity, not only with Mexico, but with Canada, the South American States, and all countries for the possession of whose trade the American people have peculiar advantages. The tenure of the proposed Mexican treaty was only six years. It was in the nature of an experiment, which, had it proved successful upon trial, would probably have opened the way to enlarged and more liberal trade relations with several other countries. But there is a narrow prejudice among certain influential classes of the United States—the outgrowth of the protection school—which is antagonistic to the theory of reciprocity in trade. There is an indisposition to permit the people to buy where they can buy cheapest; and in order to compel them to buy in the home market at the dearest prices the policy of exclusion is maintained which shuts out American industry from foreign markets. It was undoubtedly this blind and selfish policy which prevented the Mexican treaty from receiving the necessary two thirds vote in the Senate. No other theory will account intelligently for the opposition of such men as Morrill of Vermont, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Hawley and Platt of Connecticut, Sherman of Ohio, and Van Wyck of Nebraska, all of whom represent constituencies whose sales would be largely increased by the facilities and privileges of the proposed treaty, and whose products would not have any new competition by the free admission of certain Mexican products. It was the deep-rooted and general animosity to freedom of trade which prompted opposition from these quarters, for in this particular case decided benefits were to be derived from reciprocal concessions. No wool, for instance, would have come from Mexico to enter into competition with the wool-growing of the hilly districts of Ohio; but the free admission by Mexico of American agricultural implements would have added enormously to the manufacturing and transportation interests centered in Ohio. John Sherman, in voting against the treaty, voted directly against the best interests of the Ohio people in order to gratify a sentiment against reciprocity as a principle and in order that no precedent might be set which, proving successful in one case, might lead to more liberal trade conditions with other countries. The vote against the Mexican treaty was a vote against the extension of American commerce.

Special interests which apprehended interference with the opportunities and bounties they now enjoy were undoubtedly the most urgent and persistent opponents of the treaty. Of these the sugar and tobacco growers and manufacturers were the most unreasonable. This fact accounts for the large Southern vote recorded against the treaty. Even if the native sugar interests were to suffer as much as the Louisiana planters and refiners pretend they would from the free admission of Mexican sugar, the loss of a handful of men engaged in the business would be the gain of the masses, for whom sugar has become one of the necessary articles of consumption. The sugar-growers of the extreme Southern States, with all the coddling they have enjoyed at the hands of the Government, have never been able to produce more than one-tenth of the sugar actually consumed by the American people, but they persist in the demand that the ninth-tenths which they cannot furnish shall be made dearer to the consumers in order that they may receive better prices for the modicum they furnish, and they block the way to a treaty which is calculated to open up a vast trade to the country in order that even a small quantity of free sugar shall be shut out. It is not improbable that during the six years' life of the proposed treaty a new market for $50,000,000 of American goods could be created—enough to buy out the entire sugar interests of the Southern States; but the cane-growers and refiners of Louisiana are indifferent to all that. The apprehension of the tobacco-growers of this country that the free admission of Mexican tobacco would result in serious competition is not well founded. The Mexican tobacco is so entirely different from the tobacco grown in any part of the United States that it would scarcely enter into any competition whatever with American tobacco; it would compete with Cuban tobacco to some extent, perhaps, and so far would be beneficial to the tobacco manufacturers as well as the consumers of this country. But selfishness in this case was as blind as usual.

Some hope is entertained that the time for the ratification of the treaty will be extended, and in that case a different result is possible.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC REFORMS.

Cardinal Simeoni's summary of the program adopted at the recent Vatican meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops of America is the most intelligible statement made concerning the results of that conference. It bears the impress of truth, for, although it does not correspond with American ideas of what ought to have been done, it corresponds with the moderate expectations entertained in that respect.

The recommendations relate to the education of the clergy, the discipline of the priests, the nomination of Bishops, and the management of the church property. Until within the last twenty years America has been regarded as a missionary country, in fact as well as canonically, and ambitious priests looked on it as a sort of banishment to be sent on missions here, particularly in the Western States. The result has been that most of those who came were the graduates of missionary colleges, where the standard of education was not high, where the curriculum was restricted, and the Professors not the most learned. The missionary colleges were in time supplemented by diocesan schools in the larger sees, where the standard of qualification for admission to the priesthood was still lower than in the missionary colleges. The result has been that the American priesthood has not been intellectually what it ought to have been, especially in the best educated Nation of the world. A few bright, able priests scattered here and there through the diocese there have been. They are the graduates of the Irish colleges at Rome, Paris, and Louvain, and of the Bavarian and Austrian ecclesiastical universities. These have been carrying off all the honors of the church, and there has been corresponding discontent among the masses of the clergy. Over a dozen years ago an effort was made to give one of the Roman Catholic theological establishments here (St. Mary College at Emmettsburg, Md.) first rank, but the experiment was not well supported, and this institution was loaded with debt. The effort, however, was not abandoned by the original promoters. Under the new program it will probably be successful. This demands a higher degree of culture, a more liberal course of study, and a more modern program (embracing the study of the sciences) than has hitherto been known here. It will lead doubtless to a consolidation of the theological schools, and an abandonment, in due course, of the importation of foreign priests to minister to American congregations.

In the matter of the discipline of the clergy, it is apparently the purpose to take absolute power out of the hands of the Bishops, and to give clergymen accused of moral lapses or breaches of discipline the advantage of trial before a clerical jury. This will do away at the same time with arbitrariness and personal favoritism. It is also determined, apparently as a concession to the universal feeling of the laity in the matter, to take away the power of Episcopal nomination from the Bishops—a power which they have abused to perpetuate a Catholic hierarchy of foreigners in this country. The nominations to Rome for the future will more nearly represent the views of the laity, as they will be selected by the pastors in conclave and by majority vote.

Other reforms contemplated relate to the better management of the church property, the suppression of the abuses—such as liquor-selling and petty gambling—at church fairs, and the improvement of the parochial schools, which are wretchedly conducted now. From Cardinal Simeoni's statement it is apparent that the progressive, pro-American element of the Episcopate carried most of what they sought at the recent conference.

DIVORCE AND RESIDENCE.

A new point in divorce law has been raised by a decision rendered by Judge Shepard, of this city, which threatens to put a stop to the immigration of lone, lorn women to this metropolis of divorce. He holds that where the husband's residence is there legally the wife's residence is, and that women who want to escape out of wedded bliss into single blessedness must go to the courts in the district where their husbands have their legal residence. This is a new point in our divorce courts, where the applicants for the benefits of Chicago's famous facilities for rapid transit out of matrimony have been having things their own way year after year.

If it is sustained by the highest courts it will have serious social effects on the life of transient Chicago. Under the practice which has prevailed any one, whether man or woman, who was able to make out a case for divorce could get it by complying with the requirements of the statute that he or she should have "resided in the State one whole year." Judge Shepard's decision closes our courts to the wives of men who live in other States. Under his ruling when the trains stop here "fifteen minutes for divorce" hereafter it will be men alone who will descend with their gripsacks, affidavits, and deserted offspring. For husbands are not "femmes coverts" as their wives are, and they can acquire "residence" where they will.

This decision is a very severe one, and raises some difficult questions. When a husband runs away and disappears what becomes of his wife's residence? Is it left as it were in the air? If it follows his the poor woman has practically no residence, for the residence of a fugitive is an unknown quantity. The practical operation of the decision is hard, for the same reasons which impel a man who has had trouble and bad luck to change his residence in the hopes of forgetting his misfortunes and doing better make women seek new places and new faces. But with that, of course, as Judge Shepard says, the interpreter of the law has nothing to do.

Some of the States are very rigid in their conditions of divorce. In New York, for instance, there is but one cause for absolute divorce—the same cause that is recognized by the Catholic Church. Even those who deplore most strenuously the alarming laxity of divorce are almost unanimous in thinking that there are other causes than adultery which justify it, such as desertion and attempts on life. Something must be done to arrest the tide of licentious surrender of marital obligations, which treats them as if they had no more binding force than an agreement to indulge in a liaison. But Judge Shepard's ruling will not prove of much efficacy, for it keeps out only the women. The men can come here as freely as ever, and as for the women they can go to any one of half a dozen neighboring States.

If this decision is adhered to the Legislature could, and no doubt would, amend the law so as to give women the same rights of residence as men, for the practical injustice of the law as interpreted by Judge Shepard would be an irresistible appeal to the law-making power, tho he is quite right in holding that the law-judging power has nothing to do with the consequences of the statutes they are called upon to construe. The only way to deal with this subject of divorce, which is so hopelesly jangled and confused by the clashing regulations of the different States, is to unify the law of marriage and divorce all over the country by the adoption of a constitutional amendment. No State or combination of States can stem the evil, for all that they do can be undone by some neighboring State.

ANOTHER ENGLISH VIEW OF US.

Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I., whatever these cabalistic letters may mean, has been in this country, it appears, and, like every traveled Englishman, he has felt it incumbent to record his impressions of us in a paper contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, that vent for the sarcasm of Britons towards this country, from Matthew Arnold down to the gentleman with the numerous supplementary capitals mentioned above. It would be superfluous information to those who have read his impressions to say that they are not very complimentary. He opens his article in this way:

> America is the country of disillusion and disappointment in politics, literature, culture, and art; in its scenery, its cities, and its people. With some experience of every country in the civilized world, I can think of none except Russia in which I would not prefer to reside, in which life would not be more worth living, less sordid, and mean, and unlovely. . . .
>
> We cannot but look with some doubt and hesitation at the America of today, the apotheosis of Philistinism, the perplexity and despair of statesmen, the Mecca to which turns every religious or social charlatan, where the only god worshiped is Mammon, and the highest education is the share-list; where political life, which should be the breath of the nostrils of every freeman, is shunned by an honest man as the plague; where, to enrich jobbers, and monopolists, and contractors, a Nation has emancipated its slaves and enslaved its freemen; where the people are gorged and drunk with materialism; and where wealth has become a curse instead of a blessing. . . . The good in American institutions is of English origin and descent; what is bad is indigenous, and this she now desires to teach us.
>
> The English Constitution, with its ordered and balanced society from the throne to the the cottage, is the symbol and expression of liberty in the world. Republican institutions have had a trial for a hundred years, and, so far as outsiders can judge, their failure is complete. France under a Republic has become a byword in Europe for weakness and truculence abroad and financial imbecility and corruption at home; while America, which boasts of equality and freedom, does not understand that, with the single exception of Russia, there is no country where private right and public interests are more systematically outraged than in the United States. The ideal aristocracy, or government of the best, has in America been degraded into an actual government of the worst, in which the educated, the cultured, the honest, and even the wealthy, weigh as nothing in the balance against the scum of Europe which the Atlantic has washed up on the shores of the New World. . . .

After reading what Sir Lepel thinks of us it makes one shudder to think what Russia must be.

One of the grievances experienced by Sir Lepel during his American tour was "the depreciatory attitude to all things English that is taken by the vast majority of Americans." He says: "Whether it be hotels or railway-cars, horses or carriage building, banks or beautiful women, oysters or engineering, the ordinary American loudly asserts his superiority over England." Unquestionably that is a habit which many Americans have, but, as human nature is about the same thing the world over, it is also a habit which Englishmen have, and unfortunately a great many of them who come over here are also firmly grounded in the conviction that there is nothing in this "blarsted country" that can compare with England, "you know." In the processes of evolution there has been little change, except in physical functions. Every rooster thinks his own dunghill the finest, and mounts to its summit to proclaim it with clarion voice. The Chinaman thinks there is nothing outside of the Great Wall worth noticing. The subjects of the King of Dahomey fancy nothing can surpass in magnificence his royal trappings and regalia. The Frenchman declares that the Britons are nothing but a race of shopkeepers, and the Englishman looks upon the Frenchman as a frog-eater and jumping-jack. Even Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I., before he gets through his long screed, declares over and over again that the English are superior to all other races.

Another grievance of Sir Lepel grows out of the American love for big things. This, of course, would appear incomprehensible to a little man coming from a little country. A giant is never intelligible to a pigmy. The Lilliputians who tied up Gulliver with their webs had no comprehension of what he really was. A big country always loves big things, and of necessity has to do things on a big scale. Little things that would do for England would be imperceptible over our vast area. It is impossible to do little things or to sing small when the environments are all on a colossal scale. If men live in a little country, Nature always tends to minimize them. If they live in a big country they must raise big products, especially when they have to take care not only of themselves but of the little countries also, and their tendency is towards the maximum. Let Sir Lepel himself stop and reflect how the British lion would roar if he had our vast domain to wander over instead of that little menagerie cage where he has just room to turn round. His noise would be heard all around the world. If our eagle's flight were hemmed in by the little English boundaries he would not scream as loud as he does now. When a people live in a big country and are surrounded by big things, and Nature has done everything on a big scale, it would argue a want of appreciation not to recognize them.

A third criticism of Sir Lepel, and one upon which he dwells to considerable extent, is that our women are not handsome. We quote him at some length:

> I have never met one who had lived long or traveled much in America who did not hold that female beauty in the States is extremely rare, while the average of ordinary good looks is unusually low. More pretty faces are to be seen in a single day in London than in a month in the States. The average of beauty is far higher in Canada, and the American town in which most pretty women are noticeable is Detroit, on the Canadian border, and containing many Canadian residents. In the Western States beauty is conspicuous by its absence, and in the Eastern towns, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, it is to be chiefly found. In New York in August I hardly saw a face which could be called pretty. Society was out of town, but an estimate of National beauty is best formed by a study of the faces of the people, and the races at Monmouth Park had collected whatever of beauty or fashion had been left in the city. Even at Saratoga the most attractive face seemed that of a young English lady passing through on her way to Australia. In November New York presented a different appearance, and many pretty women were to be seen, although the number was comparatively small, and at the Metropolitan Opera-House even American friends were unable to point out any lady whom they could call beautiful. A distinguished artist told me that when he first visited America he scarcely saw in the streets of New York a single face which he could select as a model, though he could find twenty such in the London street in which his studio was situated.

The pertinence of what Sir Lepel has to offer upon this delicate subject depends entirely upon his standard of beauty, and these standards always vary in different localities. The Central Africans regard the Caucasian pink and white as something hideous. The ebony hue is to them the color of beauty. The thick lips, the sprawling noses, and the kinky hair express to them the hightest type of loveliness. In like manner the Mongol luxuriates in the saffron hue and almond eyes, the long finger-talons and pinched feet as the traits which go to make up the symbolic Venus. The Digger Indian regards the squalid, splay-footed, disgusting belle of his tribe as a thing of sweetness and light. What are Sir Lepel's standards? Probably the English women. We hope it is not ungallant to say that if they are no one will be surprised to learn that he does not think American women are handsome. Measured by English standards they certainly are not. Fortunately we have had opportunities of applying the tests. They sent us their most lovely lady—widely advertised as the professional beauty of England—sent her over here making no pretensions that she was an actress, but claiming for her that she was lovely beyond all description or comparison. Her charms had distracted all England and had been praised by all the connoisseurs and esthetes from the Prince of Wales to Oscar Wilde.

The "Jersey Lily" came, and it was soon found that she could not compare in beauty with scores of American ladies in every city where she was on exhibition. Her charms smote one of our countrymen to a considerable extent and at considerable expense, if reports be true, but the rest of the population escaped unscathed. Having had the typical English beauty on inspection we can speak with some confidence in the matter.

There are many other criticisms reiterated by Sir Lepel, but it would take too much space to refer to them all. We do not know who he is nor when he was here, but we fear that he is aggrieved and that he was not suited with "the blarsted country." Could it have been because no one paid attention to Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I.? In an unguarded moment he says: "Better the dinner of herbs with freedom than terrapin and canvas-back ducks with servitude. It is not after dining with a friend that we can best criticise the arrangement of his house or the manners of his family." Can it be possible that Sir Lepel had to take the herbs and couldn't get any of the terrapins and canvas-back duck? He should have waited a little while and struck the craze for entertainment which is now raging. If he were here now he would be speedily filled up with good things, and it might alter his views of America. It could not be expected that Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I., after being treated to herbs, should like us.

A TEAR STOOD IN HIS EYE.

Huntington wept when he pleaded Friday before the Public Lands Committee to be allowed to have the California & Oregon land-grant. He cried for "more." He and his associates have been given an empire of public domain, but they want the whole West. If he shed one tear for the California & Oregon, Huntington, when the committee come to the much more important Texas Pacific grant, will probably stand before them like Niobe—"all tears." The grant for which he wept is the one which was to have been given the road to be built into Oregon to afford its people an outlet to the East by the way of the Central Pacific, so that they should not be entirely in the power of the Northern Pacific. Another road was to get a corresponding grant from Congress on condition that it built in the opposit direction from Oregon into California so that the Californians should have by its means the advantage of a connection with the Northern Pacific and relief from any attempted monopoly by the Central Pacific. But the Northern Pacific and the Central Pacific have combined together and agreed to build to meet each other and then pool all their business so that the monopoly shall be kept up on both sides. The scheme is now being carried out, and the two roads will be united in a few months. But they have not been built in the time provided, and now Huntington weeps because he fears Congress will not give him $10,000,000 worth of land for his finesse in balking all the efforts of the people of the Pacific Coast to get competition in the railroad service.

The Central Pacific, he says, has performed its contracts with the Government to the letter. He can say that because when it was found inconvenient to fulfill a contract or any condition of the laws or charters the Pacific Railroad lobby always bought from Congress such an alteration of them as he wanted. It was in this way that time was extended, land-grants and subsidies were doubled, and the Government's first mortgage made a second mortgage. Huntington's tear—his hundred-million-dollar tear—is like Jay Gould's prayer of which the latter talked so beautifully to the Labor Committee of the Senate—a proof that even monopoly has its soft spot. the telegraph told us the other day that Roger A. Pryor, Mr. Huntington's counsel, argued the Texas Pacific case from "the sentimental side." It would have seemed at first glance that the sentimental side of the land-grant was the side of the setlers who were turned out of the homes built up by the labor of years by corporations that grabbed their homesteads under the iniquitous rulings of courts and departments. But Huntington's tears show us where the sentimental side is. It is the side of the millionaire who has been given a monopoly of the highways of a continent and a fortune of tens of millions out of the earnings and possessions of the people and cries because he wants "more."

When Huntington gets all there is in the country we suppose he will cry, like Alexander, because there are no more land-grant worlds to grab. The great question of the day is, Will the members of the House and Senate be able to withstand his tears? The members of previous Congresses we know could not resist his "solid reasons." Will the present members be strong enough to stand up against his liquid reasons? We shall see. But if he succeed what a time there will be in Washington the next few years! Jay Gould will double the water in Western Union by the tears he will shed against postal telegraphy; the Alaska Fur Company will weep convulsively against any interference with its Alaska monopoly; Vanderbilt will dissolve in tears in the Reagan committee-room; the Syracuse salt monopoly will shed briny arguments to preserve the tax on their monopoly; an endless cordon of millionaire monopolists will be strung around the Capitol boo-hooing to save their great possessions. No one will doubt then that corporations are persons, for we shall see them cry. If tears will secure land-grants and subsidies the lobby may put on mourning and weep in earnest, for as long as Gould can pray and Huntington can cry they will spend no money to "switch back" members of the committees. Oh, ye tears!

THE first accounts which were telegraphed us of the terrible calamity involved by the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus near Martha's Vineyard made it apparent that there was negligence somewhere among the crew, though it was not definitly located. Everything possible was done to save life after the vessel struck upon the rocks, and the officers displayed great heroism in trying to save life, but why did she strike the rocks is the first question any person would have asked after reading the accounts. The vessel was sailing along all right and apparently was not seriously troubled by the wind or sea, when suddenly she ran upon one of the best-known reefs on the coast and sank. Later particulars, if they are correct, explain the cause of the disaster. Mr. Fairbanks, of Gorham, Me., one of the survivors, says that while in the rigging the pilot told him he fixed the course of the vessel and fastened the wheel, and, as he was very cold, went to the smokestack to warm himself. "He remained there twenty minutes, and when he returned to his post he found the ship had veered around. When he ascertained that the vessel was among the rocks and probably impossible to save her, he put her right on shore and ran her as high as he could." If Mr. Fairbanks' statement be correct it is needless to investigate any further the causes of this terrible calamity. With a strong blow and a high sea, and the vessel pitching about, any boy could have told this pilot that the steamer would veer from her course. It is too late now to repair the results of this fearful disaster. It is too late to question the pilot as to his strange negligence of duty, as he appears to have been among the lost, but some investigation should be made for the purpose of discovering if it is the habit of pilots to leave their wheels for twenty minutes at a time on a rough night, and if the superior officers tolerate such practices.

IT now seems to be fully admitted in Canada that the Canada Pacific Railroad Company has reached the end of its resources and exhausted its credit. Notwithstanding the enormous concessions made by the Dominion Government, including the gift of 500 or 600 miles of railroad built by the Government, a vast land-grant, and a virtual monopoly as to route and rates, the railway is only about half completed, and that portion which is yet to be built presents the greatest obstacles in the way of engineering and expense. The company can find no market for its stock, and now asks the Government to undertake the work of construction by guaranteeing interest. The Canadian Government cannot afford to go into this business at a time when private capital will not even consider it. The very best thing the company and the Government can do is to wait until the territory through which the road now runs shall be actually settled and developed into a condition of prosperity which shall furnish a guarantee for further extension. In the meantime Canada has a connection with the Pacific through the American railroads by way of Detroit, and should make the most of it as a means for reaching its own vast agricultural domain in the Northwest, and not saddle an additional burden upon a people who are already carrying a larger debt than the population and resources warrant. Every new concession which the Canadian Parliament shall make at this time will only increase the embarrassments of the company in the long run.

THE people of Chicago are to be congratulated upon the final termination of the long and vexatious litigation over the opening of Dearborn street. This project, which was initiated as much as fourteen or fifteen years ago, may now be carried out without injustice to the taxpayers at large, and Dearborn street, running from the river to Polk, with the Government Building, many of the leading banks, and some of the largest and handsomest office-buildings, will become one of the most important business thoroughfares in Chicago. Bungling proceedings in the Council at the start, complicated from time to time by other bungling proceedings, have been the cause of the apparently endless dispute over the award of benefits and damages. Every property-owner has sought to obtain the largest allowance for damages, and refused to recognize his share of the benefits. But the final allotment of the court, imposing only $16,000 upon the general taxpayers who are not directly interested in the extension of the street, will probably be accepted as the most satisfactory disposition of the matter which it is possible to reach.

IN another column will be found a communication addressed by Mr. Emery A. Storrs, counsel for the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors, to State's-Attorney Mills, and through him to Judge Hawes, succinctly setting forth the existence for some months past of an organized effort on the part of the saloonkeepers to defeat justice by so packing grand juries as to ignore all complaints against any of their number for selling liquor to minors and persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated. The composition of the late grand juries, with their overwhelming disproportion of saloonkeepers, ex-saloonkeepers, or persons known to be only too friendly to that interest, and the array of instances in which well-founded complaints have been openly and contemptuously ignored, lead up to a demand for a counter-effort to break up this organized opposition to an enforcement of the statutes. To this end it is suggested that before the new jury is impaneled its members be interrogated by Judge Hawes as to their ability to meet the statutory requirements, and as to the legal competency of the saloonkeeping portion to sit in judgment on a matter in which members of their own business are so deeply interested. The catechism will begin tomorrow morning when the new grand jury presents itself in court, and the indications are that the public will soon be in the enjoyment of that protection which the law allows it, instead, as Mr. Storrs points out, of the protection being all on one side—and that the side of the saloonkeepers who violate the plain provisions of the statute.

IF the New York *Tribune*, as its esteemed contemporary the *Times* declares, is printed for the 24,000 "best people" in its metropolis, it ought to keep them informed on all that concerns them. Mr. Huntington is certainly one of the best people according to New York ideas, for he is one of the richest; but Mr. Huntington has never been informed by the New York *Tribune* that his gushing confidences to Mr. Colton have been published broadcast. The *Tribune* and the 24,600 best people who depend on it for news have not yet heard of the Huntington letters. There is Mr. Gould—he is one of the same kind of best, too, but he was left in utter ignorance by the *Tribune* Friday morning that Senator Edmunds had spent several hours the day before in laying his plans for a Government telegraph to compete with the Western Union before the Senate Committee on Post-Offices. The report of the Senator's remarks and his replies to the various inquiries and objections from the members of the committee filled nearly four columns of the *Herald*, but there was not a single line about it in the *Tribune*. That journal also makes it a standing rule never to let into its columns any report of the proceedings of the communistic committees which under the instigation of demagog State Legislatures are prodding the Standard Oil Company with impertinent questions about their alleged bribing of State witnesses and their evasions of taxes, etc. It is to be feared that if this kind of editing is kept up by the *Times'* esteemed contemporary the "best people" will be driven to the necessity of subscribing for two papers—one to tell them what they would like to hear and the other to inform them of what they ought to hear.

MR. C. P. HUNTINGTON is modest and can be pathetic. Striking evidence on these two points was presented before Mr. Cobb's land-grant committee yesterday. Nothing more pathetic has occurred since Jay Gould's autobiographical statements before the Blair committee. Gould had written no letters of great public importance, but the prayer story made up for that.

A LAKESIDE MUSING.

In the City of Chicago,
When the snow was falling softly
Over all the earth, and making
Lots of slush through which the maidens
Coming over town for shopping
Coyly tripped with lifted dresses
That displayed their pretty ankles
And anon a dainty stocking
Striped like pole of any barber—
Minnehaha H. McNulty,
Filled with laudable ambition
To achieve a mighty conquest
On behalf of lovely woman,
That for ages had been trampled
'Neath the feet of gross injustice,
Donned her handsome sealskin jacket,
Hailed a street-car, and was quickly
Headed for the post of duty.

To the top floor of a building
She was wafted, and then knocking
Softly on a door half open
She stepped into an apartment
Where a man was deftly molding
Public sentiment, and making
Officeholders do their duty.
Straight up to the man went Minnie,
Tapped him gently on the shoulder,
Told him what her married name was,
Hoped she did not find him busy,
Said the weather was unpleasant,
And indulged in several other
Side remarks which really didn't
Seem to have the slightest bearing
On such subjects as young women
Who are threatened with possession
Of a muse that grinds out poems,
And who consequently hunt up
Editors, and seek to lure them
Into printing their productions,
Generally like to talk on.

But the editor was wary—
Long experience had made him—
And while smiling very brightly
In reply to Min's brief statement
Of the atmospheric changes,
And assenting at the same time
To the statement that her married
Name was Mrs. J. H. Johnson,
Did not in the least encourage
By a look, or word, or action
The production from her hand-bag
Of a poem or a story,
So they sat there for a moment
Gazing blandly at each other,
Until Minnehaha, thinking
That the fortress had surrendered,
Brought out one of her most witching
Smiles, and started on her mission.

"I would like your aid," she murmured,
"In the cause of lady suffrage—
'Woman Suffrage' was the title
That it bore before our circle
Took up the momentous question—
But that seemed too cheap and common,
So we call it lady suffrage,
Which is both high-toned and pleasing.
Don't you think, that if the women
Of this land were all made voters,
It would purify the ballot
And improve our social system?
Let our daughters know that for them
There exists a glorious future,
And it seems to me that every
One of them will be ennobled
By the thought that they are wielding
Such an influence, and strive to
Make the best use of their chances."

"You are doubtless honest, madame,
In your views on lady suffrage,
But I do not think that any
Such results as you have mentioned
Would be followed by bestowing
On the gentle sex the ballot.
And if by some stroke of fortune
They were able to outvote us
The next President would surely
Be a man who was selected
For the all-sufficient reason
That his surging brain created
Bangs to supersede the Langtry,
Or a nineteen-button kid glove
With a candy-box attachment.

"No, fair maiden, you are flying
Rather high for ducks to found be
When you ask a man to coldly
Take the chances of inflicting
On a great and glorious country
Some high-collared man for ruler,
And to have our foreign service
Wear tight pants and ride bicycles.
Woman is a thing of beauty,
And, sometimes, a joy forever.
In her sphere she takes the biscuit,
Takes it without opposition;
But to have her wield the ballot
Would dispel the fond illusions
That we entertain about her.
Homeward skip, O, Minnehaha,
Spank the baby if it's crying,
Put away your sealskin jacket
And prepare your husband's supper.
Seek not other worlds to conquer,
But content yourself with thinking
Of your luck in having some one
To get up and hustle for you."

PERSONALS.

Mr. Payne should order a coat-of-arms for the family, with a barrel of Standard Oil for its crest and a shotgun rampant.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton has seen a good deal of public life in an official capacity, and yet he has been beaten for the House by Ben Eggleston, for Governor by R. B. Hayes, for Vice-President by Andy Johnson, and for the Senate by Payne, $, and the ——.

Ex-Senator Thurman's maladies are neuralgia and rheumatism, by which he is closely confined to the house. His body is wrenched with pain with every change in the weather. But it was his soul that was wrenched with Payne by the change in the Ohio Senatorship.

Old Bat de Prare, who fought with Jackson at New Orleans, is hale and hearty at Marshfield, Wis., at the ripe old age of 106. He says that for over fifty years he did not sleep under a roof. He smokes, drinks, swears, chews tobacco, plays poker, and for the last few years has taken kindly to a night-cap.

Stephen Hart, aged 84, was found dead in East London three weeks ago in a room for which he paid 31 cents a week rent. In spite of his advanced age he was still a dock-laborer. In his room was found a considerable sum of money he had saved through his miserly thrift—£62 in sovereigns, £77 in half-sovereigns, and £65 in silver, or about $1,000 in all.

The election of Mr. Robert Harris as President of the Northern Pacific, and his acceptance, promise a brighter future for that great railroad. The long experience of Mr. Harris, not only with Eastern roads, but with one of the greatest railroads of the West, will give him especial advantages in the task of organizing and managing the traffic of a transcontinental highway, and although

the undertaking is one of great magnitude and difficulty, particularly in view of the financial position to which the Northern Pacific has been brought during the arduous efforts for its completion, the friends of the company have reason to believe that Mr. Harris' proved ability will secure for it the best results that are attainable.—*New York Tribune.*

Congressman Springer, who has a fondness for wild scenes, held a novel reception at the National Hotel, Washington, the other evening. A delegation of Apaché Indians visited him and performed a regular war-dance in the room adjoining the tea-room. The Indians were in full war-paint and feathers, and during the dance sent forth a succession of unearthly gutteral sounds and blood-curdling whoops.

The Cabinet Album is going through the press in the Government Printing-Office. It is a custom for the bureau to prepare fine steel engravings of each President and his Cabinet. These engravings are in the highest style of the art, and are bound in a corresponding style. The book contains the portraits of all the Presidents and views of the White House, Capitol, etc. Only a sufficient number of copies are made to present the President and members of his Cabinet with one each and retain one copy at the Bureau of Printing.

The proposition to honor the correspondents of the newspapers by expelling them from the floor of the House is under consideration at Columbus, O. The contributor in that quarter to the *New Journal*, in this connection relates a fragment of his personal experience, as follows: "To be expelled from the floor of the House is not such a great calamity after all. I once detected a statesman in Harrisburg stealing a $250 pair of lace curtains and $300 or $400 worth of furniture from the State-House, and in my innocence printed the fact. There was a vast amount of virtuous indignation over the publication, and, of course, I was forbidden the right to go upon the floor, where the thief and his fellow-thieves sat as peers of the Commonwealth."

These members of Congress are always getting into scrapes by talking too much. They say things to newspaper men and then repudiate them, as both Blaine and Conkling have tried to do at different times. But when a foreign Minister reports their conversation they do not exactly like to call him a liar, as they would the correspondent; but they go and get some other newspaper man to intimate that he is guilty of a gross breach of hospitality, and ought to take his exequatur and quit the country. I do not suppose that Mr. Hewitt was guilty of any more treachery than a weak, rather driveling mind inspires. Wishing to stand well here, and yonder too, he first offered a resolution he had no heart in, and then went and told the foreign Minister not to mind it. The matter amounts to nothing one way or the other, except to demonstrate that Mr. Hewitt has not the prudence of self-management, or tact either, to administer the United States or to get himself out of a scrape into which he got himself without invitation.—*Washington Letter.*

Anent the alleged back action of Congressman Hewitt in the O'Donnell affair, in which it is said he was "for the law but again the enforcement," one James F. Cunningham has written to the *Irish World* as follows: "Put Hewitt down as a liar and coward to the Irish people and Congress. He has betrayed them through his treachery and duplicity. Hewitt, the statesman and dude, and West, the distributor of the English slush and corruption fund cannot destroy Irish manhood. Both must be expelled; one from the Congress he has disgraced, the other from the country whose Legislatures he attempted to bring into disrepute and contempt." Mr. Hewitt came from Haverstraw, a village below Newburg, on the Hudson River, which makes brick for New York. It is a large, scattering place, nearly at the entrance of the Highlands, on a wide bay in that river called Haverstraw Bay. At this village Maj. John Andre, after he got out of the British war-vessel Vulture, met Gen. Arnold in the bushes near the shore and spent all night in the plan of treason, taking from Arnold plans of the Highland forts, etc. Within a day or two Andre was arrested going to New York with these papers, and was afterward hanged. Men from Haverstraw ought not to hold conferences with the British. Mr. Hewitt is now about 62 years old.

"I remember Cardinal McCloskey when he was in Albany," said the Rev. C. A. Walworth, of St. Mary's Church in that city, the other day. "He was one of the plainest men I ever knew. He lived very simply, occupying a single room in his large house, on the ground floor, with just a small room off in which he slept, and which could scarcely hold a bed. He used to drive a plain horse, and ride in a very plain carriage. 'Old Dolly,' the mare, had quite a reputation. She was gentle and kind, had no fire in her, and was easy-going. She was a fine animal, though, notwithstanding she was plain. Cardinal McCloskey was also a plain liver, eating the plainest of food. His castle was at No. 14 Lodge street, a rickety, tumble-down affair, but still, he thought, good enough for him. In the front was a crack in which one could shove his hand. This extended from top to bottom. The carpenter who tore down the old castle said that I had prevented the house falling by having him raise it. Cardinal McCloskey was exceedingly unostentatious, and was pleased with everybody and everything, when it was done for the best. To show how very plain he was you may consider that he not only had all of the house at his disposal, of which he occupied the single room, but had been frequently urged to take other and better houses in the vicinity."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The latest accounts from Weston, the American pedestrian, stated that he had finished 2,000 miles of his 5,000-mile walk. He was then at Ashton, near Birmingham, England, where he was lecturing in the interest of temperance.

The Chaplain of the Craiglockhart Poor-House, near Edinburg, refused to preach the doctrine of eternal punishment to the inmates, believing, probably, that they were suffering enough on earth. The majority of the Board of Guardians in control of the institution refused to dismiss him, although the minority pronounced his doctrines "shameful and horrible." Bigotry is dying out, even in Scotland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has reduced the rents of thirty leaseholds in the County Kerry which have produced an aggregate of £994 per year, so that their total income is now only £810. He had expended large sums for the drainage of this property, but faulty construction and the prevalence of heavy rains prevented the drains from making the improvement which he expected.

The impression prevails in Montreal that Government will grant new terms for the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's lines. The arrangement by which it is proposed to substitute a cash subsidy for the previous 25,000,000 acre land grant will be announced in Parliament Tuesday. Most of the stock is held by foreign capitalists, and very little is in New York.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "The Speaker will in all probability not take a new title on being called up to the House of Lords. He is heir-presumptive to his brother, who has one of the oldest baronies in England. Like Lord Eliot, who was called to the Upper House by Mr. Gladstone in the lifetime of his father, the Earl of St. Germans, Sir Henry Brand intends to take the title of Baron Hampden. He claims lineal descent from the patriotic opponent of ship-money in the reign of Charles I."

The rules of the first Orange lodges were drafted by one Giffard, the grandfather of Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Attorney-General for the last Tory Government of England. This was the same person who was described by Grattan in the following somewhat uncomplimentary terms: "A hired traducer of his country, the excommunicated of his fellow-citizens, the regal rebel, the unpunished ruffian, the bigoted agitator, in the city a firebrand, in the court a liar, in the streets a bully, on the field a coward, only tolerated by his own party because he performs those acts which the less vile refuse to execute."

London Truth: The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster is to be commenced forthwith. It is to form the centre of a vast quadrangle, comprising the site of the Tothill-fields Prison, recently purchased for £115,000 from the Middlesex magistrates, and a site adjoining, long in possession of Cardinal Manning. As a frontage to this vast square, houses are to be built in architectural keeping with the building and of a character to adorn the neighborhood. The cathedral itself, which is to cost something like half a million, is to be 570 feet in length and 350 feet in width. Westminster Abbey is 511 feet in length by 203 feet across the transepts. The plans of the new cathedral are borrowed from Germany, for Sir Tatton Sykes purchased the designs of the Votiv-Kirche, in Vienna, from the architect, the late Baron von Ferstel.

M. Emile de Laveleye has in a recent work given the salaries of teachers in America and Europe, as follows: In the United States the smallest salaries are: At New York, £144; Massachusetts, £160; California, £184; Ohio, £92; Michigan, £140. The average monthly pay for teachers is: In Connecticut, £12; Mississippi, £10; Nevada, £25; New Hampshire, £7; Pennsylvania, £8; West Virginia, £7; Colorado, £17; Maine, £6; Louisiana, £13; Kansas, £8; Maryland, £9; Wisconsin, £8 10s; Iowa, £8. In England the average salary of a teacher holding certificates is £100. In Wales about £75. Non-certificated teachers have an income from £48 to £62. In Scotland the teachers at the Presbyterian schools receive an average payment of £69. Female teachers holding certificates receive about £67. In Denmark the ordinary payment varies from £56 to £135. In Jutland their salary is smaller, being about £45. In the whole country only 6 per cent of the teachers receive less than this. At Berlin the smallest teachers' salary in 1864 amounted to £62. After the alteration of Jan. 1, 1854, the salaries are fixed as follows: After three years of service, £68 10s; after six years, £75; after nine years, £90; after fourteen years, £99 10s; after twenty-four years, £112. In Alsace-Lorraine the payment has for several years been from £68 to £84.

THE FASHIONS.

Latest New York and Paris Modes for the Ladies.

Fashions of hairdressing do not differ very much from the last report, with the exception of back-curls, which, according to the latest fashion-plates, show rather a tendency of increasing in length and quantity. Hairdressing in Europe is divided into three distinct styles—namely: Home coiffure, as worn at home; evening coiffure, as worn at ordinary social entertainments; and dinner or ball coiffure, as worn with full dress. The home coiffure is worn parted in the centre, with large waves on the sides—the back hair arranged high in two parts, dressed in a large figure 8 covering the whole head—about eight long golden hair-pins holding the arrangement. The evening coiffure is mostly worn without any part—the front hair dressed in large, loose rings; the back hair arranged high, divided in four parts of long hair, and dressed in large open puffs, with long curls twisted through them and falling on the neck—a bunch of flowers with a small bird forming the garniture. The dinner or ball coiffure, according to latest fashion-plates, is one of the most exquisit. The front hair is parted about four inches from the forehead, the parting commencing at the right side, running diagonally across the head to the left side. The entire forehead is dressed in fluffy curls, reaching from temple to temple. The hair back of the parting is arranged in large puffy curls—a number of long graduating curls, falling over the back of the head, finishing the coiffure. Ostrich-tips and long prongs with large balls as ornaments.

New York *Evening Post:* In proof of the adage that extremes meet, it is heralded in fashionable circles that the prodigious fur muffs which our great-grandmothers carried, capacious enough to stow a small wardrobe away in, are likely to reappear and take the place of the very diminutive "finger cozies" so long in vogue.

Many ladies are wearing the colored cloth Newmarkets and web jackets which look so stylish and fit so perfectly. These are trimmed invariably with feathers or fur, and often present a striking contrast to the color of the dress or bonnet they accompany.

Bodices cut Pompadour or V shape in the neck are becoming the exceptions, and those cut low to display the whole of the shoulders are fast gaining favor with the ultra-fashionable. There are, however, hundreds of women who would as soon think of entering a public assemblage minus any dress at all as to appear in a bodice with its best half missing, and in nine cases out of ten these very women have the snowiest shoulders and the plumpest arms to display—if they would.

Among the many airy ball dresses shown by a noted modiste last week were some very pretty silver-gray tulles relieved with ribbons of a pale rose color on one side and a deep ruby velvet on the other. There were also some cream white gauzes in the same house, studded over the entire surface with tiny flower bouquets not many inches apart, the stalks of the flowers being long and intentionally exposed. One dress was garnitured with white azaleas and maiden-hair fern, the other with wood moss, double carnations, and trailing sprays of smilax. Corresponding garlands were shown which were designed to fasten the drapings of the train.

The bonnet rouge, at one time the emblem of Liberty, is quite prominent among the array of head coverings. A window on Fourteenth street was lately filled with toques made of crimson tricot cloth, and also of cashmere folded in the most intricate and ingenious ways imaginable, so that the exigencies of each individual head and countenance might be provided for. The jockey shape was paramount, but so disguised by twists and folds of the material that but for the poke the shape so called would not be recognizable. These toques are to accompany the deep-red ulsters and Newmarkets now worn.

The rage for tulle increases, and shopkeepers declare it to be almost impossible to cope with the great demand for this diaphanous and perishable dress fabric. At a fancy-dress party in this city recently nearly every young lady present—either married or single—wore tulle, either as an entire toilet or as an accessory. One beautiful blonde wore a dress of sundrop white satin, draped with white-silk tulle, the dress otherwise trimmed with blush roses and white lilies. Her hair, arranged à la Madame Récamier, in the Grecian style of the Directoire period, was exceedingly effective and becoming. A single row of tiny diamonds was placed across her fair diadem of wavy golden hair. Short curls left the neck uncovered, the curls being held closely together by a superb diamond arrow. A dress of white brocade has a satin front studded with pearls and was trimmed with tulle embroidered with crimson roses and foliage. The hair was arranged in Japanese style, and the pins which held the heavy curls were set with pearls and brilliants.

Embroidered scarfs in Louis XVI. style are draped over the airy tulles, gauzes, and India muslins worn this season. These scarfs or broad sashes are embroidered with white silk and chenille, to which are often added pearl leaves, or else the white satin is embroidered with clusters, of pink daisies, carnations, shaded roses, moss-buds, heliotrope-blossoms, and pansies. These are called Watteau scarfs. Others again are in materials of the last century, striped with soft white satin brocade, with small flowers in brilliant colors.

Chamois leather underclothing is fast gaining in favor for winter wear, we reply to a New England correspondent. These very excellent garments make it almost impossible that even the most delicate should suffer inconvenience from a change of atmosphere. Many people have a habit of heaping on a superabundant amount of clothing when they have to "face the weather," and the removal of their wraps when indoors is often the cause of cold. If people could be induced to wear these perforated slips there would probably be less suffering from many of the ills which flesh is heir to. Ladies who delight in wearing nothing but the Jersey jacket upon the promenade find a strong refuge against the northern blasts in the perforated chamois vest. The greatest drawback to these comfortable garments is their expense, as two entire suits cost a considerable sum. They last a long time, however, and undergo the wear and tear of the laundry with very good success. English women have taken to wearing pine-wool undergarments, and speak of their comfort with enthusiasm. All kinds of pine-wool flannel underclothing are made both for men and women, and elderly Englishwomen who, for want of proper exercise suffer severely from cold, wear vests of Arctic down. These, however, cannot be worn beneath a snug bodice, which is a disadvantage.

DRESSMAKING FOR DOGS.

London Truth: Do you not think it wicked to dress up dogs as the Parisiennes do? Lily has paid a visit to Madame Ledouble, the famous dog-modiste in the Palais Royal. All day long a series of pugs and smooth-haired terriers arrive at her salons to try on their garments and have their paletots fitted. As they have occasionally, like their owners, to await their turn, small mats and rugs are scattered over the waxed floors, so that the little dogs may be comfortable while anticipating their interview with their modiste. They have several changes of dress in their wardrobes, which they wear according to the hour or the temperature of the day.

When they take their morning walk in the Bois with their mistress, the "correct thing" is a paletot of dark-blue cloth, warmly lined with red flannel and a military gorget coming high up under the leather collar, which is hung with bells. The monogram of the dog's mistress is no longer embroidered on one corner of the paletot. That is out of date—and why should a little dog be out of the fashion? So mortifying, you know, when it sees other doggies carrying their monograms in the middle of the back, the "correct" place. To complete this morning toilet, a bunch of violets is fastened on the left shoulder.

Mild days the little creatures have "Excelsior" paletots in dark green cloth, lined with bright yellow silk, and embroidered in silk of the color of the lining. The monogram is worked in similar silk. The collar is black velvet, with gilt bells pendent from it.

Very cold days the paletot is sealskin, with handsome buttons, and the pampered little things wear fur-collars mounted in silver. For traveling a tartan paletot is derigueur, with harness of red leather, having detachable reins. What do you think of it? How humiliated the dogs must feel when they are first dressed up.

BLAINE CUT OUT FOR AN EDITOR.

Mr. Blaine is very systematic in his literary work. His methods are those of the journalist rather than of the professional bookmaker. He is indeed a born newspaper-man, and it is a pity, some of us think, that he did not follow that calling instead of switching off from editing a country paper to run for Congress. I happen to know, by the way, that when Speaker of the House of Representatives he had a great temptation to put his feet on the very top round of the journalistic ladder. He was offered the editorship of one of the greatest New York newspapers at a salary larger than any editor now receives, and nearly as large as that of the President of the United States. Curiously enough, too, the offer came from a journal which has never been friendly towards Blaine from that day to this. As an illustration of Mr. Blaine's careful writing, I recall that he once told me he had in his last reading of his Garfield memorial oration cut it down 1,180 words, simply with a view to the utmost conciseness of expression.—*Philadelphia Press.*

SHINKLE, MILLIONAIRE.

Answering a Suit Brought Against Him, He Describes His Early Struggles in Life.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* The suit of the venerable Peter Shinkle against his rich and almost venerable eldest son, Amos Shinkle, for over $18,000 for services rendered, is one of the local sensations of the season. It is set for the present term of the Circuit Court in Covington, and the defendant filed his answer in the clerk's office yesterday evening. The document is twelve pages long, closely written, and is in two paragraphs. The first paragraph makes the bulk, being a detailed and specific denial of services and plea of payment. The second paragraph is quite brief, and pleads the statute of limitations as to all of plaintiff's claim antedating Dec. 1, 1878. In the course of the first and lengthy plea Uncle Amos says that he "regrets the condition of his father's mind, and the fact that by any extraneous influence he could be induced to bring this suit." Further, he says that he went out to work for wages at 13 years of age, and so worked, paying all his wages to his father, the plaintiff, until he was 18, when, with the father's consent, "and without any means, he struck out for himself"; that plaintiff worked for defendant and Vincent Shinkle from 1853 to 1865 in the coal business, and was paid in full at that time by that firm; that from that time up to 1870 plaintiff worked continuously for the Champion Coal & Towboat Company, and not at all for the defendant; that July 1, 1870, in order to induce plaintiff to believe he was working for wages, and to quietly and kindly remove him from that employment wherein, because of his age, he was unable longer to discharge its duties," defendant employed plaintiff to watch around his new dwelling-house, then building, at $40 per month, and paid the same up to June 15, 1871; that he invited his father and mother, too, and gave them comfortable homes as members of his family in his new house. That the invitation was accepted on condition that plaintiff have a place wherein to continue to work in wood, which place was provided in the basement. That from that time until the spring of 1882 "plaintiff continued at intervals, as his inclination dictated," to make and sell, and thereby accumulated $700 or $800 in money. That last spring plaintiff, then over 87 years old, began to talk about marrying, and defendant offered to do anything he wanted for his comfort if he would not marry; but the offer was in vain, and the plaintiff married, and therefore left defendant's house and assumed a hostile attitude; but that even since the marriage, and up to the bringing of this suit, defendant continued to furnish plaintiff $10 per week in money. Defendant then goes on to say that during plaintiff's residence with him he gave him money whenever he asked it in sums of $5, $10, $15, or $20, as plaintiff might desire, making altogether quite a large sum; that for about twenty-one years, from 1850 to 1871, plaintiff occupied a house of defendant's on Third street, near Garrard, worth from $20 to $25 per month, and paid no rent at all, and never paid anything for board, lodging, fuel, light, washing, etc., while living in defendant's new residence. Further, he says that from June, 1871, to plaintiff's second marriage plaintiff collected rents and did small repairs on tenant-houses about two days each month, and he paid him $10 per week therefor; that defendant paid for plaintiff over $1,000 sick and funeral expenses of defendant's mother; that from June, 1871, to the second marriage he paid for clothing for plaintiff and defendant's mother from $200 to $400 per year; that he once paid for plaintiff a debt of $500 to one Staube, and that he often paid for lumber for plaintiff to work up into articles to sell. Finally, he says, he never hired plaintiff except for the seven and a half months from 1870 to 1871, and that plaintiff was permitted to perform services to occupy his time satisfactorily to himself, and that plaintiff had at all times furnished to him by defendant an abundance to gratify all his wants, tastes, and desires.

A MONTANA WOMAN'S HEROISM.

Montana Inter-Mountain: A woman living near Glendive was the owner of a pet dog, which, last Thursday, was playing, when it gave a yelp of almost mortal terror, as a large eagle, with wings larger than a blacksmith's apron, swooped down and picked up the little cur in his muscular talons. With the true Western woman, brought up amid all the dangers of a rough border life, and with no tight-fitting skirt to prevent the free movement of her limbs, to think is to act. On the instant this noble representative of a noble sex flew into the kitchen where her husband kept his shotgun, with which, in the early days, when bloodthirsty Indians were rampant on the plains, he had often gone out and shot fool hens. She bounced out of the front door, gun in hand. In an instant she directed her eagle eye into the air, where, soaring about ten feet distant, she discerned the emblem of our National liberties with her yellow poodle grasped convulsively, but firmly, in its claws. For a moment she ran her trained eye along the barrel of the gun in the direction of the bird, closed her liquid orbs with a shudder, and banged away. When she opened them the eagle was prospecting interstellar space and the dog lay scattered around in fragments all over the yard. She wept bitter tears, and, as she picked up the pieces and told her youngest boy to grease the sausage-machine, she swore in broken Missouri, and with many a sob, everlasting war on the shotgun policy.

Handsomest Cards.

ever offered to the public are given by our druggists introducing Ward's Cream of Chalk for the teeth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wei De Meyer.

It is now undisputed that *Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure* is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "One box radically cured me, Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble street, Brooklyn." "It is benefiting me very much, A. D. Baker, 102 Washington street, Chicago, Ill." "It is a marvel, Rev. A. P. Fries, Cairo, N. Y." "My restoration was complete and rapid, Mary A. Rankin, 449 North Clark street, Chicago." Etc., etc. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, $1. Dr. Wei De Meyer's *Treatise*, with statements by the cured, mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 162 Fulton street, New York.

If your complaint is want of appetite try half a wineglass of Angostura Bitters half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Son.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Dr. Hunter on the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption by medicated air. A free phamplet. Apply at 96 State.

Coughs.—Use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit. Sold only in boxes.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil-Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1884.

The copartnership heretofore existing between George L. Petersen, John G. Earhuff, and Frank Heinig, doing a Furniture Manufacturing Business at 197 and 199 Wells-st., Chicago, under the firm name of GEO. L. PETERSEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John G. Earhuff retiring. The business will be continued by Geo. L. Petersen and Frank Heinig, who collect all accounts and assume all liabilities.

GEO. L. PETERSEN,
FRANK HEINIG,
JOHN G. EARHUFF.

"The City of Paris"

Cor. State & Washington-sts.

From Monday Morning we will sell all our

Embroideries,

Hamburg Edging and Insertion, Swiss Edge and Insertion, at ONE-HALF the regular price, from 3c up.

From Monday Morning we will sell all our

Handkerchiefs

At ONE-HALF the regular price. All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 9c and up.

From Monday Morning we will sell all our

White Goods,

AS

Dotted Swiss ... 19c
Checked Nainsooc . 10c
Striped Nainsooc . 20c
Victoria Lawn ... 10c
Linen Lawn 35c
Lace Pique 30c
Lace Dimity 30c
Richardson Shirting Linen 25c

At ONE-HALF the regular price.

From Monday Morning we will sell all our

Dress Trimmings, Fringes and Buttons

At ONE-HALF the regular prices.

From Monday Morning we will sell all our

Corsets

At ONE-HALF the regular price.

Fine Sateen Corsets, in red, blue, black, white, and gray, at 38c and up.

From Monday Morning we will sell all our

Gossamers and Silk Umbrellas

At ONE-HALF the regular prices.

Our Silk, Velvet, Satin & Plush Sale
Our Hosiery and Underwear Sale,
Our Muslin Underwear Sale,
Our Ribbons, Laces and Glove Sale

Will be continued at ONE-HALF the regular price.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.,

Sole Proprietors of The City of Paris,

Corner State and Washington-sts.

N. B.—In order to secure perfect attention we would kindly request our patrons, if possible, to call during the morning hours.

COAL.

Order your coal from us and you will get dry, clean Coal. All our Coal is under cover, and of the best quality, delivered to any part of the city at lowest market price. Also, carlots to the trade and country.

JOHN MURRAY & CO.,

West End Chicago-av. Bridge.

Telephone 4,359.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Desire to announce the continuation of our GREAT ANNUAL

Clearing Sale.

Sweeping Reductions in our

Cloak Dept.

Now is the time to buy.

NOTE THE PRICES!

$8.95 Diagonal DOLMANS, fur-trimmed, closing price $4.95.
$10.95 Diagonal DOLMANS, fur-trimmed, closing price $6.95.
$12.95 Diagonal DOLMANS, fur-trimmed, closing price $7.95.
$18.95 Diagonal DOLMANS, fur-trimmed, closing price $12.95.
$25.00 Diagonal DOLMANS, fur-trimmed, closing price $14.95.
$10.95 Russian CIRCULARS, deep fur collar, closing price $6.95.
$12.95 Russian CIRCULARS, fur collar and fur-trimmed, closing price $7.95.
$15.00 Sicilian CIRCULARS, quilted lining, closing price $9.95.
$30.00 and $35.00 Sicilian CIRCULARS, squirrel lining, closing price $19.95.
$25.00 Silk Plush SACQUES, closing price $12.95.
$50.00 Sealskin Plush SACQUES, extra long, $35.00.

All finer Garments reduced proportionately low.

N. B.—Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Goods sent C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully,

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

PALACE OF TRADE

117 TO 123 STATE ST.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE

OFFERING

IN

LADIES'

Cotton Underwear

DEPARTMENT

MONDAY MORNING.

Cambric Corset Covers,

Perfect-fitting, with Pearl Buttons,

19c Each.

200 Doz.

Muslin Chemises,

Pompadour Yoke, with three beautiful insertions between fine tucks, finished with cambric ruffle around band, front piece, and sleeves.

27c Each.

400 Doz.

Muslin Drawers,

With a French tucked cambric ruffle, beaded with large and small tucks,

29c.

500 Doz.

Muslin Night Robes,

Pointed yoke, with three Hamburg insertions between four clusters of seven tucks, each finished with a handsome Hamburg edge,

69c.

1,000 Doz.

Muslin Skirts,

With a ten-inch Cambric ruffle, finished with a beautiful Torchon Lace insertion between French tucks, and deep Lace edge to match,

92c.

NOTICE.

We have marked down our entire stock of Ladies' LAWN AND CAMBRIC DRESSING SACQUES at about one-half actual cost. Prices 50c to $10 each.

117 to 123 State-st.

HAZELTON PIANOS!

ARE THE BEST and most endurable in the world, and the prices are the VERY LOWEST at which instruments of the HIGHEST STANDARD can be sold, and those desiring THE BEST should not fail to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,

CHURCH & LEE, Managers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

200 to 206 Wabash-av.



Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 Styles (Burr Pat. Imp'd. (Elegant Comfortable, Portable. $22 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 198 Wabash-av. Send for ill. Catalogue.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Immense Reductions in our Colored Dress Goods Dept.

24-inch Pinhead Checks reduced to 12½c, former price 25c.
48-inch Cashmere reduced to 29c, former price 49c.
44-inch All-Wool Foule reduced to 39c, former price 59c.
44-inch All-Wool Camelettes reduced to 49c, former price 69c.
44-inch All-Wool Shoodas reduced to 59c, former price 89c.

HOW IS THIS?

Lupin's 48-inch All-Wool Cashmere 69c, former price $1.00.
Lupin's 44-inch All-Wool Billiards 75c, former price $1.09.
Lupin's 44-inch All-Wool Ottomans 75c, former price $1.29.

SPECIAL.

Remnants of Colored Dress-Goods at Half Price.

Black Goods Department.

36-inch All-Wool Cashmere 29c, former price 49c.
38-inch All-Wool Cashmere 39c, former price 59c.
40-inch All-Wool Cashmere 49c, former price 69c.

Immense Reductions in Ottomans, Camelettes, Shoodas, Drap Herat, Billiard Cloths, Drap D'Alma, Drap, etc., Henriettas, etc.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS in Black and Colored Silks.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS in Velvets and Plushes of all kinds.

RESPECTFULLY,

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

138 and 140 State-st., Chicago.

CLOSING SALE

Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, and Made-up Dresses.

Before opening New Importations, we will sell, commencing on

MONDAY, 21st,

BARGAINS!

Fine Black Silks.

Extra heavy sublime quality, grease proof, usual price $4, for a few days at..... $2.57 1-2
$3.50 quality for..... 2.22 1-2
2.75 quality for..... 1.95
2.50 quality for..... 1.82 1-2
2.25 quality for..... 1.70

The quality we offer for $1.50 has never been sold under $2.

We will sell both Bellon's and Guinet's at $1.25; these have been cheap at $1.75. We have a few short lengths from 60c to $1 a yard.

In colored Silks the same liberal reduction will be made.

We have a lot of elegant Ottoman Striped Satins, in navy blue, light blue, olive, and black, worth $2 a yard; we will sell for 75c.

Our Satins at 50c have been by far the cheapest goods of the kind in the city; we will close out those on hand at 37 1-2c.

Silk Velvets.

Plain colors reduced from $1.50 to $1.10; the $1.75 quality to $1.35.

20-inch Colored Silk Velvet reduced to $1.50 per yard.

Remnants of Brocade Velvets and Plushes, worth $3 to $4, reduced to $1.50 and $1.75.

One lot Colored Brocade Velvets at 60c; have been sold at $1.75.

SPECIAL SALE OF

CORSETS

All prices, from 25c to $4.

Muslin Underwear

For ladies and children. A large variety at lowest prices ever known.

Dress Goods.

24-inch imported Plaids reduced from 35c to 12 1-2c.

36-inch imported Cashmeres reduced from 45c to 25c.

38-inch English Ottoman Cloth reduced from 65c to 36c.

36-inch French Cashmere reduced from 65c to 35c.

44-inch Drap Herat, extra fine, $1.10, reduced to 45c.

40-inch French Cashmere, extra heavy, 85c, reduced to 50c.

48-inch Double Sublime French, finest quality, now 75c; worth $1.25.

60-inch imported Ladies' Cloth, very fine, from $1.48 to $1.

Remnants

In all qualities, from two yards up to dress lengths, at about half price.

We are pleased to send samples of regular goods by mail, but we must advise our friends not to ask us for samples of remnants, and that most of the goods above may be closed before return orders could reach us.

Cloaks. Suits.

One lot Suits, worth $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, and $20, all offered at $7.75 each.

Black Diagonal Dolmans, fur-trimmed, worth $12.50, $15, $16, $18, and $20, all at 9.75.

Fur-lined Circulars equally cheap.

A few Plush Garments very low.

A lot more of the $3.50 Jerseys for $1.90.



BAUER PIANO.

The Best Toned Instrument in America.

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound Board has the Acoustic Figuring of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

156 and 158 Wabash-av.,

CORNER MONROE-ST.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

GRAND ANNUAL

Clearing Sale!

BLANKETS!
COMFORTERS!
AND
FLANNELS!

In order to close the remainder of the above goods at once we shall offer on Monday and following days the balance of our stock at about 50 cts. on the dollar:

10-4 White Blankets, $1.75, $2.50, $2.95, $3.25, and $3.95; nothing like them in the city.

11-4 White Blankets, $2.95, $3.25, $3.95, and $4.25; worth double.

12-4 White Blankets, $4.50, $5.95, $6.95, and $7.50; the greatest bargain ever offered.

Comfortables from 75c to $2.50.

Scarlet Twill Flannels at 25 cts.; worth 37 1-2.

Scarlet Twill Flannels at 32 cts.; worth 45.

Scarlet Twill Flannels at 40 cts.; worth 55.

We respectfully invite the attention of every lady desiring to purchase any of the above goods now or in the near future to avail themselves of this opportunity to save at least 35 to 50 per cent. We mean business. The goods must be sold.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

P. F. RYAN & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

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Prescriptions skillfully compounded. Reliable Drugs and Medicines. Country orders solicited.

THE NEW CATECHISM.

It Will Be Applied to the Members of the Grand Jury To-morrow.

Storrs on the Saloonkeepers' Organized Efforts to Balk Justice, and How to Defeat Them.

Time to Call a Halt and Give the Public a Chance for Prohibition—The Saloonkeepers' Side of It.

STORRS TO MILLS.

HOW TO DEAL WITH UNFIT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the conference held at the State's-Attorney's office the preceding day, at which Mr. Mills, Mr. Emery A. Storrs, counsel for the Citizen's League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors, Mr. C. C. Bonney, and Mr. Andrew Paxton were present. At this conference the question of dealing with the unfit members of the grand jury was discussed at length. The conclusions arrived at, which were briefly outlined yesterday, will be found in full in the following communication from Mr. Storrs to Mr. Mills:

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1884.—*The Hon. Luther Laflin Mills, State's-Attorney, Cook County*—MY DEAR SIR: There is no subject in which the public are more deeply interested than that of securing fair and honest juries, both grand and petit. That there has been much difficulty in that direction, and that justice has frequently been thwarted and defeated by reason of the incompetence of jurors, is a fact too well known to require any extended comment. It is also equally well known that the courts have interested themselves in purging our juries of objectionable characters, and that the general character of the juries, particularly in the Criminal Court, has within the last one or two years been very greatly improved.

DIFFICULTIES IN ENFORCING THE STATUTES.

I have to call your attention, and ask you to call the attention of his Honor, Judge Hawes, now presiding in the Criminal Court, to serious difficulties which have been encountered in the enforcement of the statutes against the selling of liquors to minors and drunkards, and in the punishment of persons for the violation of these statutes. Down to the month of September last past no serious difficulty, where the evidence was satisfactory, had been encountered in securing indictments against persons who had been held over for trial to the Criminal Court; but, beginning with the September grand jury, and down to the present time, as I am advised, while a great number of cases for violation of these statutes have been presented for action, not a single indictment has been found. It is desired to present to the grand jury for the present term of the Criminal Court several cases of this character, but the persons having these prosecutions in charge look upon the effort to indict and to punish them men guilty of a violation of these very salutary statutes, as absolutely hopeless, unless some remedy can be found by the elimination from the grand jury of persons who, we think, have been selected with a view to defeat the finding of indictments in this class of cases. Looking for an explanation of the very extraordinary fact that, since the month of August, not a single indictment has been found against a saloonkeeper, either for selling liquor to minors or to drunkards, I beg to suggest, and through you to suggest to the court, a few facts which will, in our opinion, throw very great light upon this question.

THE SEPTEMBER SALOONISTS.

Upon the September grand jury there were, as I am informed, seven or eight saloonkeepers, or those who were directly interested in that business. On that jury also was a prominent saloonkeeper who was then, as I am advised, under bonds for his appearance to the Criminal Court, and was held over on a charge of selling liquor to minors, who was at that time Secretary and is now Treasurer of the Saloonkeepers' Association, and associated with him were six or seven other saloonkeepers. It is of course possible that the selection of so large a number of saloonkeepers was purely accidental. It is of course possible that the selection of so large a proportion (nearly one-third) of the whole number of the grand-jurors summoned had no design, and was one of those curious accidents which will sometimes occur and for which no explanation can possibly be furnished. We would perhaps have felt constrained to have looked generously upon the presence of so large a number of this particular class of our fellow-citizens were it not for the fact that this proportion has in the main been maintained down to the present time, and hence we are compelled to believe that the accidents have been too continuous and too steady and have resulted too much in one direction to be regarded merely as accidents.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

Upon the October grand jury there were, as I am advised, five or six saloonkeepers, and about the same number upon the November grand jury. We have not the data as to the December grand jury, but on the present grand jury there are also six saloonkeepers or ex-saloonkeepers, and one of these gentlemen is a man who has been tried and convicted for offending against this very statute.

We think such a condition of things demands explanation, and do not believe that it is absolutely beyond correction. It is proper in this connection to call your attention also to the nature of a few of the cases submitted to these grand juries, the facts which were laid before them, and which lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the public interests and the law, in the action which these grand juries took upon these cases, was openly disregarded and violated.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Before the September grand jury was presented the case of Frits Britsch, of Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. The evidence showed that several boys went into his saloon and staid there for several hours, were supplied with liquor by him, and became intoxicated there—so clearly and unmistakably so that they were arrested. Britsch was arrested and held over to the Criminal Court for selling liquor to minors. One of these very boys appeared before the grand jury. As to the facts there could be no possible doubt, and yet the indictment was ignored.

Before the same grand jury was presented the case of Edward Bolowa, No. 2900 Cottage Grove avenue, against whom there were two charges—one for selling liquor to minors, and another for selling liquor to persons in the habit of getting intoxicated. The evidence before the grand jury was that a man on Cottage Grove avenue went into this saloon so intoxicated that he could hardly stand and was supplied with liquor at the bar by Bolowa when he had to hold on by the bar to keep himself from falling; and that Bolowa had sold liquor to a boy under 21, who was in the habit of getting intoxicated in his saloon. Bolowa and his wife had both been previously held to the Criminal Court more than once, and had been fined two or three times for selling liquor to minors; and yet, under such a presentation of facts, this September grand jury refused to find an indictment.

Isodore Kohn, Archer avenue, was held over to the grand jury, charged with selling liquor to persons intoxicated and who were in the habit of getting intoxicated. The person to whom the liquor was sold was arrested for drunkenness, fined $50 and costs, and sent to the bridewell. The evidence was that Kohn had frequently sold this man liquor and had sold it to the man's boy, 4 or 5 years of age, at 5 o'clock in the morning, for his father, furnishing it to him in a bottle. This was all shown before the grand jury at the September term, but they refused to find an indictment.

John Kinsella, No. 178 Twenty-seventh street, was another case. He was held over for selling liquor to minors. The father and mother of the boys, and the boys themselves, all appeared before the grand jury and testified that they had seen their boys, one about 15 and the other about 17, in this man's place, drinking at the tables, and that they came home drunk. They protested and brought the boys out, and they had often afterwards seen the boys get beer in pails and take it out and drink it on the prairie. And yet this grand jury, composed of seven or eight saloonkeepers, refused in this case to find an indictment.

The case of Isidore Lederer, No. 2154 Archer avenue, was one of the same general character as Kohn's.

A FAIR SAMPLE.

Charles Slattery, No. 61 Waubansia avenue, was held over on two charges—selling liquor to minors and selling liquor to persons intoxicated. Six or eight boys testified that they had been in his place almost nightly and been supplied with liquor all the time; and the evidence was that one boy, not more than 15 years of age, was made so intoxicated that he lay stupidly on the floor of the saloon, and after he had slept off his drunken stupor he was aroused and supplied with more liquor by Slattery. And yet the September grand jury, under this state of facts, refused to find an indictment.

Ignatz Stricker, No. 2010 Archer avenue, was another of these remarkable cases. The evidence in that case was that he sold liquor to a drunken woman, frequently when she was drunk, and at other times; that the son of this woman, about 15 years of age, had gone to the saloonkeeper and requested him not to sell liquor to his mother, and threatened him, if he did, that he would have him arrested; but he still continued to sell her. He was also held over for selling liquor to the boy—frequently sold him whisky in bottles. The evidence, as we are advised, before the grand jury was clear and explicit upon these points, and yet no indictment was found.

A. M. Stormhurst, on Clark street, is a female saloonkeeper. She was held over for selling liquor to a drunken woman. The policeman testified that he found the woman drunk in front of this saloon and ordered her away; that afterwards he saw her go into the place, and saw her drinking and being supplied with more liquor at the bar. This place is known to be a resort for chronic drunkards, especially women, and the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors made a special effort to break it up, and had this woman arrested. The drunken woman was arrested and fined for being drunk. She testified to all these facts before the grand jury, and yet this grand jury failed to find an indictment.

Jacob Sebasta, No. 577 State street, was held over for selling liquor to minors. The evidence was that he sold liquor to a boy about 16 after midnight, after he had come from the theatre, and sent him reeling home drunk. Sebasta had previously been held to the Criminal Court at least three times, and had been fined three or four times for selling liquor to minors and allowing them to play in his saloon; but before the September grand jury he was evidently among his friends, for they refused to find an indictment.

These are only a few of the specimen cases presented to that grand jury.

Before the October grand jury, on which there were, as we are advised, six or seven saloonkeepers, or persons interested in that business, the case of Peter Stone, No. 2619 State street, was presented. The evidence in that case was that he sold liquor to a carpenter who had a shop opposite to him, who was arrested for drunkenness and was sent to the Washingtonian Home. Stone admitted that he had been in his place from morning till night, and been supplied with liquor. This admission was not made before the grand jury, but the fact of his selling liquor to this poor man was clearly shown, and yet no indictment was found.

A STRIKING INSTANCE.

A very striking instance of the absolute impossibility under these circumstances of indicting any person for offenses of such a character is that furnished in the case of Charles Walters, alias "Big Sandy," of notorious bumboat fame, whose case was before the October grand jury. This man formerly kept a saloon between Van Buren and Jackson streets, on Clark street, and was arrested once or twice for robberies committed in his place. The evidence was, that he kept his place open all night, and that it was a regular resort for drunken bummers, men and women. He was arrested for selling liquor to a man who came into the town from the country to purchase clothing. The man was robbed of his clothes and money, and was found near Walters' saloon, intoxicated. He then went into the saloon and was supplied with more liquor, when he was arrested and brought before the court without his coat and hat. He testified that he had bought liquor in Walters' saloon, and the policeman swore he saw him in there and being supplied with it. Walters was held over, but the grand jury refused to find an indictment.

A very striking case also occurred before the December grand jury, where there was a full representation of saloonkeepers on the jury. The case of Jacob Levy, No. 1,533 State street, was before that body. The evidence in this case was that a poor woman went to the saloon to seek her husband, and found him there drunk and being supplied with liquor, although she had frequently protested against it. She became indignant, and was ordered out by the saloonkeeper, and in the scuffle a light of glass was broken. The saloonkeeper had this woman arrested for disorderly conduct; she was locked up all night and brought before the court, but when the Justice heard the story he immediately dismissed the case and turned the matter over to Mr. Paxton, the General Superintendent of the league. Levy was arrested, but under the advice of the officer of the Liquor-Dealers' Association waived examination, went over to the Criminal Court, and there was discharged.

A GRAND JUROR SAYS IT'S NO USE.

During the sitting of the October grand jury one of the members of that jury meeting Mr. Paxton in the street asked him not to send any more liquor cases before that jury, on the ground, as this gentleman said, that it was utterly impossible to procure an indictment on any cases which could possibly be presented to them.

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

Now, we think that the time has come when an at least apparently organized effort to prevent the enforcement of so salutary a statute should be met, and should be overcome. In the case of the present grand jury, and after full deliberation, we are not satisfied that a challenge to the array could be made effective. By law the selection of these grand juries is devolved upon the County Commissioners; and the character of the juries whom they are to select is indicated clearly enough by the statute. Among other things the jurors thus selected must be "free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well informed, and who understand the English language." We respectfully submit to you, and through you to the court, that the fact that a County Commissioner has made a selection is not conclusive upon the point as to whether the selection thus made is one which the statute requires should have been made—in other words, that a selection by a County Commissioner does not absolutely determine the question as to whether the juror thus selected is "free from all legal exceptions," is "of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well informed," and one who "understands the English language." We think that it is quite within the province of the court to investigate these questions for himself, and to subject each and every member of the grand jury thus summoned, before they are sworn and impaneled, to an examination so that the Judge may himself be satisfied whether they fill all the requirements of the law. If these requirements of the law were all satisfied, all our troubles about the jury system would be at once relieved. There would be no more jury-bribing, for, while the heart and disposition of the jury-briber would not be changed, yet he would hardly undertake to bribe a man who was "free from all legal exceptions," was "of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, and well informed."

NOT FREE FROM LEGAL EXCEPTIONS.

It may be assumed that every saloonkeeper on the grand jury summoned for this term—and for the purposes of the argument it may also be assumed that every saloonkeeper who was on the preceding grand juries to which I have referred—was a man "of fair character, of approved integrity," and of sufficient intelligence; but, in addition to all these qualifications, it will be noted that they must be "free from all legal exceptions"; and we respectfully submit that, where it is clear that a large number of cases against saloonkeepers for violation of these statutes has to come before a grand jury, no saloonkeeper, particularly if he be a member of the Saloonkeepers' Association, is "free from legal exceptions," because he is necessarily interested in the questions which are to be brought before the body of which he is to be a member, and which he is judicially to determine.

NOT FIT MEN AND TOO MANY OF THEM.

Without reasoning or refining upon this point very much, and without going very closely into the evidence, we venture the suggestion that there is not a Judge who sits upon the bench that does not perfectly well know that the great body of saloonkeepers in this city, and, indeed, throughout the State, are deeply interested in these questions, and every Judge knows perfectly well that, placed in a position where they would be able to do so, they would defeat any and all attempts to enforce these statutes, or to punish members of their own guild who had violated them. It is unnecessary for us to cast any reproaches upon saloonkeepers as such. That there are many of them good citizens no one is disposed to question or doubt; that there are many of them who do regard these statutes, there is no doubt; but, while we are free to admit that the mere fact that a man is a saloonkeeper would not disqualify him in the ordinary class of cases from serving upon either a grand or a petit jury, yet we also insist that there is nothing about the nature of the business in which he is engaged that especially qualifies him above and beyond all other classes of our fellow-citizens for the performance of these quasi-judicial functions. We respectfully insist that the proportion is in this grand jury of that interest quite too large.

SIGNIFICANT AND SUGGESTIVE.

Nearly one-third of this grand jury is made up of that interest. The saloonkeepers in Chicago are male and female. The entire population of Chicago, male and female, is 650,000, and to keep the proportions proper there should, on the basis upon which these grand juries have been organized, be at least 200,000 saloonkeepers in this city. There are about 3,700 engaged in that traffic; and the fact that so large a number of saloonkeepers have so steadily and continuously, since August last, been found upon our grand juries, accompanied by the other fact that, although a large number of cases for the violation of these statutes have been presented, not a single indictment has been found, is very significant, and cries very loudly for correction. It is unnecessary to charge corruption; but to say that such a state of things has existed since last August without design and without a purpose, and to say that that design and purpose has not been to defeat the enforcement of these statutes, is to shut our eyes to the facts and close our judgments against conclusions that are actually inevitable.

THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO PROTECTION.

The law furnishes to parties against whom accusations are made before a grand jury ample opportunities for protection. The public certainly have interests entitled to protection. Grand juries should not be organized either to find indictments or to ignore them; and the continuance of such a practice will become simply intolerable. The great point to be established, not only with reference to the particular class of cases to which I have called your attention, but to juries in general, is, that the courts do possess of their own motion an effective supervisory power over them, and that the Judges may—and that, indeed, it is their duty to—satisfy themselves by examination of the parties summoned as jurors, or otherwise, that they are "free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well informed, and who understand the English language," before they are accepted and sworn as jurors.

CATECHISE THEM.

We respectfully, therefore, in view of the situation which we have thus presented, ask you to present this matter to his Honor, Judge Hawes, and request of him that before this grand jury is impanneled a thorough examination be made of each member of the grand jury as to his fitness to serve in that important position. Very respectfully yours,
EMERY A. STORRS,
Counsel for the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors.

I concur in the above communication to Mr. Mills.
JNO. L. THOMPSON,
President Citizens' Association.

THE SALOONKEEPERS' SIDE.

AN APPEAL TO MEET WAR WITH WAR AND RESENT THE "INSULT"—SALOONKEEPING NOT INCONSISTENT WITH GRAND-JURY SERVICE.

The following circular was sent out yesterday to the members of the Chicago Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association:

The next meeting of the association will be held at 3 p. m. Jan. 22, at Adler's Hall, No. 106 Randolph street. This meeting will be as highly important as our last. The Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors during the last week has taken an unusual and startling action. Interviews have been held, and their purport, as published in the daily papers, is that the league is about to use extraordinary efforts to control the next grand jury. From what has been said by members of the league they wish to challenge the right of the grand jurors chosen by the County Board to serve. They seem to base their complaint on the fact that these grand jurors are either saloonkeepers or friends of saloonkeepers. The mere insinuation is an insult to our trade. Therefore it is highly necessary that our association meet war with war, and at this next meeting we must decide on the plans of our campaign.

Let every member be present.

P. M. HANSBROUGH, Secretary.

THE "INSULT" MUST BE RESENTED.

Mr. Hansbrough was asked about the meaning of the circular, and said: "It means simply this: That we shall take measures to resent the insult the Citizens' League apparently means to offer us by challenging grand jurors for no other reason than because of their being saloonkeepers. If a man is disreputable, we don't think he should be a grand juror, no matter whether he keeps a saloon or a bank; but we feel insulted when it is intimated that saloonkeeping unfits a man for duty on the grand jury. We shall wait and see what the Citizens' League is going to do Monday before taking any public steps. We have, however, arranged for the presence of attorneys in the Criminal Court when the grand jury is to be empaneled, who will protect our business against unwarranted insults."

RUBENS WILL PROTECT HIS CLIENTS.

Mr. Harry Rubens, the attorney of the State Liquor League, said: "I had nothing to do with this circular, nor had I with the one which prophesied that the Supreme Court would declare the Harper law constitutional. As far as the latter is concerned, both Mr. W. W. Fuller and I firmly believe that the Supreme Court will decide against its constitutionality. With regard to Mr. Hansbrough's latest circular I have only this to say, that I shall be only too glad to assist the Citizens' League in keeping disreputable persons out of the grand jury, but that at the same time I shall enter objections to any theory declaring a saloonkeeper disreputable on account of his business. I presume that is all Mr. Hansbrough's circular means. I also wish to say that, to my knowledge, there has never been any effort made to place men friendly to saloonkeepers on the grand jury, as far as the Saloonkeepers' Associations are concerned. We have always trusted to the wisdom of the Commissioners that they would select men for the grand jury who can judge of right and wrong without prejudice either way."

SOME OF THE OILED-MEN.

Mention of the Fellows who Sold Out.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—There is general surprise that the vote for Mr. Pendleton was so light, but it was a greater surprise to Mr. Pendleton himself. Your correspondent learns from a very warm personal friend of Mr. Pendleton that he had the assurance of thirty-seven of the eighty-two members that they would support and vote for him in the caucus. He also had the assurance of not less than ten members that they would give him their vote on the second ballot, which was five more than the requisit number to nominate.

Mr. Pendleton was so confident in the honesty and high character of the Democratic members elected to the Legislature that he felt secure, and up to the time he came to Columbus had no suspicion that the Standard Oil monopoly was the power behind the throne. He soon discovered the true situation: not to have seen men purchased would have been impossible. Men who called at Mr. Pendleton's rooms and renewed their allegiance and hearty support, a few hours later secretly voted for the Standard Oil candidate. Now, said the gentleman, let me give you a few names. The people of the country are anxious to know how the majority of them voted, and who some of the traitors are: Representative Stalter, of Seneca, was pledged to Pendleton after the first ballot; Stoufer, of Wayne, was pledged to Pendleton; Fierce, of Vinton, was another member of the disreputable crowd. A few days before the election this man saw that he was very likely to be defeated. He went before Senator Pendleton and told him of the situation, and his probable defeat unless he could get out the full Democratic vote, and begged the Senator to help him through. Mr. Pendleton complied, and gave this fellow $250 to get out the vote. Fierce swore allegiance, but the next heard of him he was shouting for Standard-Oil Payne and reform."

"Are there others?"

"Yes; Hunt, of Shelby; Holbrook, of Anglaize; Bargar, of Coshocton, the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee; Smith, of Washington, as well as Senators Jaeger and Levering. All these men gave Mr. Pendleton assurances that they would aid and support his candidacy."

"How will this end?"

"End? It will end in the complete burying of those fellows so deep that they will never scratch out. They will try the same game as heretofore, and try and capture the State and then the National Convention; but I predict Ohio will go Republican—the Democracy has been set back at least 'four years more.'"

OLD AND NEW GAS.

Some Light on the Gas Subject, Water Gas in Particular—What the Consumers' Company Have to Offer in the Way of Light.

In one direction or another the field of progress is without limit—as boundless as the universe. Those who are living today live in an epoch of the world's history which has had no parallel since the fiat went forth, "Let there be light." The age is one of emulation, where the desire to excel, the desire of superiority, is everywhere paramount, with quick, sharp, decisive rivalry existing on every side, but in which aggressive conflict after all only true merit wins. Between the tallow dip and the spermaceti candle was a long era, and many long years elapsed between the presentation of the tallow candle and the introduction of gas. It is only a little over forty years since gas was introduced in the West, and its use for lighting purposes was regarded as something akin to the marvelous. Chicago was only a village when Cincinnati had dispelled her darkness by the introduction of this, then almost new, illuminator. It was then considered that perfection had been reached in lighting cities. The gas then furnished was equal to about sixteen-candle power, and at once became popular in such cities as chose to adopt it by reason of its advantages over the old methods of lighting. Capitalists were not slow in putting their money into a scheme which promised them enormous gains. They obtained charters from the corporate authorities at every available point to erect gas-works to supply gas for both public and private uses at prices which yielded them enormous profits, the methods being new and the people generally being pleased with the change. As a general rule deterioration in the quality of gas did not affect the prices. If a poorer quality of coal was used than was necessary to produce gas of the required illuminating power, which was often done, the consumer found himself at the entire mercy of the company and there was no alternative but to pay the bills presented.

It was under this condition of things the public began to consider whether a new order of things was not possible. Inventors turned their attention to procuring a cheaper and better illuminating gas than that which has been supplied for so many years. The efforts attending these attempts have not been unrewarded; and it is only just and right that the successful parties should be regarded as public benefactors. It is a fact patent to every man, woman, and child in Chicago today that the reduction in the price of illuminating gas in this city from $2.75 to $1.25 per 1,000 feet is due solely and entirely to the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, who have just pushed to completion their immense works.

These works occupy a block cornering on Twenty-fifth and Hanover streets on the South Side, and are said to be the largest and best constructed plant in the United States making water-gas, not lacking in the most minute requirements, and in the construction of the holders especially they are possessed of some engineering features not found in similar works elsewhere. The buildings are all architecturally tasteful in design and substantial in construction. The holders have a capacity of 675,000 cubic feet of gas each.

There are over seventy miles of mains already laid, varying from two feet to four inches in diameter, the average being about eight inches, or about two inches larger than the average of mains laid heretofore. There are 3,000 service pipes already laid and a patronage from such hotels as the Palmer House, the Leland, the Matteson, and the Woodruff, the proprietors of which unite in praise of the quality of this new gas, attest to the popularity of the new works. The quality of the gas is seen at D. B. Fisk & Co.'s and Chapin & Gore's establishments, and at many private residences. The company claim that the gas they manufacture and supply is of 25 to 30 candle-power. The Consumers' Company manufacture what is known as water-gas by the Lome process. By this process it is claimed, and not without reason, that the gas is absolutely purer than that made by the old process. The jet is denser, and at the same time much brighter and steadier. It is also claimed that four feet of water-gas equal in illuminating power six feet of the gas produced under the old system, by reason of its higher candle-power and great density.

The present officers are Mr. C. E. Judson, a gentleman of long and successful experience in the manufacture of gas, having spent the last eighteen years as engineer and manager of the gas and water works at Scranton, Pa.; Mr. Sidney A. Stevens, Secretary; and Mr. Jesse Hildrup, Vice-President; gentlemen favorably known to the Chicago public. The Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company has come determined to stay, and presents its claims to the good-will of the people of this city simply on its merits. All that it promised to do it has performed, and gives evidence of a disposition to carry out to the letter all that it has promised in the future. Influential men of Chicago and Philadelphia are among its stockholders, and their aggregate wealth, placed at about $75,000,000, indicates the stability and perpetuity of the company. Its enterprise certainly commends the company to consideration, while its services in reducing the price of gas in Chicago should not go unrewarded.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fitz John Porter—John's clothes, of course.

Unhappy is the young man whose overcoat is with his uncle.

The Montezuma Hotel at Las Vegas, N. M., and the hotel at Suawnee, Fla., could both have been saved from destruction had Harden's hand-grenades been used when the fires were first discovered. Every hotel, public building, warehouse, factory, and private dwelling should be supplied with these convenient but perfect little fire extinguishers.

Both Irving and Salvini are said to dislike the criticism in this country which compares their representation of a character with that of Booth or Forrest, instead of judging it as an independent conception.

The reputation for excellence of the Merrick spool thread, also the "*ready wound bobbins*," for sewing-machine shuttles, is rapidly spreading all over the country, as is shown by the largely-increased sales. No dry-goods merchant has a complete stock without carrying these meritorious goods.

When a leading actress goes to the photographer there are a dozen attendants, each pointing a camera at her, and she is taken at one sitting in a dozen different views.

Any ladies interested in elegant and perfect fitting underwear or wedding outfits would do well to call for three days and see an outfit now ready at Mrs. Durlacher's, 56 South Ada street, near Madison.

The four little girls of the Russian Minister, wrapped in their furs and escorted by the little Japanese Prince, are said to be a pretty sight on Pennsylvania avenue in the Washington afternoons.

That good and pure articles always receive the indorsement of the public is proved by the immense demand for D. F. Bremner's *Snow-Flake Crackers*, *Cream-Wafer Biscuits*, and *Eureka Bread*. Bread stamped D. F. B.

Somebody heard a Boston girl say: "I think he looked like a perfect raving angel in his uniform! He was awful Heavenly."

"Queen Anne," ladies' new style "dancing-pumps;" perfect beauties. Sold by M. Wheeler & Co., 74 Madison street.

The match factories of Sweden, wherein are produced Christine Nilsson's Swedish safety matches, are the largest in the world.

Alfred de Rothschild has had his carriage lighted by electricity in order that he may see to read on his way home from the station.

A. H. Blackall, 172 State street, has the finest and largest stock of artistic Japanese goods in the city at lowest prices.

Candy pulls are included among the fashionable entertainments of the hour among people who think it fun to be socially democratic.

Joshua Smith's best cabinet photos are now only $3 per dozen. 206 North Clark.

St. Louis girls find it impossible to get on the ear-muffs that are now manufactured. The present cold snap has compelled some to resort to arctic overshoes.

"Spaniola," latest style Spanish arched instep, dress and dancing boot, at M. Wheeler & Co.'s, 74 Madison street.

Barnum's will covers nearly enough parchment to make a circus-tent.

French fashion journals at Pierce & Snyder's periodical agency at 122 Dearborn.

Two heads are better than one, particularly in a barrel.

School of Art Embroidery. Lessons at all hours. Mrs. Hodge, 151 22d st.

Prof. Huxley declares that in his voyage around the world, and in all his studies of savage life, he found no people so miserable and degraded as the very poor of London.

ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION.

In these days of sham art and shoddy estheticism it is pleasant to come across a dealer in articles of vertu who has more than a smattering of art—a genuine artist whose profession is his business—who knows the exact boundary lines between good taste and vulgar display, and who refuses to pander to the various ephemeral and fashionable pseudo-artistic crazes, no matter what the financial temptations to do so may be. A room decorated with the incongruous combinations of half-a-dozen centuries may be a paragon of beauty and a source of delight to the so-called esthete, or the bric-à-brac crank, or the shoddy aristocrat, but it also results in making the few artistic souls shudder and the horde of Philistines laugh.

Yesterday a reporter had the pleasure of visiting one of the finest private residences in the city, and was much struck with the harmonious and extremely artistic manner in which some of the rooms were furnished and decorated, several classical schools of design being followed, and each clearly carried out in the minutest detail of carving and draping. For example, the Egyptian room was Egyptian all through—in woodwork, drapery, ceiling, carpet, mantel, lamps, ornaments, and so on down to the smallest detail—all being executed in original designs, but in strict accordance with the Egyptian school. The Persian, Greek, Roman, and other schools of design were likewise followed in the different suites of rooms, the whole forming a habitation of supreme beauty—an artist's ideal of a perfect residence.

On inquiry the reporter was informed that it was a local artist who carried out the work—Mr. R. W. Bates. A call upon Mr. Bates developed the fact that Chicago is soon to have a decorative furnishing manufactory of a palatial character. Mr. Bates has had erected for him the new five-story stone-front building on Adams street, near the Exposition Building, and hopes to be settled there by March 1. The new building will be occupied as follows: The first floor will contain the offices and reception rooms; the second floor will be devoted to articles of vertu—bronzes, statuary, ancient articles of furniture and decoration, and various rare works of art, all of which will be collected in Oriental and European cities, principally Venice, Rome, and Paris, by a special agent employed by Mr. Bates; the third floor will be occupied by working carvers, sculptors, and draughtsmen; the fourth will contain the drapery and upholstery department; and the fifth will be given to polishing and decorative work. Mr. Bates showed the reporter four beautiful carpets from original designs of his own, all seamless, and woven in Europe, his plan being to send an accurate scale sketch, with a section properly colored, to the carpet-factory and have the piece woven in one loom. Mr. Bates does not believe in the prevailing fashions in furniture—in fact, he seems to believe that there should be no fashions in furniture whatever. Rich decorations kept within the limits of some school of design is his idea of perfection in house furnishing.

The varieties of wood used in carrying out this idea of harmonic furnishing are in themselves a study—the tomana, amarynth, tulip-wood, San Domingo mahogany, satin-wood, rosewood, and so on, besides all the varied native woods that are well known to all.

Mr. Bates has been successful in receiving the first order for Mr. Potter Palmer's new residence over several competitors, being the furnishing of Mr. Palmer's own suite of rooms. The design will be Moorish of the severest pattern.

PHOTOGRAPHS GIVEN AWAY AT GENTILE'S For $3 a dozen of the finest cabinets. Two elegant panels are given with every dozen free. Gentile & Co., 81 State street, have the finest studios in Chicago and finish work promptly.

Grand Italian Opera



We have just received a choice and very large line of OPERA GLASSES, which have been specially manufactured for us under the personal supervision of our European Agents. Will say that for POWER and DEFINITION they cannot be excelled, and are not what are called mere factory-made or hap-hazard goods, such as are for sale by the trade generally.
Our prices are the lowest.
L. MANASSE,
OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1884, 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1884,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.
Dealers will find a fine line of goods, of the best makes, and suitable for present use. We ask buyers to attend this sale of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Jan. 24, at 9:30 a. m.,
We make our Regular Weekly Auction Sale of
Crockery & Glassware
Consisting of a full assortment of
W. G., C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware,
Decorated Tea and Chamber Sets,
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Brackets, &c., &c.
☞Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
80 & 82 Randolph-st.,
THE OLDEST AND ONLY REGULAR FURNITURE AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
HOLD REGULAR SALES OF
Household Goods
AT OUR STORES
Tuesday and Friday of Each Week.
SALES AT RESIDENCES MADE SPECIALTY.
Parties contemplating selling out their Household Goods at Auction this spring will do well to call upon us and make arrangements for desirable dates.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock.
51 South Clark-st.
(Over Olympic Theatre.)
WE SELL THE
Entire Furniture
OF
20 ROOMS.
M. T. and Walnut Chamber Sets.
Brussels and Ing. Carpets,
Parlor Sets, Easy Chairs, Stoves,
Crockery, Beds, Bedding, &c.
All First-class and Very Desirable Goods. Sale positive.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
THE LEADING AND OLDEST GENERAL
AUCTION HOUSE,
SELL REGULARLY AT STORE
Every Wednesday and Saturday.
NOTICE.
We make a specialty of selling
Furniture at Private Houses.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
Just north of Clark-st. bridge.
W. C. COUP....Manager
LARGEST AND BEST PATRONIZED PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN AMERICA.
TODAY, Last Day of the
CORINNE MERRIE MAKERS
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 21,
Re-engagement of
GRACE CARTLAND,
And her SUPERB COMPANY OF ARTISTS, whose recent appearance at this theatre was THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE BILL WILL BE
FROU-FROU AT MATINEE, Every Afternoon.
PEARL OF SAVOY EVERY EVENING, Including Sunday (27th).
UFFNER'S GREAT WONDER,
Miss LUCIA ZARATE
Smallest human being ever known, 21 years old, weighs only 4¾ pounds, undoubtedly the
Most Marvelous Living Curiosity
On the face of the earth.
THE SITTING BULL INDIANS,
Who participated in
THE CUSTER MASSACRE.
A BEWILDERING COLLECTION
OF
Novelties and Curiosities!
ALL FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 10c. Open every day at 10 a. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

!!!! LAST CHANCE! !!!!
A FREE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN
French, German, or Spanish
BY
DR. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S
Meisterschaft System,
Commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 22.
TERMS:
1. Every person subscribing for the "Meisterschaft System," at the regular rates of $5, between Jan. 15 and Jan. 22, 1884, will receive the fifteen Meisterschaft books and a ticket for the free course.
2. Only persons holding tickets signed either by Jansen, McClurg & Co.; S. A. Maxwell & Co., or the Colegrove Book Co., will be admitted.
THE AFTERNOON CLASSES
Will meet at the Palmer House on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p. m. for French; 3 p. m. for German; 4 p. m. for Spanish.
THE EVENING CLASSES
Meet on the same days and at the same place at 7 for German, 8 for French, and 9 for Spanish.
!! THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST OFFER!!
APPLY AT ONCE FOR TICKETS to S. A. Maxwell & Co.; Jansen, McClurg & Co.; Colegrove Book Co., or on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at the Palmer House to
DR. R. S. ROSENTHAL.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
C. P. FLOCKTON and a Powerful Company.
New Flying Dutchman.
Monday—"BLACK FLAG."

THE ART INSTITUTE,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.
OPEN DAY AND EVENINGS THIS WEEK.
The SECOND ANNUAL LOAN COLLECTION will remain on exhibition complete during this week.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.
Saturday Evening Dime Course.
Jan. 26—W. S. Battis, Reader; Miss Marguerite Sperry, Vocalist; Mrs. George Bannerman, Harpist and Violinist; Minor C. Baldwin, Organist. Reserved seats, 15c, at Dale's Drug Store, cor. Clark and Madison-sts. GEO. H. GLAZIER, Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
CHAS. H. McCONNELL....Lessee
WILLIAM J. DAVIS....Manager
MR. HENRY E. ABBEY'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
MR. MAURICE GRAU....Acting Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
Gounod's Opera, Faust.
Faust....Signor Campanini
Mephistopheles....Signor Novara
Valentino....Signor Kaschmann
Wagner....Signor Contini
Siebel....Madame Scalchi
Marta....Madame E. La Blache
AND
Margherita....Madame Christine Nilsson
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor Vianesi
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 22,
Donizetti's Opera, Lucia Di Lammermoor
Edgardo....Signor Stagno
Enrico....Signor Del Puente
Raimondo....M. Augier
Arturo....Signor Fornaris
Normanno....Signor Grazzi
Alisa....Mlle. Forti
AND
Lucia....Madame Marcella Sembrich
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor Vianesi
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
Wagner's Opera, Lohengrin.
Lohengrin....Signor Campanini
Telramondo....Signor Kaschmann
Enrico....Signor Novara
L'Araldo....Signor Contini
Ortruda....Madame Fursch-Madi
AND
Elsa....Madame Christine Nilsson
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor Vianesi
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
Rossini's Opera Il Barbiere Di Siviglia.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, Il Profeta.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 26,
Gounod's Opera, Faust.
Faust....M. Capoul
Mephistopheles....Signor Franco Novara
Valentino....Signor Kaschmann
Wagner....Signor Contini
Siebel....Madame Sofia Scalchi
Marta....Madame E. La Blache
AND
Margherita....Madame Christine Nilsson
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor Vianesi
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
Bizet's Opera, Carmen.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28,
LA GIOCONDA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
LA TRAVIATA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
MIGNON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,
HAMLET.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Musical Director and Conductor..Sig. Auguste Vianesi
Alternate Conductor....Sig. Cleofonte Campanini
SALE DAILY AT BOX-OFFICE of the Theatre.
PRICES—$4, $3, $2.50, $2, and $1.50, reserved.
Orders by mail must be accompanied with money.
C. H. MATTHEWS, Treasurer. MARCUS R. MAYER, Business Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Her Majesty's Opera,
INCLUDING MME.
ADELINA PATTI
AND MME.
ETELKA GERSTER,
Who will appear in their favorite roles.
Full Orchestra and Chorus of Her Majesty's Opera, conducted by ARDITI.
OWING TO THE CONTINUED DEMANDS FOR SEASON TICKETS AND IN ORDER TO GIVE THE PUBLIC EVERY CHANCE TO PROCURE TICKETS AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICES, MR. MAPLESON HAS DECIDED TO OPEN THE SALE FOR THE SINGLE PERFORMANCES ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.
UNTIL THEN THE SALE CONTINUES—VIZ.:
5 NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, $21.
10 NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES, $42.
REPERTOIRE FOR THE FIRST WEEK:
Monday, Jan. 28—CRISPINO E LA COMARE, with PATTI.
Tuesday, Jan. 29—ELISIR D'AMORE, with GERSTER.
Wednesday, Jan. 30—LES HUGUENOTS, with PATTI and GERSTER.
Thursday, Jan. 31—LA FAVORITA.
Friday, Feb. 1—LINDA.
Saturday, Feb. 2 (Patti Matinee)—LUCIA.

OPERA LIBRETTOS
AT
Pierce & Snyder's
PERIODICAL AGENCY,
122 Dearborn Street.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER....Managers
TONIGHT AT 8 P. M., MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Closing performances of
Patterson's New York Opera Co.
in the Popular and Successful Opera,
THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
(Through arrangement with Mr. Townsend Percy.)
Popular Prices—75c, 50c, 35c, and 25c.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER....Managers
One Week, Commencing MONDAY, JAN. 21,
The Great Artists, Henrietta and Frank S.
CHANFRAU
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings and Sunday Matinee,
KIT, THE ARKANSAW TRAVELER.
Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Matinee,
THE BANKRUPT'S WIFE.
Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee,
ISABEL VANE.
Sunday Evening—The Great American Drama,
THE OCTOROON.
Popular Prices—75c, 50c, 35c, and 25c.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
MONDAY, JAN. 21—ONE WEEK,
JOE J. SULLIVAN'S
COMEDY AND SPECIALTY CO.
JOE J. SULLIVAN as PATSY LACY in
MALONY'S RAFFLE.
Next Week—Whitney & Lang's "MAGNETS."

GRENIER'S CIRCUS AND FREE ZOO,
Madison-st., Throop to Ada.
Finest Ring Performance ever seen in Chicago.
Admission—Chairs, 15 and 25c. Menagerie free.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
SUNDAY, JAN. 20,
Last Night of
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
Supported by the talented actress MISS BELLE MELVILLE, and a powerful Dramatic Company, in Mr. Fred Marsden's Irish Drama,
KERRY GOW.
Monday, Jan. 21—Mr. Chas. Wyndham.

NATIONAL PANORAMA,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Illuminated by the Van Depoele Electric Light.

NORTH SIDE TURNER-HALL.
Sunday, Jan. 6, at 3 p. m., Sharp,
Regular Sunday Afternoon Concert
GIVEN BY
Rosenbecker's Grand Orchestra,
FORTY PIECES.
THE BEST MUSICIANS IN THE CITY.

UNITY CHURCH,
Corner Dearborn-av. and Walton-place.
TENNESSEE JUBILEE SINGERS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.
Tickets 50 cents. Children under 12 half price.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM,
50 Dearborn-st.
CLASSES IN FRENCH,
Conversational and Theoretical Methods combined.
PROF. L. ED. CAPELLIER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monday, Jan. 21st,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
AND
Saturday Matinee,
Mr. Chas. Wyndham
AND HIS
London Comedy Company
IN
"Cosey Couple"
AND
"Butterfly Fever,"
BY
SARDOU.
TRANSLATED BY J. F. MORTIMER, of the London "Figaro."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN....Manager
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON,
Commencing Monday, Jan. 21,
EVERY NIGHT, USUAL MATINEES,
The popular young actor,
MR. JAMES O'NEILL
As EDMUND DANTES, with
MR. JOHN STETSON'S
MONTE CRISTO
COMPANY,
Originally Organized under Mr. Stetson's management for Booth's Theatre, New York.
DUMAS' GREAT PLAY OF
MONTE CRISTO,
With the following Brilliant Cast:
Mr. Frederic DeBelleville, Mr. Forrest Robinson,
Mr. Geo. C. Boniface, Mr. J. W. Shannon,
Mr. James Taylor, Mr. J. V. Milton,
Mr. Horace Lewis, Mr. J. L. Carhart,
Mr. J. Swinburne, Miss Eugenie Blair,
Miss Annie Boudinot, Miss Emma Smith,
Miss Marjorie Bonner, Miss Carrie Noyes.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
Painted by Wm. Voegtlin and Jos. Clare, formerly Artists at Booth's Theatre.
Grand Realistic Effects and Correct Appointments.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
WM. EMMETT & Co....Proprietors
MONDAY, JAN. 21—ONE WEEK,
The Comedy Event of the Season!
A Laugh of a Lifetime,
ELLIOTT BARNES'
GREAT SUCCESS,
OUR SUMMER BOARDERS.
First Tour in America of the Great French Danseuse and Comedy Actress,
MADELON ZOLO,
And a Superb Comedy Company.
Everything to suit the most refined tastes. An evening of Mirth, Jollity, Singing, and Dancing. All under the personal supervision of Mr. Barnes. This Sunday Matinee and Night—THE TWO JOHNS COMEDY CO.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Matthew Arnold Lectures.
Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte has the honor to announce two lectures only, in this city, by the distinguished poet, critic, and essayist, Mr.
Matthew Arnold,
On the following dates:
TUESDAY EVE'G, Jan. 22. Subject: "Numbers; Or, the Majority and the Remnant."
THURSDAY EVE'G, Jan. 24. Subject: "Emerson."
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
Doors open at 7:15. Lecture at 8.
Tickets at the box office.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1884,
WEBSTER
ART ENTERTAINMENT!
Around the World in 80 Minutes.
MUSIC:
ORGAN....Prof. LOUIS FALK
TENOR....Mr. C. JAY SMITH
PIANO....Mr. E. A. PHELPS
POPULAR PRICES:
50c, 75c, and $1.00, According to Location.
☞Box-Office Open On and After Jan. 21.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Second and last week of the Popular Success,
SIBERIA!
A Romantic Play in six acts and seven tableaux
By BARTLEY CAMPBELL,
Nightly greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences.
Every tableau encored.
Wednesday MATINEE Saturday.
Next Week—Her Majesty's Opera and MMES. PATTI and GERSTER.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TONIGHT, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, last performance of the GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ORIGINAL
Rice's Surprise Party
IN the Melodramatic, Operatic, Comedy Mosaic, entitled
Pop; or, The Fortunes of a Dramatic Author.
Next Week, commencing tomorrow (Monday), Jan. 21st—JAMES O'NEILL in MONTE CRISTO.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Free Praise Services!
TONIGHT AT 7:45.
Chorus led by W. L. TOMLINS.
H. CLARENCE EDDY, Organist.
SERMON by JOHN H. BARROWS
Subject:
"Memory as an Element in the Future Life."
All seats free. All cordially welcome.

PROF. SULLIVAN'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
187 Twenty-second-st.
New term for adults tomorrow evening and Wednesday. Practice class, Tuesday and Friday evenings. Residence, 2313 Wabash-av.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY.
American Express Building, 78 East Monroe-st.
Private classes and private instruction a specialty. Rapid and accurate instruction in the Waltzing, La Russe, &c. Pupils taken at any time. Call from 11 to 3 o'clock.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

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Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

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Special Direct Wire to New York Stock Exchange.

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MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at current rates.

P. E. STANLEY,

Unity Building, 75 Dearborn-st.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 19, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN,

Assistant Treasurer, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

John B. Kitchen & Co.,

Commission Merchants

Grain and Provisions,

112 La Salle-st.,

CHICAGO.

J. B. KITCHEN. E. P. RUSSELL.

C. R. CUMMINGS, Special.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: C. T. Raynolds & Co., 3 cases artists' materials; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 10 cases dry goods; Salamanica Embroidery Company, 3 cases dry goods; Shoyer & Co., 1 case dry goods; Henderson Bros., 1 case wire-cloth; Redlich Manufacturing Company, 1 case labels; James Lee & Co., 10 tons pig-iron; S. Paddon & Co., 10 casks soda ash; H. H. Hayden, 250 sacks salt; Louis Cohen & Son, 18 bales leaf tobacco; Sutter Bros., 25 cases leaf tobacco; Lyon & Healy, 1 case musical instruments; J. V. Farwell & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Pitkin & Brooks, 19 packages earthenware. Collections, $14,379.

BEYOND.

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that strange country, The Beyond;
And yet not strange—for it has grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond
They make it seem familiar and most dear,
As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

So close it lies that, when my sight is clear,
I think I almost see the gleaming strand;
I know I feel that those who've gone from here
Come near enough sometimes to touch my hand.
I often think but, for our veiled eyes,
We should find Heaven right 'round about us lies.

I cannot make it seem a day to dread
When from this dear Earth I shall journey out
To that still dearer country of the dead,
And join the lost ones, so long dreamed about.
I love this world; yet shall I love to go
And meet the friends who wait for me, I know.

I never stand above a bier and see
The seal of death set on some well-loved face,
But that I think, "One more to welcome me
When I shall cross the intervening space
Between this land and that one Over There—
One more to make the strange Beyond seem fair."

And so for me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory:
It is but crossing, with abated breath,
And white, set face, a little strip of sea,
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.

—From Ella Wheeler's "Poems of Passion."

Public speakers and singers find B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops a sure remedy for hoarseness.

BUSINESS.

Wall Street Bears Still Enjoying Life—Plethoric Condition of the New York Banks.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Rather Quiet and Firmer.

Breadstuffs Active—They Opened Weak, Then Ruled Quite Strong, but Closed Easy.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 12.
New York	$134,801,387	$128,727,124
Boston	10,573,403	11,276,391
Chicago	7,569,181	7,567,068
Philadelphia	9,066,897	8,475,054
St. Louis	2,772,598	2,742,180
Baltimore	2,758,913	2,392,239
New Orleans	2,140,792	2,394,594
San Francisco	966,418	1,437,475
Totals	$170,647,585	$165,373,115

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60c premium.
Boston, 10@12c premium.
St. Louis, 90c@$1.00 premium.
Cincinnati, 65@75c premium.
New Orleans, unchanged.

No currency shipments of any consequence are now made from this city to the country and there are considerable quantities coming this way. Bank deposits are large, and with, to say the least, no increase in the loan demand the money market is very easy at recent rates. There is no relaxation in the careful scrutiny of mercantile paper that has prevailed for months past. There is a good deal of paper that the banks do not want on any terms. Eastern exchange sold in a small way yesterday at 60c per $1,000.

Trade in local investment securities was good, and some issues, notably city and Cook County bonds, are scarce. Among the sales over the counter yesterday were $2,000 United States 4s at 123¾, $5,000 3s at 101, $10,000 at 100¼, $10,000 at 102, $500 West Town 5s at 103¼, $1,000 city 3-65s at par, $1,000 Board of Trade 5s at 101¼, $3,000 Car Trust 6s, series C, at par, and $3,000 Iowa Division 4s at 89¼. At the Chicago Stock Exchange there were sold $11,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 82¾, $5,000 Northwestern sinking-fund 5s at 102 seller ten, $2,000 Iowa Division 4s at 89¾, $1,000 Wisconsin Division 5s at 90¼, $1,000 Mutual Union 6s at 77¾, $2,000 Board of Trade 5s at 100¼@100¾, $1,000 Cook County 7s of 1890 at 112¼, and 100 shares stock of the National Bank of Illinois at 145. There was considerable trading in the stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad at declining prices. Ten shares went buyer 30 at 74, then the same number seller 30 at 72¾, 90 regular at 72¾@72¼, 200 seller 60 at 70, then 10 buyer 30 at 70½, and at the close 10 regular at 70¼.

The stocks of the New York list suffered another shrinkage yesterday. St. Paul was conspicuous, dropping from 88¾ to 86, at which point it closed. There were large sales of long stock in spite of the report that Mr. Mitchell was buying on every decline. Western Union seemed to be pretty well supported, and it was said that Vanderbilt brokers bought 10,000 Lake Shore, which was taken out of the street. It was reported that an application had been made to put the Denver & Rio Grande into the hands of a Receiver, and there were still rumors of a Receivership for Oregon Transcontinental. The total of sales was 300,700 shares. The announcement of the failure of W. H. Guion, of the firm of Williams & Guion, was made quite early in the day, and the liabilities were set at $2,000,000. It was stated that the Reading collateral trust-loan had met with but small success.

The totals of the New York bank statement have grown to huge proportions. Everything has increased except the circulation, which has been declining slowly for a long time. The reserve has turned $100,000,000 and the surplus is large beyond precedent. The figures are the most emphatic illustration of the accumulation of capital at the banking centres we have yet had. The loans have increased the last week but are considerably below the highest point ever reached. The following are the items:

Loans	$332,586,800	Increase	$2,689,800
Specie	70,380,600	Increase	2,310,400
Legal-tenders	33,298,800	Increase	2,654,000
Deposits	345,560,700	Increase	7,327,000
Circulation	14,425,900	Decrease	222,400
Reserve	103,679,400	Increase	4,964,400
Reserve required	86,395,175	......	......
Surplus	17,284,225	Increase	3,132,650

The Bank of England has gained £18,000 in specie in one week and the proportion of reserve to liability has increased from 36⅛ per cent to 40⅝ per cent. There has been a decline of 1,025,000 francs in the gold held by the Bank of France and 400,000 in silver.

The exchanges and balances at the Chicago Clearing-House for the week ending Jan. 19, were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$9,080,479.42	$849,567.57
Tuesday	8,618,629.93	824,749.71
Wednesday	7,618,508.25	778,744.15
Thursday	7,672,103.97	774,453.86
Friday	7,631,477.57	710,303.67
Saturday	7,569,181.70	867,632.96
Total	$48,190,304.94	$4,805,439.82
Preceding week	43,847,557.37	5,067,950.57
Corresponding week last year	46,166,482.70	3,800,607.55

At the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$697,582.50	$216,997.50
Tuesday	804,297.50	218,142.50
Wednesday	602,857.50	175,225.00
Thursday	353,547.50	120,385.00
Friday	710,362.50	149,537.50
Saturday	548,777.50	194,238.75
Totals	$3,819,335.00	$1,091,506.25
Preceding week	1,607,073.75	418,287.50

The rates for money in New York continue to decline. First-class double-name sixty-day paper is now discounted at 4 per cent, four months at 4½; single name, 5@5½ per cent.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	137¾	Chicago City 6s, 1898	111
Continental Nat. B'k	129	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¾
Hyde & Leather	125	Chicago City 4s, 1901	102½
Hibernian Bank. Co.	100	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	97½
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	185	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	98¼
International Bank	100	Cook County 7s, 1892	116½
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	195	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¾
Nat. Bank of America	145	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	104
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	N. C. Cy. Ry. 1st 6s, 1900	109¾
Northwest. Nat. Bank	300	N. C. Cy. Ry. 5-20 6s	105¾
Traders' Bank	135	South Park 6s, 1899	105
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112½	South Park 7s, 1891	108
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120⅛	W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	105⅜
Chicago City 7s, 1897	122	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100
Chicago City 7s, 1898	123	*Mu. Un. Tel. Co. 6s 1912	80
Chicago City 7s, 1899	124	Chi. B'd of T. 10-50 5s	100¼
Chicago City 6s, 1895	109¼	Con Gas F & L 6s, 1912	82¾
Chicago City 6s, 1897	110¼		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The stock market opened with a reflection of yesterday's closing strength, but it soon faded away and matters became as dull and dismal as ever. After the first hour the market grew heavy, and down to the very end prices sagged continuously. With a single exception nothing occurred to make matters worse, but the air was full of undefined rumors of impending disasters, and a general feeling of distrust prevailed. That Mr. Gould's position was regarded with strong suspicion was evidenced by the weakness of the properties which he is supposed to control, while various other rumors—most of them absurd—were industriously worked by the bears to depress prices. The only event of the day which had any significance at all—and it would have had no significance were it not that the market is just now in a condition to be influenced by anything that crops up of an unfavorable nature, was the reported failure of the old shipping-house of Williams & Guion. It took some little time to get at the truth of the matter, which seems to be that although the steamship company is in no way compromised by his action, Mr. Guion in his individual capacity has indulged in a number of unfortunate speculations which have brought him to grief. Mr. Williams has been dead for several years and Mr. Guion was simply the agent here for the Liverpool house. Nevertheless the firm name was kept up until yesterday, when the house was dissolved, to be followed today by an assignment upon the part of Mr. Guion. Today's market was unworthy of extended comment. The whole business was one of manipulation. Gould, heading the bears, and the Woerishoffer party, the bears, are having a pitched battle for the supremacy. The tide of battle rolls at times in favor of the one, at times in favor of the other. Meanwhile outsiders stand aloof, or, like so many camp-followers, hang on to the skirts of the contending forces, hoping to pick up such "unconsidered trifles" in the shape of eighths and quarters as the "scrimmage" may cast in their way. There was no news of any importance. The Union Pacific Government Directors are preparing their report and will publish the same next week. The matter of a Receiver for Ontario & Western has been postponed to Thursday next. The Presidents of West Shore and Pennsylvania Railroads were closeted together today—a fact which may have its significance.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Jan. 19	Last—Jan. 18
Can. Pacific	3,000	57⅞	57⅛	57⅜	57⅝
Can. Southern	915	51	50⅛	50⅝	51
Central Pacific	1,725	65⅝	64¾	64⅞	65⅝
C., B. & Q.	1,320	121	119⅜	120	121
Ches. & O.	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Do 1st pfd	100	24	24	24	25
Den. & Rio G.	5,130	20⅛	19⅜	19⅞	20
Del. & Hud.	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
D., L. & W.	13,000	116⅛	115¼	115⅝	116⅜
Erie	5,960	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	25⅝
Do pfd.	200	60⅛	60	60	60⅛
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd.	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
I., B. & W.	100	17	17	17	[illegible]
Ill. Cent.	225	135	135	135	134

Jersey Cent.	110	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
K. & Texas	6,300	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝
Lake Shore	1,300	95	95⅜	94	95	95
Louis. & Nash.	30,100	44⅜	45⅜	43⅝	45⅜	45⅛
Manhattan	300	42	42	42	42	......
Do 1st pfd	100	90	90	90	90	......
Mem. & Chas.	300	32	32	32	32	......
Mich. Cent.	455	89	89⅛	89	89	89
Minn. & St. L.	200	15	15	15	15	16¼
Morris & E.	25	122½	122½	122½	122½	......
Mo. Pacific	7,300	87¾	88⅛	87¾	87¾	87¾
Nash. & C.	300	50	50	50	50	50
N. Y. Central	5,125	112⅛	112⅛	111	111¼	112⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	300	9	9	8¾	8¾	9
Do pfd.	100	17	17	17	17	19
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	......
Northern Pacific	4,551	23½	23½	23	23	23½
Do pfd.	30,986	51¼	51½	49½	49⅝	51¼
Northwestern	4,575	115½	115½	114¾	114¾	115¾
Do pfd.	550	142¼	142	142	142	......
Ohio Cent.	110	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Ohio & Miss.	1,430	23	23	23	23	......
Ont. & West.	1,300	11	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	531	93½	93½	91½	91½	91
O. Transcon.	12,830	25	25	23¾	23¾	23¼
Pacific Mail	2,230	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	42
P. P. C. Co.	600	110	110	109	110	109¾
Peoria D. & E.	240	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	......
Reading	7,700	55¾	55¾	54⅞	54⅞	55¾
Roch. & Pitts.	1,200	14½	14½	13¾	14½	14½
Rock Island	250	116½	116½	115½	115½	116⅝
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	200	39	39	39	39	......
St. Paul	40,605	88¾	88¾	86	86	88¾
Do pfd	100	114	114	114	114	114¾
St. Paul & O.	700	30	30	29¾	29¾	30
Do pfd.	800	91	91	90	90¾	91¾
St. P., M. & M.	3,400	90¼	*90¼	90	90¼	96
Texas Pacific	3,800	16¾	16¾	15	15¾	17¼
Union Pacific	13,620	74¾	74¾	73⅝	73⅝	74¾
Wabash	400	15	15	14	14	16¼
Do pfd.	4,900	28	28	26	26¾	28¾
W. Shore bonds	......	54	54	52¾	52¾	53¾
Western Union	28,252	73¼	73¼	72	72¼	73¾

*St. Paul, M. & M. ex. div. 2 per cent quarterly.
Total sales of stocks today, 384,230 shares.
Bank statement—Reserve increase, $3,132,650.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	129¼	Fargo	110
American	94	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100	St. P. & S. C. 1st	116
4½s	114⅛	Texas Pacific 1 g	41¼
4s, new	123⅜	do R G	70⅜
Pacific 6s of '95	128⅜	Union Pacific 1st	111¼
Central Pacific 1st	111¼	do 1 g	109
Erie 2ds	98⅛	do s f	117⅛
Lehigh & W., offered	103		

STATE SECURITIES.

La. consols	75	Tenn. 6s, new	37¼
Missouri 6s	104	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Va. con ex-mat coup.	40
Tenn. 6s, old	37⅛	do defd	8¼

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 B N Y & P 1st	97	3000 N Y W S & B 1st	53⅜
10000 C B & Q 7s	128⅝	1000 do	54
2000 Can Southern 1st	95⅛	3000 do	53⅞
1000 C & O 6s 1911	102	14000 do	53⅝
1000 C S P M & O con	110	5000 do	53¼
9000 C P gold bonds	111⅛	3500 do	53⅜
3000 do	111⅛	30000 do	53⅜
20000 D & R G 1st con	85	22000 do	53
2000 D & R G 1st	108⅛	7000 do	52⅝
2000 Erie 4th mrtg	108	157000 do	52⅜
1000 I B & W 2d	70	4000 Ohio Southn 1st	81
3000 M & E 1st con	124¾	2000 Ore Short Line 6s	92
8000 M & St L 1st	120	20000 do	91½
3000 M K & T con 7s	109⅛	1000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st	104¾
5000 N W s f deb	99¼	2000 R & D deb	60
185000 do	99¼	4000 R & P 1st con	92
2000 do	99⅜	5000 do	91¾
5000 N W s f 5s coup	103	1000 St L & I M 5s	70¼
3000 N J C 1st con asn	112	7000 S P M & M 1st con 6s	99⅜
10000 No Pac 1st coup	101	2000 So Pac of Cal 1st	104
2000 do	101⅛	2000 So Car 1st	105
3000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	90¼	1000 S L & S F 2d—Class B	99¾
10000 do	90¼	4000 Tex P 1st—R G D	72⅛
2000 N Y Ele 1st	117⅛	5000 do	72
5000 N Y C & St L 1st	101		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 U S 4s reg 1907	124⅛	7000 N Y W S & B 1st	53⅜
20000 U S 4½s coup '91	114⅛	63000 do	53⅝
23000 A & P inc	18	31000 do	53⅜
10000 do	18⅛	5000 do	52⅝
1000 C & O cur	47	32000 do	52⅞
2000 C & N W s f 5s	103	80000 do	53
26000 C & N W deb 5s	103⅛	5000 do	53⅛
3000 Col Coal & I 6s	69⅛	88000 do	53⅜
1000 do	70	33000 No Pac 1st coup	101⅛
3000 Erie 7s cons gold	127	5000 do	101⅛
1000 E Tex & B S 6s	103	8000 Ohio Southn 1st	81¼
3000 Ft W & Den 1st	69⅛	5000 So Pac of Cal 1st	104
1000 M & S P 1st—I & D	119¾	25000 St L & I M 5s	70
10000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	89	5000 S L & I M—C A & T 1st	105⅛
5000 N Y C 1st reg	130¾	5000 Tex P 1st—R G D	72

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 A & P inc	18¾	6000 Morris & Esx 2d	115¼
5000 C & O 1st—Series A	110⅝	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	100¾
5000 C B & Q deb 5s	98	1000 N Y C 1st reg	130¾
2000 C P gold bonds	111⅝	17000 No Pac 1st coup	101⅛
1000 Can So 1st	95	25000 do	101⅛
3000 D & R G—W 1st	69⅛	3000 R & D deb	60
2000 Ft W & Den 1st	69⅛	1000 T & W con conv	81
1000 L S coup 2d	122½	2000 do	81⅛
1000 L & N gen mrtg 6s	92½	3000 Tex Pac inc 1 g	41⅛
14000 N Y W S & B 1st	53⅜	1000 Tex P 1st Rio	71⅛
41000 do	53⅞	12000 do	71
15000 do	53⅝	22000 do	70⅛
15000 do	53⅛	5000 Un Pac s f	117⅛
2000 do	53⅝	10000 Va Mid inc	64⅛
70000 do	53¼	33 Fourth Natl Bnk	130
5000 do	53⅛	25 Met Bank	150
5000 do	53⅛	25 Adams Ex	129¼
5000 do	52⅞	10 American Ex	95⅛

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Money market easy at 1@1½; closed at 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 484¾; do, demand, 487¼.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The local money market is easy upon fine business paper at 4½ per cent. At the Clearing-House today balances loaned at 1½@2 per cent about equally, and New York funds sold at 10@12c per $1,000 premium. The gross exchanges were $10,573,403, and for the week were $67,441,531, against $71,393,871 last year. Sterling exchange is steady at $4.87½ and $4.85. The stock market today has been in the hands of the bears with the result that Atchison has been sold down to 71½ and Mexican Central 7s down to 48⅝. Other securities have not followed the downward movement quite so rapidly, yet there are indications of weakness in all directions. At the opening of the market a drive was made at Mexican Central 7s under the plea of the failure of the Mexican treaty at Washington. Opening ¾ off, at 50¼, sales were very large, nearing $150,000 with the result that the last sale was at 48⅝. The report that a committee had been appointed to secure additional funds to complete the road also had its effect upon the bonds. Oregon Short-Line 6s declined ½, to 89. In stocks, Eastern declined 2¼, to 35¼, with Boston & Albany steady at 176, and New York & New England at 14⅞. The feature of the morning was the fierce attack of the bears upon Atchison. The ball opened with a sale at 73⅛, or ⅛ lower than Friday's close. The sale of 1,000 shares at the first call resulted in a decline of 1, to 72⅛. At the second call the raid upon the stock drove it to 71⅝, from which it recovered at the close to 72¼, making the net loss of the day 1¾, and since last Saturday a decline of 5. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy held its own firmly at 120. Union Pacific declined ⅝, to 73⅞. Additional sales were Flint & Père Marquette common, 24½, and Bell Telephone, 174, the latter a decline of 1¼. Connotton Valley bonds sold at 17 for the fives, and the stock was ⅜ bid, ⅛ asked. The large holders of Connotton securities have determined upon a reorganization of the property upon a basis which wipes out the stock and makes the present bonds into new stock. The present stock represents no money put into the property, and has no chances of being worth anything based upon earnings.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Connotton Valley	10	17	17	17	17
Bell Tel	200	175	175	175	175
Mex. Tel	150	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Atchison	1,750	73⅝	73⅝	72	72
N. Y. & N. E.	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Union Pacific	100	74	74	74	74
Second board.					
Atchison	900	71⅝	71⅝	69¾	69¾
N. Y. & N. E.	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Bell Tel	50	174½	174½	174½	174½

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 Den Ex 4s	87¾	15000 Mex Cent 7s	49⅝
1000 Ft S S & M 6s	100	1000 N Y & N E 7s	99⅛
1000 Mex Cent 7s	50⅛	2000 do	99⅝
20000 do	50	1000 O S L 6s	89
10000 do	50⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

15000 Mex Cent 7s	49⅜	3000 B & M in Neb 6s	104⅛
10000 do	49⅛	5000 N P 6s	101⅝
1000 U P 8s	114⅛	15000 Mex Cent 7s	49
1000 N Y & N E 6s	88⅛	10000 do	48⅞
1000 Sonora 7s	94	10000 do	48⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,066,897; balances, $1,255,568. Money, 4 per cent, and abundant. New York funds easy. There was little individuality in our stock market today, but Northern Pacific preferred was conspicuously weak, declining 1⅝ per cent, to 49⅝, while common receded ⅜, to 23¼, and Oregon & Transcontinental 1 per cent, to 23¾. Oregon & Transcontinental was quite steady in comparison with Northern Pacific preferred throughout the day. Later in the day Reading developed some weakness, and in the absence of any short interest (which, as far as local operators is concerned, was all driven on by the late dividend talk) the price dropped off quickly from 27⅜ to 27. Jersey was entirely neglected. Lehigh Valley was again weak, declining 1⅛, to 66, while the allotments receded from 15 to 12¾. Pennsylvania was strong on the buying of an arbitrage house, which seems to bear the market stock in London, in spite of the discouraging outlook and the comparative cheapness of other good stock.

The market closed weak:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading	27	27⅛
Lehigh Valley	65⅞	66
Northern Pacific common	23⅛	23⅜
Northern Pacific preferred	49⅜	49⅝
L. Nav.	44⅞	45
B., N. Y. & P.	¾	⅞
Jersey Central	87	87⅛
Oregon & Transcontinental	23⅛	23¼

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—There continues to be a good mercantile demand for New York exchange. The sales today between banks were at 65@75c premium per $1,000. Over the counter the rate was 1-20 premium buying and 1-10 selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—Exchange steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5 p. m.—Consols, 101 9-16. St. Paul, 91; Illinois Central, 139¾; New York Central, 115¼; Erie seconds, 92½; Reading, 28¾.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Rentes, 76f 80c.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	231	Silver Islet	1⅜
Franklin	9¾	Osceola	15
Pewabic	1	Huron	1
Quincy	45		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The improvement which began in mining markets yesterday continued this morning, and the volume of business was larger than for a long time, the total sales aggregating over 11,000 shares. The tone was strong. Consolidated Virginia advanced to 35@32, Horn Silver to 6⅞, and North Standard to 27. Bulwer declined to 165@170 on sales to realize the advance of the last week. Chrysolite was firm at 115, Standard 100, Little Chief 50, Sutro Tunnel 16@17, Goodshaw advanced from 40 to 50 and declined to 45. In the afternoon there was only a small business in mining shares. Central Arizona was steady at 25, California 10, Harlem 12, Bulwer 170@165@170, Eureka 170, Goodshaw 42, Lacrosse 10, Decatur 4.

Homestake	10	Quicksilver pfd	26
Ontario	22	Sutro	17
Quicksilver	5		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Mount Diablo	$2.75
Best & Belcher	2.75	Navajo	3.00
Bodie Consolidated	11.50	Northern Belle	45
California	5.00	Ophir	3.37½
Chollar	2.25	Potosi	77
Consolidated Va.	50	Savage	85
Crown Point	1.00	Sierra Nevada	2.75
Gould & Curry	1.87½	Union Con	2.50
Grand Prize	25	Utah	1.25
Hale & Norcross	1.75	Yellow Jacket	2.25
Mexican	2.00		

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were again a surprise Saturday. Provisions were quiet and firm, while grain was active and irregular, being weak in the first part of the session, and turning just at the time when the bulls began to look blue with fear that the whole thing was going to a "'tarnal smash." The "Big Four" was especially noticeable as a selling factor all over the floor except in hog product, and as a buyer after the markets turned. That quartet really had a great deal to do with dictating the tone, though some others traded more largely in both wheat and corn. The feeling was very unsettled throughout, though many looked for a reaction after the recent severe decline. The markets ended up not far from where they begun, the result of the day's trading being the establishment of a steadier feeling. The idea that the markets have touched bottom for the present was advocated by many, and the bears did not seem to be quite so sure of a further downward movement.

Provisions were quiet and unusually steady, averaging stronger, though Liverpool reported 6d decline in lard and short clears. Our local hog market was well sustained, and it was remarked that the shipments of hog product during the week were about equal to the results of the local packing. This and the idea that there will soon be a change in the foreign situation sustained the market, while grain was breaking, by making sellers reticent, though there was not much demand in a speculative way. The last-named fact made sellers a little more free towards the close. A fair inquiry for shipment existed, and probably a good deal was sold in that direction that was not reported; one of the items is a purchase of 4 carloads of bulk middles to go to Cincinnati. Pork advanced 12½c, fell back 10c, then improved 12½c, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Friday, at $15.17½ for May. Lard closed 5c higher, at $9.00 bid for May. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at $7.65 bid for March. In the afternoon pork was quoted easier at $15.15 bid for May. The packing of this city since Oct. 28 includes 1,697,000 hogs, against 1,946,000 to same time last year, and 1,968,000 to do in 1882.

Flour was dull and steadier. There was little demand outside of the usual local trade. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was very active and very irregular, though within narrower limits. It advanced ⅜c, declined 1c, improved 1c, and closed on 'Change ⅛c below the latest regular prices of Friday, at 89⅛c for February and 96c bid for May. The British markets were called dull and heavy, and a good deal of wheat was brought out early by the report of a $350,000 failure in grain outside this city. Some of the wheat thus got rid of was cash grain, and there was no little "pounding" by local parties, who wanted the market to go a good deal lower. But others did not sell so freely, while there was more buying, Roche being a large purchaser against his heavy sales of Friday afternoon. Towards 11 o'clock the market turned, with heavy buying, led by Lester, who was supposed to have filled in nearly 3,000,000 bu. There was less trading in the last hour, and the market slowly settled back in the absence of outside support. The stiffening was understood to be chiefly on the news that about 150,000 bu had been taken in New York for export, making some 750,000 bu for the week. The receipts at New York are increasing, being 78,000 bu for Friday; and the movement here is increasing, there being a very good demand for the wheat offered on track, No. 3 there selling about the same as when the market for No. 2 was 5c higher. No. 3 red winter sold freely at 88c for regular in preferred houses, and 89c for fresh receipts in ditto. No. 2 red was quoted at 94@96c, the outside in South Side houses. No. 2 spring sold at 88⅛@88⅝c. No. 3 spring was salable at 79c in preferred houses to 72c for smutty, which is understood to be mostly in one North Side elevator, and can be used in the proportion of about one car to ten cars of good wheat by millers. In the afternoon the market was quoted easy at 95⅞c asked for May.

Corn was relatively quiet, though there was a moderate volume of trading. It advanced ⅛c, declined 1c, and reacted, closing a shade above the latest regular prices of Friday, at 51⅛c for January and 57⅛c bid for May. The British markets were called dull and heavy, and our receipts were larger, but the feeling was generally firm till wheat weakened, and Jones dumped 200,000 bu at about 57⅛c for May, which called out other sellers, who ran it down to 56⅛@56⅜c. Then a good demand sprung up, led by Lindblom, who took some 2,500,000 bu, and was rumored to have undertaken to run a deal for May. That buying was probably done in part to prevent deliveries on a lot of privileges sold the previous afternoon. He sold privileges Saturday afternoon on another big line, which caused the market to be quoted ⅛c stronger, but later May was called 57⅛c. Cash No. 2 sold at 51@52c, being 12c below the top of last December. New mixed in store sold at 47⅜@48⅛c, and rejected at 43@44c.

Oats were moderately active and ⅜@1c lower for cash No. 2, at 31⅛@31½c, with light offerings in store, most consignments being held on track and sold by sample. In futures there were early sales at ⅛@⅛c lower than Friday's latest prices, and the market ranged 1@1⅛c lower. Trading was mostly in the deferred deliveries, and seller May closed at 36⅛c after having sold down to 35⅝c. In samples there was a good deal doing, the demand from shippers and on local account being active. No. 2 mixed sold at 33@34c on track and at 32@35c free on board cars, with No. 2 white at 35⅛@36c on track and 35@37c free on board cars.

Rye was quiet and rather steady. Cash No. 2 was unchanged, a few cars selling at 57c. Futures were neglected at the opening but became a little stronger later, the offerings being light. January sold (35,000 bu) at 57c and 40,000 bu March sold at 57@57⅛c, closing at 57c bid, being ⅛@⅛c lower. May sold (100,000 bu) at 62⅛c, advanced to 63c, and closed at 63c bid, which was Friday's latest price. Rejected sold by sample at 55@56c.

Barley was almost lifeless. There was 1 car of No. 2 sold at 59c, but the receipts were light, and holders of No. 2 in store are not offering it. No. 3 was nominally 48c, with sellers at 49c. Nothing was done in futures, which were nominally unchanged, at 60c for February and 61c for May. By sample there were sales of No. 3 at 52⅛@57⅛c and No. 4 at 48@50c.

Flax was firm, selling at $1.51 on track, with No. 1 winter storage receipts about $1.47@1.48. Clover was easier, the orders on export account having been filled and the demand thereby lessened. Prime was quoted at $6.00. Timothy was steady at $1.33.

There was an improved demand for hay, which was a little firmer. Hides were steady, eggs firmer, and poultry in request and firm. Tallow and wool were steady and in fair request. Potatoes were dull and weak. Whisky was unchanged.

There was no noteworthy change in the situation of the wholesale markets. Trade was quiet in all departments, as it usually is at this time of the year. Groceries met with their full share of attention and averaged steady. Dried fruits remain dull, as do also canned goods and fish. In the butter market continued firmness was noted. Cheese sold in a moderate way at full prices. There was a light movement in oils at former quotations. Coal was fairly active and firm. The hog market was poorly supplied, the fresh arrivals amounting to scarcely 10,000 head. There was a good demand, and prices were firm at a small advance, light weights selling at $5.15@5.75 and heavy do at $5.20@6.25. Cattle were in fair demand and averaged steady, with sales on the basis of $3.00@5.00 for butchers' stock, at $3.50@4.50 for stockers and at $4.50@6.85 for common to choice shipping steers. Sheep were about steady at $3.25@5.50. The receipts for the week were about 42,100 cattle, 140,000 hogs, and 24,800 sheep, as against 39,634 cattle, 242,399 hogs, and 18,312 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

Our rail shipments of breadstuffs show a large increase recently, since the pressure for elevator room has augmented the offerings of grain on track. Reducing the 135,093 brls flour to their equivalent, the shipments of breadstuffs for last week aggregated about 2,276,000 bu. There is no encouragement to ship out No. 2 grain, except in the case of corn, which is some 8c above the price of rejected, and an exporter remarked yesterday that our rejected corn is now filling contracts in Liverpool.

Baltimore shipped 250,000 bu wheat yesterday, mostly red, and 200,000 bu were taken from Philadelphia, while at least as much was taken in New York. That makes nearly 1,500,000 bu taken during the week on the seaboard, which is not very bad for midwinter.

A 1,500-brl flour mill in Winona is reported to have closed last night for lack of orders.

Some millers say that they estimate 35@40 per cent of last year's wheat surplus to be yet in farmers' hands.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is taking a great deal of wheat from this city; understood to be mostly for interior points.

Room for 250,000 bu corn to be loaded into vessels here was taken during last week.

No wonder that opera-tickets at $10.00 find customers! The bears have been in clover, and feel like singing on a high key.

It is remarked that the agitation about the export of our hog-product to France and Germany has really encouraged the bears rather than the bulls in provisions here, as it has led men to sell on the theory that packers see no other adequate outlet for their stuff. We may remark that the agitation is far from being confined to the packers, and that the falling off in packing this winter does not threaten immense stocks next summer.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company yesterday presented a bill for $6 for switching car No. 29,450 containing oats to a house on Sixteenth street on the line of its tracks.

There is some talk of making the Weiss warehouse regular for delivery of grain. Its capacity is about 250,000 bu.

The total output of iron-ore at the Marquette mines during 1883 was slightly in excess of 2,361,620 gross tons, which is a shrinkage from the total for 1882 of 600,000 gross tons. These figures do not appear to show much of a "curtailment of production," but it should be borne in mind that the mines of the district have a productive capacity of 4,000,000 tons, which amount would have been thrown upon the market had prices warranted the effort.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday	Range Saturday	Closed Saturday
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
January	$14.60	$14.60 @14.70	$14.65
February	14.60	14.60 @14.72½	14.65
March	14.72½	14.75 @14.80	14.80
April	14.92½	......@......	15.00
May	15.10	15.05 @15.25	15.17½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$8.62½	$8.60 @8.65	$8.65
February	8.65	8.65 @8.70	8.65
March	8.75	8.75 @8.82½	8.77½
May	8.95	8.95 @9.05	9.00
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$7.52½	$7.50 @......	$7.55
February	7.52½	7.52½@7.60	7.55
March	7.62½	7.62½@7.70	7.65
May	7.82½	7.82½@7.90	7.85
WHEAT			
No. 2 spring	88⅝	88⅛@88⅝	88⅝
No. 3 spring	*72	......@......	*72
January	88⅝	88⅛@88⅝	88⅝
February	89½	88⅞@89⅜	89⅛
March	90	89⅜@90⅛	90
May	96⅛	95⅜@96⅛	96
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	52	51 @52	51⅛
Rejected	44	43 @44	43
January	52	51 @52	51⅛
February	52¼	51⅜@52¼	52¼
May	57	56⅝@57⅛	57⅛
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	32¼	31⅛@31½	31⅜
January	32¼	......@......	31⅜
February	32¼	31⅛@32	31⅝
March	32¼	31⅞@32	32
May	36⅝	35⅝@36⅛	36¼

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	13,981	15,558	15,456	12,839
Wheat, bu	36,251	12,431	21,938	15,359
Corn, bu	230,648	78,884	163,222	113,827
Oats, bu	85,935	33,977	114,998	68,329
Rye, bu	7,862	5,830	3,399	3,934
Barley, bu	19,837	36,725	26,856	19,757
Grass seed, lbs	78,719	234,893	63,209	209,501
Flaxseed, lbs	127,720	168,216	13,430	167,636
Broom-corn, lbs	31,000	112,000	15,630	63,550
Cured meats, lbs	344,909	813,690	1,469,942	2,295,627
Canned meats, cases	......	......	1,370	1,682
Dressed beef, lbs	......	50,390	488,338	826,770
Beef, tcs	......	......	50	3
Beef, brls	......	......	207	393
Pork, brls	......	435	1,690	814
Lard, lbs	354,800	182,310	503,335	1,037,775
Cheese, lbs	171,045	59,310	127,860	58,680
Butter, lbs	171,142	124,715	152,644	105,497
Dressed hogs, No.	399	515	518	682
Live hogs, No.	28,505	44,947	5,774	2,288
Cattle, No.	6,658	7,821	5,011	4,804
Sheep, No.	3,862	3,641	2,718	2,041
Hides, lbs	130,907	157,498	197,623	364,500
Wool, lbs	301,930	3,740	38,618	122,334
Coal, tons	8,385	10,927	2,384	728
Lumber, m	523	771	1,306	779
Shingles, m	......	225	......	......
Salt, brls	1,526	1,54[illegible]	1,287	1,794

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 6 cars winter wheat, 89 cars No. 2 spring, 29 cars lower grades (124 wheat); 191 cars contract corn, 47 cars new mixed, 203 cars low grades (441 corn); 73 cars contract oats, 23 cars rejected do; 14 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 35 cars lower grades do. Total, 714 cars, or about 410,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,478 bu wheat, 61,611 bu corn, 2,858 bu oats, 474 bu rye, 2,709 bu barley.

The following were the receipts of breadstuffs in this city during last week:

	Jan. 19, 1884.	Jan. 12, 1884.	Jan. 20, 1883.
Flour, brls	131,246	94,030	77,929
Wheat, bu	365,737	418,035	209,599
Corn, bu	1,555,576	1,008,241	804,959
Oats, bu	803,376	308,819	291,129
Rye, bu	53,091	54,107	41,749
Barley, bu	211,709	157,928	225,160
Dressed hogs, No.	2,501	1,300	5,263

The corresponding shipments were as follows:

	Jan. 19, 1884.	Jan. 12, 1884.	Jan. 20, 1883.
Flour, brls	135,868	104,358	100,873
Wheat, bu	190,999	89,332	120,721
Corn, bu	836,428	488,941	759,926
Oats, bu	447,364	276,951	425,942
Rye, bu	24,551	25,386	16,387
Barley, bu	155,933	120,127	162,900
Dressed hogs, No.	4,336	1,886	4,768

The schooner Marengo was chartered yesterday to carry 44,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 5c, including winter storage.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—125 brls springs on private terms; 200 sacks do at $4.10; 250 brls winters and 600 sacks low grades on private terms; 300 sacks low grades at $2.25; 125 brls rye on private terms. Total about 775 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—3 cars bran at $14.50@15.00; 1 car middlings at $16.00.

WINTER WHEAT—2 cars and 20,000 bu No. 3 red at 88@89c; 2 cars by sample at 86@88c for rejected red. Total about 22,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—39 cars No. 2 at 88⅛@88⅝c; 27 cars by sample at 80@84c for No. 3 on track and 83@86c free on board cars. Total about 33,000 bu.

CORN—128 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 51@52c; 8 cars rejected at 43@44c; 3 cars new mixed at 47⅜@48⅛c; 192 cars by sample at 46@48c for rejected on track and 44@49c free on board cars. Total about 186,000 bu.

OATS—2 cars No. 2 at 31⅛@31½c; 81 cars by sample at 33@34c for No. 2 mixed on track and 32@35c free on board cars. Total about 83,000 bu.

RYE—6 cars No. 2 at 57c; 3 cars by sample at 55@56c for rejected. Total about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—1 car No. 2 at 59c; 26 cars by sample at 48@50c for No. 4 and 53@57c for No. 3 free on board cars. Total about 14,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales reported.

LARD—No sales reported.

DRESSED HOGS—1 cars dividing on 200 lbs at $5.75@7.00.

COOPERAGE—750 lard tierces at $1.10@1.12½.

MEATS—25,000 lbs green hams (20 lbs) at 10¼c; 125,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 10½c; 250 brls beef hams at $22.50; 100,000 lbs short-ribs at $7.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s@8s 9d; spring, 8s@8s 4d; California, 8s@8s 4d; club, 8s 5d@8s 10d. Corn—5s 3d for new and 5s 5½d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—1:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork dull: prime mess easier at 74s; Western, 64s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 44s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull; old mixed at 5s 6d; new mixed at 5s 3d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19—PETROLEUM—21@21¼f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,800.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—26s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—12 m.—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull and heavy. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull and heavy. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent dull and neglected. Pork, 70s. Lard dull at 44s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 46s 6d; S. C. dull at 41s 6d. Tallow, 41s 9d. Cheese, 68s. Beef, 112s.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat very dull. Corn inactive. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn very inactive.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—COTTON—Quiet; futures dull and easy; January, 10.58c; February, 10.64c; March, 10.80c; April, 10.95c; May, 11.09c; June, 11.22c; July, 11.34c; August, 11.42c; September, 11.08c; October, 10.70c; November, 10.61c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 12,000 brls; exports, 3,700 brls; common to good extra, $3.70; good to choice, $3.75@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot lots 1@1¼c lower, closing with the decline partly recovered; options declined 1@1¼c at the opening, later were stronger, and rallied ¾@1c, but near the close weakened and left off at ¼@½c above the inside rates; receipts, 78,000 bu; exports, 18,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, 99c; No. 2, $1.00¾; ungraded spring, $1.02; ungraded red, 70c@$1.09; No. 4 red, 82½@88c; No. 3 red, 95@97c; No. 2 red, $1.02¾@1.07; posted No. 2 red, 99c; ungraded white, 84c; No. 1 white, sales 6,000 bu at $1.06; No. 2 red January, sales 72,000 bu at $1.01½@1.02¼, closing at $1.02; February, sales 672,000 bu at $1.03⅜@1.03¾, closing at $1.03¾; March, sales 1,208,000 bu at $1.05¼@1.06⅛, closing at $1.05¾; April, sales 328,000 bu at $1.07¼@1.08¼, closing at $1.08¼; May, sales 2,008,000 bu at $1.10½@1.11¼, closing at $1.10¾; June, sales 72,000 bu at $1.11¾@1.12¼, closing at $1.11¾. Corn—Spot ¼@½c lower; options opened ¼@½c lower, but afterwards rallied ¾@1¼c, closing weaker at ¼@½c above inside figures; receipts, 92,000 bu; exports, 1,000 bu; ungraded, 48@61½c; No. 3, 55½@56c; No. 2, 60½@62c; No. 2, white, 65c; ungraded white, 56@60c; No. 2 January, 60¾; February 60¾@61½c, closing at 61c; March 61@62¼c, closing at 62c; April [illegible], closing at 63c; May 63¼@63¾c, closing at 64¼c. Oats dull and weak; receipts, 28,000 bu; exports, 300 bu; mixed Western, 39@43c; white Western, 42@46c.

HAY—Firm and fairly active.

HOPS—Demand fair and market firm for medium and low grades; new, 12@27c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and nominal at 12⅛c; options, 10@20 points higher and moderately active; Rio No. 7, spot, 10.50c; sales 1,000 bags Rio No. 7 January, 10.40@10.45c; 3,750 February, 10.35@10.45c; 6,750 do March, 10.50@10.70c; 4,000 do April, 10.75@10.90c; 2,500 do May, 10.85@11.00c; 2,250 do June, 10.95@11.15c; 3,750 do July, 11.10@11.20c. Sugar quiet, but steady; refined stronger at 6¾c; extra C, 6⅜@6¾c; white extra C, 6⅞@6⅞c; off A, 7@7⅛c; granulated, 7 13-16c. Molasses steady and moderately active. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 8¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady.

RESIN—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Firm.

EGGS—Western fresh steady, with a moderate demand.

LEATHER—Quiet but steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21½@25c.

WOOL—Steady, with a good demand; domestic fleece, 32@45c; pulled, 13@40c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 14@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steadily held; new mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Lard lower; prime steam, $8.90@9.00; January, $8.95@9.00; February, $8.94@9.01; March, $9.00@9.08; April, $9.12@9.14; May, $9.20@9.27; June, $9.25@9.28; July, $9.33.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Dull and weak; common, $4.30@4.35.

Others unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat and corn took another tumble today. The feeling was extremely weak and intensely bearish in the home market. The weakness with which the markets closed yesterday brought most of the elevators in this morning ready and even eager to sell and very few disposed to buy. An improvement in Chicago was enough to check the downward tendency in St. Louis, though the feeling continued weak here, and operators only waited for a show to hammer the market down. They caught onto this opportunity just after the early call, when Chicago suddenly collapsed. The local crowd at once fell on the market tooth and nail, and amid great excitement and with lively trading they sold rapidly and fearlessly, breaking wheat ¾c and corn ⅝c before the decline was checked. From this depression there was subsequently a recovery of ⅛@⅛c, but the feeling was extremely unsettled and prices pursued an irregular course. May wheat finally closing ⅜c and May corn ⅛c below yesterday's close. The only demand really came from shorts, and they bought freely and actively, most of them not caring about staying short over Sunday. At the lower prices for wheat a more confident feeling was shown by a good many operators, who, it is believed, stand ready to purchase freely at any further decline or if any inducements are held out by an improvement in the financial situation. May was still the favorit option, and nine-tenths of the sales were of that month. Wheat opened steady at $1.05¼ and ranged around from $1.05¼ to $1.05¼@1.05⅜, with most sales at $1.05¼ until after the early call, then declined rapidly to $1.04⅛@1.04⅜, but soon recovered to $1.04⅞. For some time after this prices fluctuated between $1.04⅛ and $1.04⅞, after the noon call reaching $1.05, and subsequently selling irregularly at $1.05 to $1.04⅝, finally closing at $1.04⅞. A little January sold at $1.00⅛, February at $1.01⅛@1.01¼, and March at $1.02⅛@1.02⅜. The first sale of the year option was made at 96⅛c, Ed Samuel selling on a Kansas order to Tom Carter. Cash grades dull and lower. There was but little offering and the demand was so slack that buyers had to give way 1@1⅛c before they could make sales. About all that sold was for milling. Corn was fairly active for May, which opened at 50⅛c, the same as yesterday's close, fluctuated between 50⅛@50⅝c up to the close of the first call, and right afterwards broke rapidly until it reached 50⅛c. From this it recovered slowly, but finally reached 50⅛c again and closed pretty firm at 50⅛c. January was very weak at from 45⅛c to 45⅝c and February at 46⅛c to 46⅜c, both having more sellers than buyers and closing ⅛@⅛c below yesterday. March was better sustained, selling at 47⅛c to 47⅜c and back to 47⅛c. Cash grades dropped heavily in price and were very weak at the decline, though in demand. Speculators and shippers bought No. 2 mixed freely, regular selling down to 45⅛c and East Side to 46⅛c, showing 1⅛c decline. Local and order buyers took the low grades at 1½@2c below yesterday.

PROVISIONS—Were steady and a right good business for Saturday was transacted, quite an active demand prevailing. Standard mess pork sold at $15.00 for new, $14.50 for old, and hard side could have been bought at $14.50. Prime steam lard nominal at $8.65 and choice cash sold at 9⅛c. Cash orders for loose-dry salt were filled f. o. b. at $5.80 for shoulders and $7.70 for cribs, and longs were held at $7.60 and shorts at $7.95. Boxed longs sold at 7⅛c, cribs at $8.65, and shorts at $7.90@8.50. Nothing was done in up-country lots as sellers' held above buyers' views, $7.50 asked for cribs, freight 20c. Some green cribs were offered at $7.50 freight 10c. Packed bacon longs sold at $8.35, shorts at $8.65@8.75, and later loose at $8.60. Hams, 11¼@11½c for plain sugar-cured; fancy favorits, 13c. Breakfast bacon, 9⅛@11c. Beef—Extra mess, $11.00@13.00 per brl; $7.00@7.20 per ½ brl; dried, 14@15c; selected, 15c per lb.

TALLOW—7@7¼c for prime at strictly prime in oil barrels; do in irregular packages, ¼c less; fancy cake, 7¼c; No. 2, 6¼c; grease tallow, 6¼@6¾c. Grease, 4½@5c for brown; 5¼@5½c for yellow; 6¼@6½c for white.

LEAD—Easier; common offered at $3.90; refined at $4.60.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher, at 24@25c.

FLAXSEED—Higher, at $1.42 bid.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Firm, at 75c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Firm, at $2.30@2.35.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:30 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:00 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	† 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	2:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	† 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:00 a m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	† 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	* 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:15 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:15 a m	* 9:35 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 3:15 p m	*10:50 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 4:45 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 7:15 a m	* 6:20 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:00 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily Except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria; Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex	* 4:20 p m	* 2:20 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 7:15 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, & McGregor	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 9:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt	*12:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco Fast Express	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	§ 9:10 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Reference marks: a Daily; b Daily except Sunday; c Daily except Saturday; d Daily except Monday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	§ 7:30 a m	§ 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	§ 8:00 a m	§ 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	§10:30 a m	§ 1:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	§11:35 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:30 p m
Council Bluffs Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:30 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:30 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 2:30 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:30 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	§ 1:30 p m	§ 4:25 p m
Aurora Passenger	§ 3:20 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	§ 4:20 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	§ 4:45 p m	§10:35 a m
St. Louis Express	§ 4:45 p m	§ 9:05 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	§ 4:45 p m	§ 9:05 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	§ 4:45 p m	§11:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	§ 5:35 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	§ 6:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	§ 6:30 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	*11:30 p m	......

aDaily. §Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§ 1:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Chenoa, Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 2:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line		
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	
Momence Accommodation	* 3:45 p m	* 9:25 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 8:30 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Through Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 6:45 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:40 a m	* 6:45 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Fast New York Express	* 4:30 p m	
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation		
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 3:35 p m	§10:20 a m
aNight Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. ‡Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:55 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:35 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:35 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	§10:15 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		

a—Saturdays leave at 11:11 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:20 a m	† 8:00 p m
Phil'delphia, B'falo & Pittsb'g Ex	§ 5:05 p m	§ 8:10 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	§ 5:05 p m	§ 8:10 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Carry & Jamestown Express	† 8:20 a m	† 8:00 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Express	* 7:40 a m	* 8:20 p m
Louisville, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Cincinnati & Florida Ex.	§ 7:45 p m	§ 7:45 a m

NOTE—The only line running Solid Trains and Pullman Palace Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and Louisville.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:30 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts. (Central Standard Time.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:47 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Fast Line	§ 8:52 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 8:52 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:47 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:52 p m	*10:47 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 4:50 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*10:20 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	§ 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:20 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Night Express	11:30 p m	

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

"West Shore Route."

NEW YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO R. R.

Tickets can be purchased in Chicago, and Sleeping-Car berths reserved at 103 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Depot, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

Atlantic Express, with through Pullman Buffet Sleeping-Cars, for New York and Boston, leaves Chicago at 5:30 p. m., Suspension Bridge at 5:15 p. m., Buffalo 4:00 p. m., Rochester 7:00 p. m., Syracuse 10:30 p. m., Utica 12:33 a. m., Rotterdam Junction 3:15 a. m., arriving in New York at 9:30 a. m. and in Boston at 9:25 p. m.

P. J. SHERIDAN.

His Arrival in Chicago on a Lecturing Trip—The Dynamite Party.

Why He Joined the Land League—The War on England—Disposal of the Funds.

A committee of the A. R. L., an Irish Secret Society, consisting of P. W. Dunne, Capt. Mulvihill, John F. Scanlan, Thomas Dwyer, and Morris O'Connor, went out on the Michigan Southern Railroad yesterday morning, and escorted to the city P. J. Sheridan, the dynamiter, who is on a lecturing tour. They took him to McCoy's Hotel, where he was visited during the day by quite a number of the Irishmen who want to cut the throat of the British lion. Mr. Sheridan used to keep a hotel or tavern in Tubbercurry, Sligo County, Ireland, and was one of the organizers of the Land League, being a member of the Executive Committee. He was imprisoned, but released, and, while Parnell, Dillon, Davitt, and Father Sheehy were in jail, was abroad, acting in concert with Patrick Egan, then in Paris, and secretly keeping up the organization in Ireland. It was charged at that time that he tried to divert the league from its original purpose, and make it a secret political organization; and when the so-called Parnell treaty was negotiated Parnell, in a letter to Capt. O'Shea, knowing Sheridan's influence with the secret societies in the West of Ireland, to which district they are entirely confined, said that he would recall Sheridan from Paris, and send him among these people to suppress their disorderly projects. The next thing heard of Sheridan was in connection with the Invincibles. Carey alleged that he (Sheridan) and "No. 1"—Tynan—were the chief organizers of the Invincibles outside of Dublin, and that Sheridan on one occasion visited that city in the disguise of a priest and furnished them with information and, it was alleged, money. Of course a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he fled to Paris, then to the United States, and an effort was made to extradite him from this country, he having been indicted in Dublin for murder. He is now a member of the editorial staff of the *Irish World*, and one of the principal persons promoting the new skirmishing fund, being looked on pretty generally as the representative dynamiter of America who can keep his mouth shut. Personally, Mr. Sheridan is a good-looking man, above the medium hight, with a clear complexion and full beard. His manners are pleasant and he dresses well. A TRIBUNE reporter saw him just after his arrival, and this was the result:

OBJECT OF THE LECTURES.

"What is the main purpose of your lectures?"

"To gather the real feelings of my countrymen on the present situation in Ireland, and, if I can, to intensify that feeling and give it form. I also want to hunt up some place in the West where a colony of exiled Irishmen and myself can settle down."

"Do the proceeds go to yourself or to the cause?"

"I intended to deliver a few lectures only to cover my own expenses, but will probably now extend the course and use a portion of the proceeds for aggressive warfare—will turn over some portion of the funds to one of the institutions which is trying to direct this scientific warfare of ours. You are aware that there are two—one presided over by Patrick Ford, of the *Irish World*, and the other by O'Donovan-Rossa."

"It has been stated that you came West at the instance of the *Irish World*?"

"That is untrue. I came here on the invitation of Mr. P. W. Dunne, Mr. John F. Scanlan, and others."

"Do not the vast majority of the Irish people support the policy of Parnell?"

"My impression is that they do not, either in this country or in Ireland. I cannot think otherwise, looking at the results. And I have further reason for thinking so from the recent statement made by Mr. Davitt in his Waterford speech, wherein he expressed his sorrow at the contrast that the present movement presented with the old."

"Why does a section or a faction in America try to force on the people a violent policy which is likely to get them into trouble?"

"I am not aware that they are trying to do anything of the sort. On the contrary, my belief is that the people in Ireland are trying to enlist the sympathy and coöperation of the people of the United States in prosecuting a more vigorous and satisfactory method of warfare than the one that is now being conducted there."

A. M. SULLIVAN AND O'DONNELL.

"You have been rather sharply criticising Mr. A. M. Sullivan for his conduct in the O'Donnell case. What was wrong?"

"I have sharply criticised him, and more sharply still antagonized his participation in the case at all before the trial came off. I will give you my reasons. But, first, I will do Mr. Sullivan the credit of saying that as a man I respect him very much, entertaining no feeling but a kindly one toward him. Politically, however, I feel that Mr. Sullivan has always antagonized Irish revolutionists. I read that he refused with insult to defend the Phenix-Park prisoners. That was cabled across and the statement has never been contradicted by Mr. Sullivan. I knew that he had to earn his living from Englishmen. And for all these reasons I came to the conclusion before O'Donnell's trial that Mr. A. M. Sullivan was an unfit man to defend him. As an Irish revolutionist myself, I pointed out to Mr. Ford, of the *Irish World*, that retaining him would be an insult to me personally, as it would be to every other Irish revolutionist with whom I was acquainted. I also pointed out to him clearly that if there was no other man in the English courts to object to Gen. Roger Pryor's appearance in court Sullivan would do it, and the sequel proved how accurate I was in my surmise."

"How do you and your old associate Patrick Egan stand?"

"The same relations which have all along existed are still maintained."

"It is rumored that you have quarreled on political grounds?"

"Rumored? Well, it won't do to trust rumor to any length. I am rather surprised to hear that."

THE LAND LEAGUE.

"You were once connected with the Land-League party in Ireland. What is the reason of your divergence from its present policy?"

"I was unanimously elected a member of its first council, but refused to accept the position for the reason that its policy was not well before the public—that I feared its antagonism to national reform, telling them that as soon as they convinced me that no antagonism was contemplated, and that they simply wanted to organize a good democratic movement, I would gladly step out of the ranks and give whatever little assistance I could. I was soon convinced that the Land League was not anti-national—that it was purely democratic and educational, and therefore I assisted it, and any part that I played as an organizer was simply as a cover for my movements as an Irish revolutionist. To say that I have diverged from its present policy is rather too much, for the reason that I have never been identified with it. I will go further and say that I didn't identify myself with it, because I think it is a waste of time and labor, and calls upon our people to turn their attention away from the only practicable method of serving Ireland."

TORCHES AND DYNAMITE.

"Do you believe that a torch and dynamite policy will be effective for any good purpose?"

"I believe that, if well organized and intelligently directed, there is more than a reasonable hope that it will bring the long struggle between England and Ireland to a close within the next five years. I think I am giving them a wide margin. I believe it to be the only method of argument that England will listen to. At the same time I am not going to antagonize anybody who thinks otherwise. I give all the same liberty I ask for myself."

"Are you willing to take the risks of carrying out that policy personally?"

"Yes, I always have been. My place has ever been in the ranks and not in the council-room. I have gathered experience enough to entitle me to a place in the council now, but that doesn't make me any the less anxious to take my place in the ranks."

"What do you know about the O'Donnell defense fund?"

"Nothing more than what has been published in the columns of the *Irish World*."

"What is the object of the new emergency fund?"

"As its name implies, it is for various purposes—the first and principal one being to prosecute a vigorous war against England and her interests everywhere they can be assailed and to sustain the wives and families of the men who fall in combat. That was my idea when giving it a name in my Philadelphia speech; and I expressed the hope that that would be the spirit that governed and directed its appropriation, and I believe it will."

"Where has the old skirmishing fund, the one time controlled by Devoy and Ford gone?"

"On this occasion my ignorance is happy and blissful. I know nothing about it and am glad of it."

Mr. Sheridan stated further that he would lecture not under the auspices of a section, but of the Irish people, and would be happy to gather from them their views on the situation, and give them whatever advice he could, for the purpose of getting up an organization which should be "co-existent with English rule in Ireland, and, if possible, keep the people clear of all risks, mishaps, or anything else that may militate against our purpose."

He will speak at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall Monday evening on "The Duties of the Hour." Wednesday he goes to Joliet, and thence to La Salle, Peoria, Bloomington, Springfield, Rock Island, and Braidwood, in this State, and subsequently to St. Louis and Kansas City.

A reception was tendered to Mr. P. J. Sheridan last evening by an organization which bears the mysterious title of the "A. R. L. Association." Politics and Irish affairs were not discussed. During the evening J. F. Scanlan read an address welcoming the great Irishman and complimenting him on his course in the defense of the Irish cause. Mr. Sheridan responded briefly. Among those in attendance were Dr. O'Cleary, Maj. John McKeogh, County-Clerk Ryan, Alds. Sweeney, Lawler, and Dixon, Maj. McNamara, Mortimer Scanlan, Frank Agnew, Richard Walsh, J. J. Fitzgibbon, F. W. Dunn, Thomas Dwyer, Daniel Sullivan, and Col. John Lee.

A WONDERFUL DEMAND.

Those beautiful pound-boxes filled with fresh, pure candies, all for 25c at Kranz's Confectionery, 80 State street, seem to catch popular favor to a wonderful degree. We notice that most of the down-town business-men make it a point to take home a box regularly.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Latest and best—the new drop-cabinet Singer sewing-machine. Main office, 235 Wabash avenue.

Curiosities—Next to visiting China and Japan is going to Mason's Bazaar, 181 Wabash avenue.

The fine store lately occupied by G. Metzler in the new Farwell Building is for rent.

Arrest incipient decay of the teeth by using Buck & Rayner's "Fragrant Dentifrice."

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—Jan. 17, at 253 South May-st., the wife of George James of a son.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GRANICK—BERG—Abe Granick and Miss Ray C. Berg's engagement is announced.

LEOPOLD—BILLIG—Miss Tillie Billig, daughter of Mrs. J. Joseph, to Mr. Ralph M. Leopold, of Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Anton Meyer, Pullman	34
Louara Eichler, Pullman	33
Michael Mullen, Chicago	25
Annie Morris, Chicago	20
John Urban, Chicago	21
Antonie Dvorak, Chicago	18
August Schneidnbach, Chicago	47
Mrs. Ida Reading, Chicago	37
K. Frank Peterson, Ravenswood	24
Jessie I. Semper, Ravenswood	23
Hermann Schneider, Chicago	25
Ida Krueger, Chicago	24
Joseph Heitlinger, Chicago	28
Anna Stanl, Chicago	21
William Goetze, Chicago	24
Caroline Klopp, Chicago	23
Charles J. Steinbauer, Chicago	27
Adeline Walter, Chicago	24
Edward Lapland, Chicago	27
Annie Peterson, Chicago	24
Cello Bartolomeo, Chicago	28
Jennie Laresario, Chicago	16
John Schoenfeldt, Chicago	31
Egbertje van den Berg, Chicago	21
Franz Nowak, Chicago	38
Franciska Huber, Chicago	35
Robert Alting, Jefferson	26
Lizzie Gerlicher, Jefferson	18
Gust Swenson, Chicago	29
Fillie Carlson, Chicago	29
Michael Vossell, Chicago	28
Millisea Norris, Chicago	19
John McNellis, Lake	23
Katie Casey, Chicago	21
John Swegerth, Chicago	24
Katie Klein, Chicago	24
Gustav Ertel, Chicago	21
Bertha Berg, Chicago	19
Conrad Breier, Chicago	27
Maria Calnari, Chicago	23
Max Hochmann, Chicago	23
Fannie Mackey, Chicago	20
Benjamin O. Butler, Chicago	23
Minnie Feldtmann, St. Louis	23
Albert Aniot, Chicago	24
Eeroc Koczorofski, Chicago	20
William Seidel, Chicago	22
Minnie Getzien, Chicago	18
William G. Illg, Chicago	24
Lizzie Easterly, Chicago	24
Charles Olson, Chicago	24
Johanna Janson, Chicago	21
Hermann Haut, Chicago	19
Louise Scheer, Chicago	17

MARRIAGES.

CONE—HOWARD—Thursday evening, Jan. 17, at the residence of Norman B. Ream, Groveland Park, by the Rev. G. C. Trusdell, Annie Howard to P. S. Cone, both of Chicago.

BOEHNKEN—LOUDERBACK—Jan. 17, at the residence of her brother, 537 La Salle-av., by the Rev. Alfred Louderback, D. D., Edward H. Boehnken to Clarissa J. Louderback, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEATHS.

MANGIN—Michael Mangin, of 1615 Butterfield-st., killed by the cars Jan. 19.

Funeral Monday at 10 o'clock at St. John's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

Dear father, you have left us,
And your face we'll see no more,
But your memory fond we'll cherish
In our hearts forevermore.

From his children.

PURCK—Saturday morning, Jan. 19, Mary C., beloved wife of Louis B. Purck, aged 25 years 10 months and 9 days.

Funeral from residence 38 Alaska-st. to St. Michael's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to St. Boniface German Catholic Cemetery.

WELLS—Eben Hale Wells, youngest son of William H. and L. S. G. Wells, Jan. 19, at 4:30 p. m., of typhoid-fever, at the residence of his father, 462 Washington-boulevard, aged 23 years and 10 months.

MOORE—Jan. 19, at the residence of her grandfather, Samuel H. Moore, 1808 Michigan-av., Helene Anna, daughter of V. Mumford and Ida L. Moore, of Ravenswood, Ill., aged 2 years 6 months and 17 days. Funeral private.

TAFT—In this city, Jan. 18, Burtie, daughter of J. W. and Sarah R. Taft, aged 14 years and 2 months.

Funeral today (Sunday) at 1 o'clock p. m. from No. 406 West Van Buren-st. Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery.

VAN DEVENTER—Jan. 18, at her sister's residence, Mrs. John Clarke, Desplaines, Ill., Jane Elizabeth, beloved wife of Dirk Van Deventer, second daughter of Joseph and Margaret Haigh, of Moreland, aged 39 years and 2 months.

Funeral from Desplaines Monday, Jan. 21, to Northfield Cemetery. Train leaves Wells street depot at 9 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Huddersford papers please copy.

RYSTRAND—Samuel J. Rystrand, Thursday, Jan. 17, at the age of 54.

Funeral service from Swedish Lutheran Church, corner Huron and May-sts., Sunday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock. All friends invited.

SCHRAEDER—Jan. 19, Charles Schraeder, at 967 West Lake-st., of phthisis, aged 36 years.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 21, at 7:30 p. m. to Waldheim.

WEISS—Mrs. Caroline Weiss, after a long and painful illness, at her residence, No. 20 Cedar-st.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock.

GLOCK—Jan. 17, George Glock, aged 41 years 2 months.

Funeral from 406 Clybourn-av. today at 2 o'clock, to Graceland.

SKEEN—At Lawtey, Fla., Jan. 15, of consumption, Roivin B., only son of S. K. and nephew of J. C. Skeen, of this city, aged 20 years 11 months and 15 days.

Remains interred at Illiopolis, Ill., Monday.

McDOWELL—In this city Jan. 18, Elizabeth McDowell, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Funeral from No. 201 South Desplaines-st. at 2 p. m. today, Sunday. Interment in Graceland Cemetery.

CALDWELL—In this city Jan. 18, Ann Jane, beloved wife of L. Caldwell, aged 23 years and 11 months.

Funeral from No. 100 West Madison-st., this Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Rosehill Cemetery.

PEACOCK—In this city Jan. 19, Lillian M., youngest daughter of Russell D. and Annie M. Peacock, aged 1 year 9 months and 10 days.

Funeral from No. 196 South Peoria-st. Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Rosehill Cemetery.

MORTON—Jan. 18, Mrs. Kossanna Morton, aged 63 years.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 21, at 1 p. m., from No. 29 Gold-st. to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SCRAP OF PAPER WILL BE PRESENTED in the lecture-room of Unity Church Friday evening for the benefit of the library fund of the Young Men's Club; a company has been selected from the young people of the church.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "An Evening With Burns," will be given in Hershey Music-Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the Caledonia Society. Admission, 25 cents.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL RECEPTION of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, 2228 Michigan-av., will occur Wednesday. The asylum will be open during the afternoon and evening. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock, and dancing at 9 o'clock, the proceeds from both to be used in furnishing the new addition to the asylum building, which is being made through the munificence of Mrs. M. H. Talcott.

THE OLD ORDERLY SERGEANT, BETTER known as Jericho, formerly of the Sturgess Rifles, who left here previous to the war, will be pleased to see as many old comrades as possible Sunday, 2 p. m., at Maj. Nevans' headquarters, 395 East Randolph-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS of the Oakland Republican Club will be held at Ford's boot and shoe store Monday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE Battery Association will hold a banquet at the Sherman House Feb. 14.

CONTINUATION OF THE COLOSSAL SALE OF

Suits, Cloaks, Seal Garments, and Millinery,

BY THE "Parisian Suit Co."

Unparalleled Success of the Great Sale! Note the inducements we are offering to Bargain-Hunters! Great Attractions for the Coming Week!

Look! Seal Goods, Silk Garments, Plush Cloaks, Millinery, and Dress Goods at absolutely half price:

600 FINE CLOTH

Dolmans and Newmarkets,

Made by the best manufacturers in Berlin, which, as it is now so late in the season, we shall be compelled to mark at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES in order to dispose of them at once. We mention a few of the lots:

Black Dolmans.

390 at $7.50.	Former price, $12.00
180 at $8.50.	Former price, $12.50
180 at $12.50.	Former price, $17.50
490 at $15.00.	Former price, $19.50
360 at $16.25.	Former price, $20.50
120 at $17.50.	Former price, $23.50

Newmarkets and Ulsters

At $5.00, $8.00, and $10.00, Former price $20.00.

REMEMBER,

No Job Lots, No Odds and Ends, but Fresh Berlin Cloaks.

Elegant Brocade Satin Russian Circulars, domestic make, satin quilted lining, and fur trimmed, at the unprecedented low price of $18.00.

Fine Brocade Satin Dolmans, handsomely trimmed with fur down the front, deep fur on the bottom, and a beautiful fur collar, at the very low price of $25.

Diagonal Cloth Russian Circulars, trimmed with Astrachan, at $15.00.

☞ Ladies who have deferred buying Winter Garments till now would do well to give us a call.

Parisian Suit Co.,

State and Monroe, Under Palmer House.

OVINGTONS'

January Clearing Sale OF

DINNER SET REMNANTS

AND

Miscellaneous Stock!

25 Extra Large Decorated Platters, $1; worth $6.

500 Odd Decorated Plates, 10c each; worth from 25 to 75c.

500 After-Dinner Decorated Coffee Cups, 15c; worth 50c.

25 Soup Tureens from $1.25 to $5; worth more than double.

500 Water, Milk, and Cream Pitchers from 25c to $1.25.

300 Decorated Salt Shakers, 25c; worth 50c.

200 Real Dresden Salt Shakers, 90c; worth $2.

175 Hand-Painted French Salt Shakers, 45c; worth $1.25.

40 dozen Decorated Fruit Plates at one-half price, from $3 to $20 per dozen.

And an immense assortment of Odds and Ends.

A rare opportunity to those who desire great bargains in the best quality of goods.

OVINGTONS',

146 State-st.

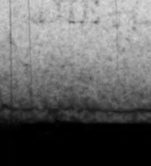
PHOTOGRAPHER

Ahlborn

Studios and Gallery, 335 W. Madison-st.

PRICES REDUCED.

Brilliant Cabinet Portraits $2.50
Brilliant Panel Portraits $4.00
Other sizes in proportion. Come and see us.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CONTINUATION OF THE COLOSSAL SALE OF

Suits, Cloaks, Seal Garments, and Millinery,

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Unparalleled Success of the Great Sale! Note the inducements we are offering to Bargain-Hunters! Great Attractions for the Coming Week!

Look! Seal Goods, Silk Garments, Plush Cloaks, Millinery, and Dress Goods at absolutely half price:

SEAL GARMENTS.

GENUINE

Alaska Seal Sacques,

This season's dye, at

$100, $125, $150,

And the very best at $175.00—prices that will make the furriers weaken, as these are all new goods.

SEAL DOLMANS,

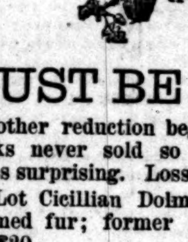
Elegantly trimmed with natural Beaver, Sea Otter, and Lynx,

$175, $200, $250, and $275.

Mink-Lined Circulars, Squirrel-lined Circulars will be closed at once. Prices from $25.00 for a prime Squirrel-Lined to $40.00 and $50.00 for an elegant Mink-Lined.

Parisian Suit Co.,

State and Monroe, Under Palmer House.



MUST BE SOLD!

Another reduction begins on Monday. Cloaks never sold so cheap as now. Prices surprising. Losses great.

1 Lot Cicillian Dolmans, silk-lined, trimmed fur; former price $35, now only $20.

1 Lot Plush Sacks reduced to $25.

1 Lot Plush Dolmans marked down from $65 to $30.

1 Lot silk-lined, trimmed fur Ottoman Silk Russian Circulars only $25. Very, very cheap.

1 Lot imported cloth Russian Circulars, heavily trimmed with fur, reduced to $16.50.

1 Lot Silk Circulars, fur-trimmed, only $12.

1 Lot Extra Fine Imported Cloth Dolmans reduced to only $12. Cannot be beat. They are splendid.

1 Lot Genuine Mink-Lined Circulars; former price $100, reduced to $45.

1 Lot Imitation Mink-Lined Circulars reduced from $50 to $25. A great bargain.

1 Lot Misses' Cloaks marked down to $5.

Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.,

137 and 139 State-st.

AT A

Sweeping Reduction!

$75,000 Stock of

Furniture & Carpets,

Parlor & Cooking Stoves.

Previous to stock-taking, will sacrifice this immense stock of elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bookcases, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, and Wardrobes, at prices lower than ever offered in this city.

For Cash or Easy Payments.

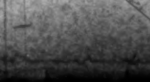
Be sure you get the right number,

298 to 300 West Madison street,

F. COGSWELL.

N. B.—Houses furnished complete on the shortest notice.

DR. DAY, 133 East Madison-st.

Full  RUBBER OR CELLULOID, $5.

No Pain Extracting or Filling.

CONTINUATION OF THE COLOSSAL SALE OF

Suits, Cloaks, Seal Garments, and Millinery,

BY THE "Parisian Suit Co."

Unparalleled Success of the Great Sale! Note the inducements we are offering to Bargain-Hunters! Great Attractions for the Coming Week!

Look! Seal Goods, Silk Garments, Plush Cloaks, Millinery, and Dress Goods at absolutely half price:

Ladies' Dresses.

All New Fresh Goods; No "Fag Ends" or Old Stock.

We are showing the most extraordinary values ever seen or heard of for the money.

Now is the time to buy a Suit or Costume for street, house, or reception wear at a very small figure.

Note and remember our prices:

All-Wool Cloth Dresses, trimmed with Silk Velvet, at the unheard-of low price of $9.50. These Suits are a great bargain at $25.

All-Wool Tailor-made Suits and Combination Suits for less than the cost of the material from which they are manufactured.

Silk Costumes of every description at prices so low that you cannot fail to be pleased. Examine and convince yourself of this fact.

Imported Costumes

From Worth, Pingat, Felix, and other well-known artists, marked down to less than 50c on the dollar from actual cost of importation.

In our Millinery Department will be found many attractions, and special inducements are offered to our customers.

We are closing out our Imported Hats and Bonnets at one-third the cost of importation.

These designs are from the most celebrated foreign artists and are beyond comparison.

Call and verify this statement.

Parisian Suit Co.,

State and Monroe, Under Palmer House.

Selling Off!

Fine Diamonds, Watches and Chains, Solid Gold Jewelry.

Great Bargains! Change of Business!

For a few days only. No reasonable offer refused. At

GOLDSMID'S,

97 East Madison-st.

No misrepresentations. Remember name and No.

20 OFF During the Remainder of January.

Goods marked in plain figures, and 20c will be taken off of every dollar's worth of

Art Pieces, Chinese & Japanese Goods, &c.

Bought during the next 11 days only.

CHINESE & JAPANESE BAZAR, 181 Wabash-av.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

THE JNO. WILKINSON CO., 68 & 70 WABASH AVE.



CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

DISEASE CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.



THIS MAGNETIC BELT IS

WARRANTED TO CURE Or Money Refunded, the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Hernia or Rupture, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Dumb Ague, etc.

When any debility occurs, lack of nerve force and vigor, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to a healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance.

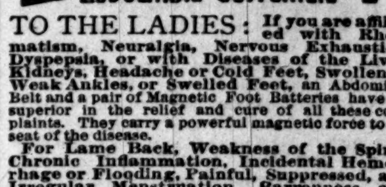
To Clergymen, Lawyers, Journalists, and others who lead sedentary lives, and who are weak, nervous, or debilitated, resulting from overwork, care, anxiety, trouble, impure air, steady confinement in close rooms and offices—the want of proper physical exercise and other causes—and who suffer from sleeplessness, biliousness, constipation, piles, dyspepsia, want of appetite, and lack of vitality, strength, and vigor, will find the use of our Magnetic Belt of the most POSITIVE BENEFIT in speedily ridding them of the ailments or indispositions with which they are troubled.

To Merchants, Bankers, and Business-Men generally, as well as salesmen, bookkeepers, and clerks who from close confinement to business and hard mental and physical work have impaired their health, and need a tonic to strengthen, tone up, and reinvigorate their system, will find the Magneton Appliance Company Magnetic Belt the SAFEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY they can use. It does away with all DRUGGING OF THE STOMACH and assists nature in a natural way to overcome disease, by constantly recharging every nerve, cell, drop of blood, and filament that forms the human system, with a mild, soothing, and invigorating magnetic influence, and which gradually restores the lost animal electricity to the body.

To Railway Men, Miners, and Seafaring Men, Conductors, Engineers, and others, subject to the constant jar of the cars who find themselves becoming nervous, with weakness of the kidneys, etc.; travelers and others exposed to sudden changes of temperatures and climates, and who are liable to coughs, colds, lung complaints, rheumatism, malaria and contagious diseases, will not only find our Magnetic Belt a CURATIVE but also a PREVENTIVE of these ills. They keep the blood pure, rich, and healthful, by giving it iron, magnetism, and electricity—which are the life of it—as well as imparting tone and vigor to the nerves, and strength and hardness to the muscles—thus keeping the system in its normal, healthful condition.

The above cut represents our Belt, containing nearly one hundred permanently charged magnets, and especially adapted to cases of nervous debility and loss of vitality. Should you be thus afflicted, we say to you, in all earnestness, you should lose no time in arresting the deadly monster.

This Appliance imparts directly to the weakened parts a steady stream of Magnetism, flowing through the weakened organs, and giving STRENGTH, VIGOR, and VITALITY to every organ of the whole system, soon restoring health, strength, and manhood. It also operates equally as effectively in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Paralysis.



TO THE LADIES: If you are afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache or Cold Feet, Swollen or Weak Ankles, or Swelled Feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, Chronic Inflammation, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, Barrenness, and Change of Life, this is the Best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

Suffering Women. Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities, grows prematurely old, gray, and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of languor takes the place of the once-buoyant spirits, an irritable, nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, things that once were trifles worry her till life becomes unbearable. All this is caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the innate modesty of feminine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. LADY READER, pause and consider; it is a duty you owe yourself, your family, and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles, and once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you.

Our Magnetic Supporters are pleasant, and may be worn by all ages, at all times, and in all conditions, WITHOUT POSSIBILITY OF ILL EFFECTS, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure, the proprietors will REFUND THE MONEY paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittent headaches, backache, restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof, accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hysterics, and similar symptoms, our Belt will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Lucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, the Supporter will give immediate and lasting relief.

For all forms of FEMALE DIFFICULTIES it is unsurpassed by anything before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization.

Price of either Belt, with Magnetic Foot Batteries, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe. Remittance can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

The Magneton Garments are adapted to all ages, are worn over the underclothing (not next to the body, like the many Galvanic and Electric Humbugs advertised so extensively), and should be taken off at night. They hold their power forever, and are worn at all seasons of the year.

To preserve the health use the Magneton Appliance Co.'s MAGNETIC LUNG PROTECTOR. Price, only $5. They are priceless to Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children with Weak Lungs; no case of Pneumonia or Croup is known in cases where these garments are worn. They also prevent and cure Heart Difficulties, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Throat Troubles, Diphtheria, Catarrh, and all kindred diseases. Will wear any service for three years. Are worn over the underclothing.

Persons living at a distance who cannot consult us in person should give a clear statement of their difficulties by letter, and we will designate the kind and quantity of Appliances required in each individual case, upon a guarantee to effect a permanent cure, when possible, or the full amount paid will be refunded. Or any person ordering any of the above Appliances and are not perfectly satisfied with the results obtained after 6 months' trial can return them and the full amount paid will be refunded.

NOTE.—Send one dollar in postage-stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliances. Postively no cold feet where they are worn, or money refunded.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Open evenings and Sundays.

The Magneton Appliance Company, 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

STORY & CAMP.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

188 & 190 State-st.

(Entrance 190.)

MAGNETIC SHIELDS

MAGNETISM

Imparted through our Magnetic Shields is soft and gentle as the sunshine, and like the sun it gives warmth, life, and power to every nerve and muscle in the body. It is Nature's powerful vitalizing force, intended to preserve the health of our race. The moment these Shields touch the body, the entire system responds to this energizing, invigorating, natural stimulus. All persons who wear them feel this warming genial glow in five minutes after putting on. This healthful tonic continues all the time, when sleeping or awake, and will last for several years. These powerful Magnetic Batteries will retain and impart the magnetic current for years. Our New Book explains the law of cure. Free to all.

Foot Batteries, $1.00 a pair, warm the feet, cure chilblains and fortify the whole body. Three pairs for $2.00. Send stamps or currency.

THE CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., No. 6 Central Music-Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Griddle-Cakes!

The best in the world are made of Warren's Entire-Wheat Flour. Sold by most Grocers at $7.00 per barrel, or four cents per pound. 10,000 people in Chicago now using it. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 38 Clark-st., sole manufacturers. Beware of imitations.

SILURIAN,

The Famous Waukesha Water.

Cures all KIDNEY, BLADDER, and STOMACH troubles. Sold in barrels, 10-gallon cans, siphons, quart and pint bottles.

LEONARD LUNDGREN, M. D., Office, 75 State-st., Chicago. Telephone No. 582.

ROTHSCHILD'S GRAND Clearing Sale!

Tremendous Slaughter!

Ladies' Cloaks! Children's Cloaks! Shawls!

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

Fur-Lined Cloaks.

Brocade Silk Fur-Lined Dolmans, $75 .. reduced to $45
Sicillienne Silk Fur-Lined Dolmans, $60 .. reduced to $35
Silk Russian Circulars, Fur Lined, $45 .. reduced to $28
Silk Circulars, Squirrel Lined, $40 .. reduced to $25
Silk Circulars, Hemster Lined, $35 .. reduced to $20
Rhadame Silk Circulars, Fur Lined, $30 .. reduced to $17
Silk Circulars, Fur Lined, $25 .. reduced to $15

Sealskin Dolmans,

HALF PRICE.

Alaska Seal Dolmans, 50 inches long, London Dye, warranted, trimmed in six inch bands of unplucked Seal, $150.00; former price $275.00.

Alaska Seal Dolmans, 52 inches long, London Dye, warranted, trimmed in 10-inch bands of natural Beaver, $200.00; former price $350.00.

Alaska Seal Dolmans, 54 inches long, London Dye, warranted, trimmed in 12-inch bands of real Martin or Lynx, $250.00; former price $475.00.

Alaska Seal Dolmans, 54 inches long, London Dye, warranted, trimmed in 12-inch bands of Beaver, Martin, Lynx, or Sea Otter, $287.00; former price $500.00.

Ladies' Silk Cloaks.

$15.00 All-Silk Rhadame Dolmans now ... $8.50
$25.00 Brocaded Silk Dolmans ... now .. $15.00
$30.00 All-Silk Radzimer Dolmans now .. $17.50
$35.00 All-Silk Brocade Dolmans ... now .. $22.75
$45.00 Silk Radzimer Dolmans ... now .. $30.00

Plush Garments.

Plush Sacques that were $30.00, selling now .. $18.00
Plush Sacques that were $35.00, selling now .. $22.00
Plush Sacques that were $45.00, selling now .. $30.00
Plush Dolmans that were $45.00, selling now .. $25.00
Plush Dolmans that were $55.00, selling now .. $30.00
Plush Dolmans that were $60.00, selling now .. $38.50

Ladies' Wool Cloaks.

Diagonal Dolmans, former price $12.00, now .. $6.99
Diagonal Dolmans, former price 15.00, now .. $9.87
Diagonal Dolmans, former price 18.00, now .. $11.75
Diagonal Dolmans, former price 20.00, now .. $13.25
Russian Circulars, former price 25.00, now .. $15.00
Russian Circulars, former price 30.00, now .. $18.00
Russian Circulars, former price 35.00, now .. $20.00
Russian Circulars, former price 40.00, now .. $22.50
Mattalasse Paletots, former price 30.00, now .. $15.00

1,300 Children's Cloaks at Half-Price

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.

Black Dress Silks.

Those $1.00 Gros Grain Silks are now 59c
Those $1.10 Gros Grain Silks are now 67c
Those $1.25 Gros Grain Silks are now 75c
Those $1.50 Gros Grain Silks are now 87c
Those $1.75 Gros Grain Silks are now ... $1.00
Those $2.00 Gros Grain Silks are now ... $1.25
Those $2.25 Gros Grain Silks are now ... $1.33
Those $2.38 Gros Grain Silks are now ... $1.50
Those $2.50 Gros Grain Silks are now ... $1.75
Those $2.75 Gros Grain Silks are now ... $1.87

Cotton Fabrics.

French Dress Satteens that were 10c .... now 5c
Best Shirting Prints (cheap at 8c) .... now .. 4 1-2c
Best Dress Calicoes (worth 7c) .... now .. 4 1-2c
Robe Quilting Prints (cost 9c to make) .. now .. 4 1-2c
Lancaster Ginghams, usual price 12 1-2c .. now .. 6 3-4c
Yard Wide Fine Dress Cambrics 12 1-2c .. now .. 6 3-4c
100 pieces Bleached Cotton Cloth at 5c
200 pieces Unbleached Heavy Sheeting at 5c

Please Call Early in the Day to Avoid the Rush.

S. M. Rothschild,

158 State-st.

CHILD'S
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$35....reduced to.$20
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Dolmans,
RICE.
, 50 inches long,
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unplucked Seal,
rice $275.00.
, 52 inches long,
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THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Disaster Off Martha's Vineyard.

A Lengthened List of the Victims—Heartrending Recitals from the Few Survivors.

The Cause of the Steamship's Wreck—The Great Grief of Relatives of the Lost.

AT THE SCENE.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—It was about 1 o'clock this morning that Assistant-Superintendent French, of the Old Colony Road, received a request from F. W. Nickerson & Co. to provide a special train for a trip to New Bedford in order that information might be gained in regard to the wreck of the City of Columbus and aid given to the survivors. With considerable promptness a train was placed at the disposal of the Nickersons, but it was nearly 3:30 o'clock before all the party arrived at the station and the train started. The run to New Bedford was a fast one. On arriving there everything possible was done for the comfort of the men and boys who had been brought ashore by the revenue-cutter Dexter, and then they took a special train for Boston. Their arrival created a stir among the people at the station here, for some of the rescued party, having lost much of their clothing, had shielded themselves from the cold by means of sheets of canvas and much-worn coats of sizes too large or too small, and straw hats were conspicuous. Carriages were provided and driven to Nickerson's Wharf. A warm fire in the office of the steamship company soon put the survivors in a mood for telling their horrid experiences, and inquiries began to pour in. Friends of the passengers flocked to the place and begged for every detail in regard to the disaster. But the answers were unsatisfactory. The men could only say that the shock was so sudden and the light so dim that they had hardly time to collect their thoughts and seek a place of safety before everybody seemed to be lost except the few who had gone to the bow or climbed into the rigging of the forward masts. And then were recited the terrible accounts of the gradual loss of strength of some who had mounted the masts and finally been obliged to let go their hold and be swept away.

A PATHETIC SIGHT.

What Eugene McGarry told gives an idea of what all the survivors saw. The scene was a pathetic one. Men who had been strong and firm in the face of death slyly wiped the tears from their eyes as they told of the horrors of the night, while their sympathetic listeners, who had not faced the terrors, were moved to tears which they were not ashamed to have seen. For the more destitute funds were at once provided and for every one who wanted to proceed south at once railroad tickets were given.

It has been a sad day for Boston and many other cities in New England. The facts arrived here so late last night that not one person in a thousand had notice of the disaster until they saw it in the morning papers, and then it was found that the list of passengers included representatives of some of the best families. The indefinit information that E. S. Rand was a victim did not strike the newspaper men that the lawyer celebrated throughout New England had been drowned, for there were a dozen men of the same name, and it was not until this noon that the true facts concerning the list became known. It was generally supposed that the passengers were in the main consumptives on their way to a warmer climate. The wealthy Tasigi family, the Rands, the B[illegible]s, and a number of other representatives of New England stock are now found to be among the lost.

THE OFFICERS DID THEIR DUTY.

But in the face of all feeling of personal loss there is a strong feeling that the officers of the ship did their entire duty. The fact that not a woman or child was saved is explained by the claim that they were not inured to the cold and that what would chill a hardened mariner would cause death to delicate persons. Not a particle of belief is attached to the extraordinary story of Fairbanks, one of the survivors, that the pilot confessed he had lashed his wheel while he went to the smokestack to warm himself, for the pilot-house had several coils of steam-pipe and was really one of the warmest places on the ship.

Today the wreck was not discernible to the newspaper men and others who went to New Bedford and took a tug for the scene. The sea was running high and the weather was thick.

THE WRECK.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—A special says: The steam-tug Storm King left here this morning, in a driving snow-storm, to visit the scene of the wreck of the City of Columbus. She returned at 4 this afternoon. Capt. McDonald reported that he went close to the wreck. The wind was from the northeast and was comparatively smooth. The steamer appears to be hung on the rocks by the bow. Most of the hull is under water. All the deck-houses are gone and the cargo is washing out. No bodies were seen. The weather becoming thick he was obliged to leave her.

Great quantities of wreckage have drifted ashore along the sound.

SUNK IN A FEW MINUTES.

After the vessel struck the quartermaster came and said the steamer was making water. He then got all the boats ready. The ship listed, and all who could got on the starboard side. Some were washed from the port side into the sea. In five minutes the ship righted and sunk. From the time she struck until she listed was fifteen minutes.

THE BOW OUT OF WATER.

A dispatch from Capt. S. E. Wright says the wreck of the City of Columbus is a mile and a half from shore. The bow is out of water, while the stern lies in about four fathoms. The upper works are gone. If the weather moderates it may be possible to save some part of the vessel.

THE CARGO.

The steamship had a moderate cargo of miscellaneous freight. The wreck lies 100 yards inside of Devil's Bridge buoy.

THE DEAD.

A LENGTHENED LIST.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Edward Sprague Rand, who with his wife was among the lost, was one of the oldest and best-known conveyancers of Suffolk County, and nearly 75 years of age. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1828.

Oscar Tasigi, Consul-General for Turkey for the last seven years, and also Treasurer of the Vassalboro Woolen Mills, was 38 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of Lynn, are among the lost. Wright was a brother of Col. Carrol D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor, and one of the best known men of Lynn.

Dr. Horace C. Bartlett, of Lyndon, Vt., and wife were going to Florida on account of Mrs. Bartlett's health. Dr. Bartlett is a son of ex-Congressman Thomas Bartlett, and about 50 years of age.

Mrs. Dwight B. Rich, of Boston, whose name does not appear in the passenger-list because she was making the voyage as the guest of the Captain, was among the lost. She is about 60 years of age, and leaves five children.

ANOTHER BODY.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 19.—Another body brought here by the Dexter has been identified as J. K. Hale, a produce-dealer of Boston.

CAST UP BY THE SEA.

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Jan. 19.—The body of a lady about 45 years of age was found at Cedar Tree Neck, Vineyard Haven, today, from the wreck of the City of Columbus.

IN THE RIGGING.

About forty men on the ill-fated City of Columbus took refuge in the rigging, where they remained until half-past 10 a. m., when a lifeboat put off from Gay Head and took away several of the passengers, one of whom died soon afterwards. Shortly after noon another lifeboat put off to the distressed vessel, and meanwhile the revenue-cutter Dexter came along and sent off two boats. Twenty-one men were taken from the wreck and placed aboard the Dexter, four of whom died soon afterwards.

The total number of persons saved is twenty-three. Five dead bodies were recovered. Seventeen of the saved and four of the dead were brought here, and six supposed to be dying and one dead are at Gay Head.

Of the dead, two have been identified as Helen Brooks, of Northboro, Mass., and G. Fred Chandler, of Hyde Park.

Another is a man supposed, from a card found in his pocket, to be one of the firm of C. Richardson & Co., of Clinton Market, Boston.

It is not known who were in the boats that got away from the ship. One-third of the passengers were women and children, not one of whom, so far as is known, was saved.

A young man named Sargent, of Merrimac, was knocked off the rigging by a falling spar and lost.

THE WOMEN ALL LOST.

The survivors saw one boat containing seven women upset. The sea soon demolished the boat. It was fearful the way the women were swept away. Some rushed on deck with their husbands, and as the full force of the storm broke upon them, realizing that all was lost, they threw their arms around their husbands' necks and bade them good-by. A few moments later they were swept overboard.

A mother with a child held tight in her arms was borne away by the waves almost before reaching the deck. Not one woman reached the rigging. The majority were washed overboard by the waves. A number were probably smothered in their berths.

FIVE MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

The tug Nellie arrived this evening from the scene of the wreck, bringing five bodies, one of which is supposed to be that of Morton, of the Boston *Globe*. The bodies were frozen stiff, and the arms of each were stiffened in positions indicating that the victims died while clinging to the wreckage.

One of the bodies picked up by the Nellie was that of a well-dressed woman about 22 years of age. A package of jewelry and a small sum of money were found in the dress, but nothing to show who she was.

Another was that of a woman of 40, dressed only in her night-clothes.

The others were of men. One is supposed to be a seaman. Nearly all of the bodies were found in a line due east from Devil's Back ledge, where two currents formed an eddy and kept the bodies floating around within a radius of a mile and a half.

Owing to a heavy sea great difficulty was experienced in getting the bodies aboard the tug, and Capt. Hart reports seeing bodies which it was impossible to recover owing to the gale and thick snow.

In the lap of the younger woman was found a pair of baby's shoes.

Nearly all of the bodies had on life-preservers, and were floating on their backs. The faces of five victims were badly cut and disfigured.

Capt. Hart reports that when off Gay Head light a boat put off from Gay Head manned by two men, who reported ten survivors in all landed there, one of whom died yesterday, making two that have died among those previously reported having landed there.

IDENTIFIED.

The medical examiners' investigation resulted in the identification of all but one of the five bodies. That of Morton was recognized by relatives. Another proved to be F. May, of Boston. The older lady was recognized as Miss Beach, whose residence is unknown, and the supposed seaman proves to be Richard W. Sullivan, a waiter on the steamer. The young woman is not identified.

It is rumored that the steamer Hunter picked up a large number of bodies.

The Dexter has not arrived here, and it is believed that she remained at Wood's Hole over night.

THE LAWRENCE PASSENGERS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 19.—The following passengers of the steamer City of Columbus belonged here: Henry Weidman, Henry L. Daniels and mother, G. Hines, James Brown, John Walker, James Fawcett, Henry L. Bachelor and wife. All were lost except Weidman.

FITCHBURG AND ASHLEY PASSENGERS.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 19.—George H. Kellogg, of this city, and Capt. Levi Lawrence, of Ashley, are among the missing passengers of the City of Columbus. Mr. Kellogg was a Councilman, and for many years Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Lawrence was Captain of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment.

HAVERHILL PASSENGERS.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 19.—The Rev. C. A. Rand, lost on the City of Columbus, was rector of the Trinity Church here, and was just starting on a vacation with his wife and daughter. His father and mother also perished.

MORE BODIES FOUND.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 19.—The United States steamer Speedwell reports that on her way from Woods' Hole to Gay Head a number of dead bodies were passed and also a large amount of wreckage. She picked up the body of W. W. Wright, of Lynn, and those of two other men and a woman.

SURVIVORS' STORIES.

CAPT. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Capt. Wright was shown the statement of F. W. Fairbanks that the pilot of the City of Columbus told him he lashed the wheel and went to warm himself by the smoke-stack, being absent fifteen or twenty minutes. The Captain said: "At the time of the disaster the second officer was in charge of the ship. He was in the pilot-house and superintending the steering of the steamer, which was done by the quartermaster. The pilot-house was heated by steam, was very warm, and there was no necessity to leave it to get warm. No person but the officer in charge could change the course of the steamer, and there was no attempt made after she struck to drive her further on the rocks."

Other survivors in their statements say it was very dark when the steamer struck, and the vessel remained upright, drifting backward, while the passengers crowded on deck. After drifting several lengths astern the vessel lurched and the sea swept everything.

A SAILOR'S TALE.

John Maddern, sailor, said:

When I came on deck I heard either the Captian or mate—I don't know which—say, "We shall lose the ship, but don't be alarmed; we'll be saved." Then there was a rush for the boats. They were all cut adrift, but five of them were broken up at once. The other one got off with four men on board, whom I think were sailors. I made for the main rigging with the engineer and first assistant, and got on top of the after-house, on top of which was a raft. The weight broke the roof of the house. Then we shoved the raft into the water, and Phillips, the first engineer, and myself got on board, but I was afraid we would get washed off, so I left it and went back to the mast. The after-house did not stand fifteen minutes. Billy Murray, Mike Day, one of the passengers, and the Chief Engineer and mate staid on the raft. Phillips told them it was broken, and they should get off, but they staid on it. I did not see them after. We clung to the rigging for nine hours I guess. Every once in a while a man would get numbed and drop off dead. When the cutter came up I jumped into the water, but got foul of a piece of wreck, which held me under water until I thought I was done for. I managed to get loose, and swam to the boat. I was just sinking when some one seized my hands and pulled me on board. Two of my ribs were broken.

THE FIREMAN'S ACCOUNT.

Thomas O'Leary, fireman, states that he saw two boats filled with people drop into the water, but he knew none of them had plugs in the bottoms and no one seemed to know where they were. He got into the rigging, and, after suffering fearfully for eleven hours, the rescuing party in the boat took him off. Only those who could swim had much chance of being saved.

A CABIN-PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

H. Wiedman, of Lawrence, Mass., who was in a berth in the cabin stateroom, was awkened by the first shock, and aroused his companion, Frederick M. Sargent, of Merrimac, who was lost. The vessel then toppled over. He reached the main rigging with great difficulty. He tells of the sweeping away, one by one, of those in the rigging, as the cold caused them to lose their hold, or the waves tore the rigging from their grasp. When he was leaving the cabin he saw one gentleman keeping a lady and two boys in their stateroom. None of this party was seen afterwards, cabin and all in it being overwhelmed in the sea.

WHAT THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER SAYS.

H. A. Phillips, First Assistant Engineer of the City of Columbus, states:

When we struck, Morrison, the Chief Engineer, exclaimed, "Vessel's ashore." We shut down right off, and the ship backed off. Then we got bells to go ahead, and she drove right on to the reef again. It did not seem ten minutes before she sank. I had just time to get a life-preserver. The boat was outside the buoy, but there was a terrific current.

STATEMENT OF A STEERAGE PASSENGER.

F. W. Fairbanks, of Gorham, Me., says he was in his berth in the steerage, but was awake and somewhat uneasy when the accident occurred. He is of opinion that the steamer struck several times on the rocks before she came upon them finally. He noted three successive shocks, and thought it might be that a high sea was hurling ice against the vessel's side. When the steamer was jammed upon the rocks the water rushed into the steerage, and he scrambled out, taking the greater part of his clothing. As the vessel filled she keeled over and he got into the rigging, where he clung for hours with the sea breaking over him at frequant intervals. At one time some of the rigging gave way and fell upon him and he received a blow across the forehead which stunned him, and another on the chest, but his fingers were then frozen to the rigging and he was not swept off. He attributes his safety to his rubber coat, the skirts of which he had tied around him and thus kept his clothing dry. Many more, he thinks, would have been saved but for the high sea running. The boats could not approach the wreck. When his turn came he jumped into the raging water and after reaching the surface was swept within reach of the rescuers. He saw two who made the perilous leap overboard washed away to death, and believes that many met the same fate. Before the rescue was attempted a single boat with several Indians in it came from the Head, but they could not approach the wreck. They were engaged in picking up floating matter. While in the rigging the pilot told him he fixed the course of the vessel and fastened the wheel, and, as he was very cold, he went to the smoke-stack to warm himself. He remained there twenty minutes, and when he returned to his post he found the ship had veered around. When he ascertained that the vessel was among the rocks and probably impossible to save her, he put her right on shore and ran her as high as he could, with the result that, although she drew seventeen feet of water, her fore foot was in eleven feet. Fairbanks is of the opinion many passengers did not leave their cabins until their bodies were washed out by the waves, which soon tore off the after part of the deck, and carried out bodies, furniture, and baggage before the eyes of the horrified survivors. Oscar Tasigi was in the rigging with him, and he perished before aid came to hand. Not a woman or child was seen by him alive after the vessel went ashore. He thinks that Mr. Morton, of the Boston *Globe*, who was sick, did not succeed in gaining the deck.

MOURNING FOR THE LOST.

SORROWING RELATIONS AND FRIENDS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 19.—The early train from Boston this morning was heavily laden with relatives and friends of the victims of the steamer City of Columbus disaster. But little information could be gained here regarding the individual victims, and they have since been wandering to and fro along the wharves, importuning all they meet about the wreck. The revenue cutter Dexter sailed with the tug Nellie for the wreck and to search for bodies. All the bodies brought here onthe Dexter were identified except one. The Dexter returns this afternoon, and until then no further information can be obtained from the wreck. All the tugs here have gone to Gay Head.

MARKS OF THE STRUGGLE.

All of the survivors bore marks of the struggle for life. Hardly one had a complete suit of clothing. The most cheerful of all in appearance were the Farnsworth boys, who appeared not to have suffered severely from their exposure, and who were neatly clad in clothing furnished by citizens of New Bedford. The survivors were placed in carriages at Boston and driven off by the steamship company. Here men and women hastily scanned each face, but their friends were not among the rescued. Anxious relatives and friends soon came in. A few met husbands, fathers, and neighbors.

THE NEWS AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 19.—The news of the wreck of the City of Columbus and the terrible loss of life was received with profound sorrow in this city. No Savannah people were on board. The steamship City of Macon will take the place of the wrecked City of Columbus on the Boston line.

THE CAUSE.

A SHIFTED BUOY.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The cause of the City of Columbus disaster was discussed in shipping circles here today, and the general opinion among pilots and men conversant with the coast seems to be that the buoy had drifted out of position. First-Officer Nickerson, of the New York steamer Glaucus, who passed the scene of the wreck yesterday morning, says from his knowledge of the locality that he can account for the disaster only on the supposition that the buoy had changed its position. This has happened previously, though not for some years. He also thinks that the weather must have been thick, though the published accounts speak of its being moonlight. As he passed the wreck yesterday morning only a part of the jib was in sight. He says the sea was the heaviest he had ever experienced in fourteen years, even in the sound. The vessel before she struck had passed the most dangerous parts of the locality, and was just reaching deep water.

NOT THE FIRST ACCIDENT.

The City of Columbus is not the first vessel that has struck Devil's Bridge, though no disaster has been so serious as the present. There could have been no possible hope for the vessel after she struck, owing to the tremendous sea that prevailed.

The City of Columbus has had an accident previous to the present disaster, having collided with the barkentine Arthur C. Wade from Caibairen to Boston Sept. 14 last, sinking the barkentine. Her crew of ten men and one passenger was rescued by the Columbus and taken to Savannah. The damage to the Columbus at that time was about $9,000.

THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—The Devil's Bridge is formed like a shepherd's crook. It begins near the shore just north of the light and runs westerly about half a mile, and then extends in a northerly direction a few yards further. The buoy marking the outside reef is distant about a quarter of a mile from the west end of the reef, not over three-quarters of a mile from the shore. It is not usual for steamers bound from Boston for ports as far south as Savannah to take the course pursued by the Columbus. They generally sail south of Nantucket, giving the dangerous shoals extending fifty miles south of that island a wide berth. It seems probable that Capt. Wright in laying his course for the ocean departed from the usual course too soon, steering a relatively northwest course, which brought him inside of the buoy marking the outside of the Devil's Bridge, and consequently full upon the reef. Capt. Wright says he gave the course of the vessel to the second officer when off Tarpaulin Cove, which should have taken her well clear of every obstruction, and he thinks the officer must have altered the course to the southward.

INCIDENTS.

CAPT. HAMMOND'S STORY.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Capt. T. R. Hammond, of Goldsboro, Me., a survivor, states that between 7 and 8 Friday morning the steamer Glaucus passed to the westward of the wreck, but took not the slightest notice of the terrible tragedy which was enacting so near. He says that from his outlook in the rigging of the City of Columbus could have been distinctly seen a man standing against the house of the passing steamer, and cannot conceive how she could overlook the crowd of human beings in the rigging of the wrecked vessel. The mate of the Glaucus, of New York, states that the Columbus having taken a southerly course and the Glaucus a northerly, the latter passed the wreck at a considerable distance—eight or ten miles. At the time the wreck was sighted by the Glaucus there were forty human beings in the rigging, but the mate avers that he concluded the wrecked steamer was on the reef, but after a prolonged scrutiny through the glass he could discover no evidence of any human beings.

SOME OF THE SAVED.

Two boys are among the survivors—George W. and Herbert W. Farnsworth, 12 and 17 years of age, of Townsend, Mass.

The Farnsworth boys climbed into the rigging and were saved through the energy of John White, a seaman.

Another list of the saved includes Roderick McDonald and Thomas Butler, fireman, and —— Leary, seaman, besides those already named on board the revenue-cutter Dexter.

STORM-BOUND.

The tug Storm King and the revenue-cutter Dexter are storm-bound, the former at Wood's Hole, and the latter at New Bedford. A driving snow-storm prevails, and the weather is very thick.

A DETERMINED BROTHER.

CATTLETSBURG, Ky., Jan. 19.—Albert Stevenson, of Chillicothe, O., at the point of a revolver compelled J. E. Goodrich to sign an agreement to go with him to Ohio without a warrant, and then guarded Goodrich to a skiff in which he took him across the river. Goodrich is charged with the seduction of Stevenson's sister. The brother took this method of compelling Goodrich to make amends.

FINANCIAL.

William H. Guion, of New York, Makes an Assignment Without Preferences.

The Depositors of the Defunct Pachtogue Savings Bank Indulge in Threats of Violence.

A Gotham Attorney Leaves His Creditors Badly in the Lurch—Closed by Creditors.

Failure of William H. Guion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Mr. William H. Guion, who has been, since the death of Mr. John S. Williams in 1876, at the head of the firm of Williams & Guion, agents of the Guion Line of European steamers in this city, today made an assignment without preferences to Avery T. Brown, a lawyer at No. 63 Wall street. Mr. Guion's failure is purely a personal one, and does not affect the steamship company, in which he has not been financially interested for some time. Yesterday he withdrew from the firm, which was immediately reorganized under the name of Guion & Co. The amount of his liabilities is unknown, as Mr. Guion has made no official statement of the condition of his affairs. Those gentlemen familiar with his business say that his failure will be for between $250,000 and $500,000, the probable amount being about $400,000. The failure was brought about by the recent sharp decline in grain, Mr. Guion having been a "bull" operator in that commodity. The failure created but little comment on Wall street, as Mr. Guion's financial standing had not been of the best, and his paper had been rated low and had not been handled by the leading dealers for some time.

Mr. Brown, the assignee of Mr. Guion, is a lawyer having an office at No. 63 Wall street. He declared today that he had not spoken with Mr. Guion about the amount of his liabilities or the assets. He thought, however, that the reports floating about the street were greatly exaggerated. When asked as to a story that the indebtedness of Mr. Guion was $1,000,000, Mr. Brown replied that he had no idea that it would reach that figure. The assets, so far as he knew, consisted principally of securities, and he thought that they embraced but very little real estate. "I don't know," he continued, "what has caused the failure, but, knowing Mr. Guion as I do, I imagine he has been helping his friends too freely. I have heard of certain persons who have borrowed of him and have failed to meet their engagements. He lent his money easily, at times without security, and often taking collateral that proved worthless. The failure is a clean and honest one, and the assignment is for the benefit of all creditors, no preference being given to anybody."

Mr. Guion was at his office, No. 29 Broadway, all this afternoon consulting with his friends, but he declined to be seen by reporters, and all the information that could be gained in regard to his failure was given by his nephew, William H. Guion Jr. This gentleman said that the new firm of Guion & Co. consisted of Stephen B. Guion, of Liverpool, and William H. Guion Jr., of this city. The old firm had originally held a good deal of the stock of the steamship company, but had disposed of it some time ago, and lately had being doing business simply as the agents of the steamships. The failure of his uncle, Mr. Guion said, did not affect the steamship firm in the slightest degree, and the new house of Guion & Co. was perfectly solvent. Young Mr. Guion thought that all creditors were to be paid nearly if not quite in full.

Mr. Frederick Coudert, of Coudert Bros., Mr. Guion's attorneys, said that the assignment was decided upon very suddenly. He thought two-thirds of his liabilities were on account of accommodating other persons. If affairs took a brighter shape Mr. Guion's assets might pay his debts, but not the way business was now. His assets were mainly in mining stocks, stocks of manufacturing companies, and a gold mine in California, which might turn out to be worth $20,000 or perhaps not $5. Friends of Mr. Guion said today that he had an income of about $40,000 from the steamship business. Before the panic of 1873 he was considered worth $1,500,000, but the great depreciation then caused him to lose much of his wealth, but three years ago he was supposed to be worth $300,000. He was a Director and one of the founders of the Bank of the Republic. He is still a Director in that institution. He is also a Director in several mining companies and insurance companies. It was known at the Bank of the Republic for a long time that he was embarrassed, and he was re-elected a Director a few days ago as a mark of confidence. It is said that the bank had been in cable communication with his brother, Stephen B. Guion, at Liverpool, to get him to arrange matters, but he declined, as he had been called upon before and had done so, and he thought it best to shut down now. His friends, it is thought, will try to arrange a settlement of his affairs. Mr. Guion is in debt to the Bank of the Republic, but the institution is said to be secured by collateral. The amount is variously stated, but it is thought it will not exceed $50,000.

Mr. Guion's financial troubles date back to the panic of 1873, when he was seriously embarrassed. His high sense of honor compelled him to decline to take advantage of the Bankruptcy act at that time. He declared that he would and could recover from his embarrassment and would pay his creditors dollar for dollar. So much confidence was reposed in him at the time that he had no trouble in securing an extension on his paper. He at once went to work vigorously to repair his damaged fortune as best he could. The load he then assumed proved too heavy a burden when coupled with successive losses in a speculative way. He was interested in several steamers outside of the Guion Line, which have been unprofitable in their carrying trade of late. It was stated today that some of Mr. Guion's paper went to protest sixty days ago, and that he secured an extension, but that he found himself unable to meet these obligations on their maturity, with others soon to mature, and so made an assignment of all his property. Mr. Guion has been identified with the shipping interests of the port of New York for the last thirty-three years.

Several judgments have been recorded recently in the office of the County Clerk against Guion. A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court, brought by E. Duncan Sniffen, as a stockholder of the Stringfellow Gold-Mining Company, on behalf of himself and others who may join him, in an action against William H. Guion and others, as Trustees of the company, for an accounting. The company was organized in this city in October, 1879, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. It is alleged that Guion, in connection with other Trustees of the company, gave the whole capital stock in exchange for mining property, and subsequently got it back and placed it on the market as full-paid capital stock; that afterwards they divided it among themselves as individuals. This action is brought to compel the defendants to account to the company for the capital stock.

Hiram Brush Offers Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar.

The creditors of Hiram Brush & Co. met yesterday morning at the Sherman to hear the statement of the insolvent firm and what terms it would offer. Most of the creditors held a preliminary meeting and decided in advance not to accept anything short of a just settlement. The statement of Mr. Brush was that he had sold his Minneapolis stock to Mr. Perkins for $5,500, against which Perkins held a note for $3,000, and that he had sold his Chicago business to Mr. Wingate for $5,500, against which there was a note for $4,000, leaving a net balance to him from both sales of $4,000. In Parry's warehouse on West Monroe street he had $3,300 worth of goods, on which he had received an advance of $2,000. Out of this $6,000 that he had realized he had paid his wife $5,300 for money loaned to him by her, and he thought he had paid a Mrs. Brown $527. He admitted his liabilities for merchandise to be $36,150 and for cash borrowed $16,500, but the latter was secured by collaterals that he valued at $31,500, which would leave $15,000 for his creditors. He said, however, that these assets were in the hands of money-lenders, and he did not believe that they would realize anything like their full value if pressed to a settlement. He concluded by offering to settle for 25 cents on the dollar—one-third cash, one-third in two months, and the remaining third in four months.

During this statement many questions were put by the creditors to Mr. Brush, but he loftily waived details and apparently gave them very little satisfaction. When asked the value of his stock on a certain date he said he did not know, and when asked to guess at it he replied with a waive of the hand, "I never guess, excuse me." Another meeting will be held at the Sherman next Thursday morning to take definite action. Inquiry at the office of Mr. Robert P. Lyon, manager of the Furniture Exchange, No. 197 Dearborn street, elicited the fact that the creditors will investigate the books of the insolvent firm, Mr. Brush not being able to tell exactly how they stand.

The Patchogue Savings Bank.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The failure of the Patchogue Savings Bank is a very disastrous one for that town, as the deposits were largely the funds of people in moderate circumstances who can ill afford the loss. It appears that the bank was no bank at all, never having been incorporated, but was run as a private institution by Mr. E. S. Peck. Public feeling against him today was very bitter, and there was considerable talk of personal violence. The men who had deposited money yesterday morning were terribly indignant, and would not be persuaded they had not been willfully swindled. Fifteen men guarded Mr. Peck's house and the bank Thursday night. The papers of the bank are in such a state of chaos that no estimate can be formed of the liabilities. They may be as low as $100,000, or they may reach $200,000. His own figure was $150,000. The assets possibly foot up $20,000.

A Lawyer's Bad Break—Other Trade Troubles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Schedules in the assignment of Willett Bronson, lawyer, were filed today. The debts and liabilities amount to $653,261, of which $370,343 is fully secured. The contingent liabilities are $120,064. The assets are stated to be nominally worth $1,220,608, and actually worth $72,993.

Edward J. Benningham, doing business under the name of Benningham & Co., publishers, has failed, and made an assignment with preferences to the amount of $16,822.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 19.—F. W. Chipman, dry goods, of Kentville and Hansport, has failed. Liabilities, $55,000; assets nominally the same.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The City Bank today closed its doors, but not until every depositor was paid every dollar he had deposited in the bank.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 19.—The liabilities of Mayer Bros. & Co. are $170,000; assets, $110,000.

MILES CITY, Mont., Jan. 19.—Attachments to the amount of $41,991 were levied on C. W. Savage & Sons today, making a total of $56,000 now levied, representing little more than half of the firm's liabilities according to the settlement recently made by creditors in St. Paul. Other attachments will follow soon.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

Although Hobnobbing with Pennsylvania Protectionists, He Keeps Exceedingly Quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—The reception to Speaker Carlisle at the Commonwealth Club tonight was attended by over 700 gentlemen, comprising the most prominent Democratic statesmen and politicians of Pennsylvania and the country at large. Accompanied by ex-Speaker Randall, Chairman Morrison of the Committee on Ways and Means, and War-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, the Speaker arrived in the city Friday evening and took up his quarters at the Lafayette Hotel.

For the purpose of acquainting the distinguished guest with the extent of Philadelphia manufactures a committee of citizens, consisting of Col. Banes, P. A. Keller, David A. Sellers, Col. Dechert, and Clement R. Wainwright, conducted him through a number of large manufacturing establishments in the city. Congressman Morrison was one of the party. They visited the mills of Thomas Dolan, Baldwin's Locomotive-Works, and Dobson's carpet-mills, within the Philadelphia limits, and then took the train for Norristown, where they visited Sellers' iron-works. The Speaker was greatly impressed by the magnitude of the establishments which he visited, and expressed himself well pleased with the cordiality with which his many hosts received him. On returning to the city the Washington party proceeded to the Lafayette Hotel and sat down to a dinner tendered them by Brinton Coxe, President of the Commonwealth Club. There were but fourteen gentlemen present, including the managers of the Commonwealth Club, and the affair was altogether informal and devoid of speechmaking. The menu was especially fine. Before leaving the table the diners exchanged autographs, the names on each list consisting of the following: J. G. Carlisle, Brinton Coxe, W. R. Morrison, P. A. Keller, John Huggard, P. Lacey Goddard, James Gay Gordon, Samuel J. Randall, Clement R. Wainwright, A. G. Curtin, George F. Lee, David A. Sellers, Robert P. Dechert, and W. S. Thomas.

Just before 9 o'clock the gentlemen left the Lafayette Hotel and repaired to the Commonwealth Club-House, where several hundred guests had already assembled. The reception proved to be one of the most important social events of the season. Nearly all the eminent men of the Democracy were there, representing every branch of professional and commercial life. From 9 o'clock in the evening until after midnight there was a constant stream of visitors coming and going, and no one missed a presentation to the Kentucky Congressman. There was much interest manifested in the meeting of Speaker Carlisle and Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, who arrived about 10. They were introduced by Col. R. P. Dechert, who with Mr. Wainwright stood at the Speaker's side during the evening. The meeting was purely informal. Carlisle measured the youthful Governor from top to toe, and then remarked: "You don't get down our way often, Governor?" to which Gov. Pattison made a negative response, and, saying something about his executive duties requiring most of his time at the State Capitol, made room for others who were waiting to shake hands with the guest. Several little coteries were organized in the course of the evening with Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, six New York Congressmen, Spriggs, Belmont, Bagley Stevens, Arnott, and Hutchins, Andrew G. Curtin, and ex-Speaker Randall, and W. A. Hensel, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, as the central figures of each.

Contrary to general expectations, Speaker Carlisle during his visit to the city refrained entirely from any reference to the tariff and free trade. The assemblage was exclusively Democratic, for the obvious purpose of making the Speaker feel perfectly at home, and he contributed his personal effort to make the event purely a social one by avoiding any expression concerning the prevailing topic of protective tariff. Among the gentlemen who attended the reception besides those mentioned above were Attorney-General Cassidy, of Pennsylvania; Maj. James Simmons, Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina; Commodore Lowe, United States Navy; Justices Clark and Trunkey, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; ex-Assistant United States District-Attorney W. W. Ker, framer of the star-route indictments; Congressmen Follett, Hill, and Seney, of Ohio; Congressman Farrell, of New Jersey; Congressmen Boyle, Elliott, and Mutchler, of Pennsylvania; and President John Campbell, of the United Catholic Societies.

Mrs. Carlisle held a levee at the Lafayette Hotel this afternoon at which many ladies prominent in Philadelphia social circles extended their congratulations to "the first lady of the land." Among those who paid their respects to Mrs. Carlisle were the Rt.-Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Eastern Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Stevens. An invitation was extended Mrs. Carlisle to attend the reception this evening at the residence of Mrs. Coppee Mitchell, which she was forced to decline owing to other engagements.

FORGERS CAPTURED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Detective Furlong, of the Texas Pacific Road, assisted by three local detectives, yesterday made a most brilliant capture. The public are familiar with the forgery of cotton bills on the Texas Pacific at Sherman, Tex., for which a clerk named Lohnstein was arrested and released on a large bond. His two accessories, Morgan Comack, member of a distinguished family in the cotton trade and speculation, and E. M. Easton, freight clerk, made their escape, and for a time their whereabouts was unknown. Finally their unusual precautions to prevent surprise gave them away, and the detectives struck the trail. Getting all the papers ready, and, disguising themselves as hunters in search of game, the detectives found them in a hut on the edge of a swamp on the back-bay of Biloxi, Miss.; and yesterday placed them under arrest, brought them to this city, and speedily placed them on a special train for Sherman, Tex. It is said the road is out fully $120,000 by the operations of these men.

THE LIVING SKELETON'S WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—The father of Bertha E. Clear, who was secretly married a few days since to J. B. Garrison, the "living skeleton," has filed a bill in equity praying that the marriage be declared null and void, as his daughter is a lunatic and incompetent to enter into any contract.

OPERA AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Abbey opera season, which ended tonight with "Carmen," was only fairly successful. The gross receipts we[illegible] than $24,000. Nilsson's [illegible] Mme. Nilsson is cr[illegible] of $3,000 a night [illegible] for Patti. Mme. Ge[illegible] $1,600 and Mme. Sembrich [illegible] evident that Mme. Nilsson m[illegible] $1,[illegible] more than Sembrich or [illegible] the manager loses. When Mme. Valleria sings at say $5,000 a month the manager stands a chance of a profit on a smaller house. Thus it was that, so far as the manager's profit went this week, Mme. Valleria put more in his pocket than any other singer in his company. Mme. Sembrich twice disappointed audiences, and in each case Mme. Valleria sang in another opera in her stead. The houses were comparatively small, but the manager was the gainer. Mme. Trebella made her début tonight as "Carmen," and received an ovation. The company left at midnight for Chicago.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Boiler Explosion in Cincinnati Causes a Disastrous Blaze—Loss $103,000.

The Town of Leipsic, O., Receives a Severe Visitation—Fires at Other Places.

A $103,000 Blaze in Cincinnati Caused by an Explosion.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—A boiler exploded this afternoon in the Cincinnati Corrugating Company's manufactory, on Culvert street and Eggleston avenue, which set the building on fire. The building was also occupied by the Cincinnati Wire-Work Company and George H. Bonte & Co., wine manufacturers. The total loss is estimated at $103,000. The Corrugated Iron Company's loss is $45,000, with $39,000 insurance. Bonte & Co.'s loss is $50,000; insurance, $36,000. The wire company's loss is $8,000; insurance, $11,000. There were many narrow escapes, but no one was seriously hurt. Fifteen girls in the twine factory on the second floor were panic-stricken, and several jumped safely from the windows. Two fainted on the stairway, but were rescued by young men employés, who rendered invaluable aid. One saved the wraps of the girls and had to jump from the window to escape from the flames. The building is surrounded by wooden structures, but the fire did not spread, owing to the fact that the outer walls were of iron, and the flames were all kept within.

Two Towns Badly Scorched.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 19.—About one-fourth of the business portion of the Town of Leipsic, O., was destroyed by fire last night. The principal sufferers are: Eaton & Davis, general merchandise; A. J. Young, drugs; James McClish, billiard hall; J. D. Haderman and Joseph Biedelman, lawyers; Sol Young, books; Fockler Bros., barber shop. Total loss, $35,000; insurance, $12,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—A fire at Lowell this morning destroyed twenty-one buildings. Loss, $25,000; small insurance. The heaviest losers are J. C. Train and J. E. Lee, mostly small stores, saloons, etc., situated in a row of wooden buildings. The Lowell Mills had a narrow escape.

Other Fires.

MINDEN, La., Jan. 19.—Eleven hundred and forty-five bales of cotton stored at Murrell's Point Landing, Bayou Dauchile, burned last night. Loss, $53,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Farnham's canning factory at Corfu, Genesee County, was burned Wednesday morning. The loss is $8,000, partially covered by insurance.

LUCKNOW, Ont., Jan. 19.—The steam gristmill of Tomlinson Brothers burned this morning. Loss, $12,000.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, westerly winds, falling barometer, generally warmer.

For the Upper Mississippi region, fair weather, westerly winds becoming variable, falling barometer, and generally warmer.

For the Misouri Valley, fair weather, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer, and generally warmer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rain	Weather.
Albany	15	12	N....	Fresh..	.10	L.snw.
Alpena	3	—8	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Battleford, B.A	..	—1	......	....	0	Clear.
Bismarck	12	2	......	....	0	Clear.
Buffalo	12	12	N....	Light..	.01	L.snw.
Cairo	28	22	N....	Brisk..	0	Cl'dy.
Chattanooga	43	..	......	....	....	......
Cheyenne	20	19	N.W.	Brisk..	0	Clear.
Chicago	18	9	N.W.	Fresh..	.03	Clear.
Cincinnati	29	21	N.E.	Light..	.05	Clear.
Cleveland	18	15	N....	Fresh..	.07	L.snw.
Davenport	13	14	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Deadwood	25	20	N....	Light..	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	9	9	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
Denver	26	16	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Des Moines	7	—3	N....	Light..	0	Clear.
Detroit	16	12	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	25	17	W..	Light..	0	Clear.
Dubuque	11	..	......	....	....	......
Duluth	2	—4	S.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Edmonton, B.A	..	16	......	....	0	Clear.
Erie	19	13	N.E.	Light..	.02	L.snw.
Escanaba	10	0	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
El Paso	45	36	E....	Light..	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	21	13	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	17	1	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	17	23	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	—4	—6	N....	Light..	0	Clear.
Galveston	46	41	N....	Brisk..	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	14	4	N....	Light..	0	Clear.
Helena	10	8	......	....	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	23	15	N....	Light..	.06	Clear.
Keokuk	14	8	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Kingston, Can	2	1	N....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
La Crosse	5	0	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	9	8	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
Louisville	32	22	W....	Brisk..	.02	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	26	9	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
Marquette	8	3	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
Memphis	36	30	N.W.	Brisk..	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	11	4	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Medicine Hat	..	7	S.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Moorhead	—32	—11	......	....	0	Clear.
Nashville	42	24	N.W.	Brisk..	*	Cl'dy.
North Platte	18	17	W....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	6	6	......	....	0	Clear.
Oswego	10	8	N.E.	Fresh..	.01	L.snw.
Parry Sound	..	—15	E....	Light..	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	30	20	N.W.	Fresh..	.09	L.snw.
New Orleans	53	47	N....	Brisk..	0	Clear.
Port Huron	14	15	N....	Fresh..	.06	L.snw.
P.Arth'r's L'd'g	0	..	......	....	....	......
Quappelle	6	—3	S.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	10	9	N....	Fresh..	.13	L.snw.
Sandusky	18	12	N.W.	Brisk..	.10	L.snw.
Saugeen, Can	3	—3	N.E.	Light..	0	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	39	30	N.W.	Brisk..	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	16	9	N.W.	Fresh..	*	Clear.
St. Louis	20	13	N.W.	Brisk..	*	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	1	—5	W....	Light..	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	—4	—6	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Toledo	16	12	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Toronto	8	4	N....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	47	40	N.W.	Fresh..	*	Cl'dy.
Yankton	6	8	S....	Light..	0	Fair.
Minnedosa	—5	—10	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	24	..	......	....	....	......
Little Rock	40	27	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	0	2	S.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	30	23	......	....	0	Clear.
Stockton	..	29	......	....	0	Clear.
Elliott	29	23	......	....	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.070	24.3	85	N	14	.4	Lt. snw.
10:18 a. m.	30.172	22.6	77	N. E..	12	......	Lt. snw.
2:18 p. m.	30.179	17.6	82	N. W..	12	.3	H'y snw.
6:18 p. m.	30.264	13.2	70	N. W..	10	......	Lt. snw.
10:18 p. m.	30.304	8.7	69	N. W..	6	.3	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 32.0.
Minimum temperature, 8.7.
Mean daily barometer, 30.184.
Mean daily thermometer, 16.9.
Mean daily humidity, 79.

A Driving Storm.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A driving snow-storm, accompanied by high wind, has been falling all day. A repetition of the late cold snap is promised. The ground has been covered with snow over a month.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The heavy storm from the north which commenced last evening caused the ice-bridge at the mouth of the St. Clair River to break, and in a short time the river was so blocked with ice that the Grand Trunk boats are unable to force a passage. One of the boats is fast in the middle of the river and cannot move. This is the first time that the Grand Trunk ferries have been unable to cross in a number of years.

ST. LOUIS RACES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—The entries to the stake races of the St. Louis Jockey Club, which closed the 15th inst., will be announced tomorrow. They comprise over 200 horses, the quality of which more than favorably compares with previous years, and as the Jockey Club has received assurances from a large number of turfmen whose stables contain purse horses only that they will be here in June the prospects for a very successful spring meeting are most flattering. One-third more stables than ever before will be represented from New York, Canada, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and other States.

THE FAR WEST.

A Husband and Wife Lynched in Colorado for Murdering a Little Girl.

Reprieve of a California Assassin, Much to the Beneficiary's Disgust.

A NICE LAW POINT.

CAN A MAN BE REPRIEVED AGAINST HIS WILL?

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—An order staying the execution of a death-warrant was made by the Supreme Court yesterday. Lloyd L. Majors was to have been hanged. In this instance the peculiar spectacle is presented of the prosecution getting a reprieve, while the condemned man resists this respit with all his influence. Majors induced two men named Showers and Jewell to murder Renowden, to accomplish which it became necessary to kill McIntyre. Visiting their victim they tortured the old man and then set fire to the cabin. At the trial Showers turned State's evidence against Jewell and is now serving a life sentence. Jewell in turn testified against Majors, and was hanged Nov. 30. Majors was first tried at San Jose for the killing of Renowden, and for this offense he received a life sentence. The recent trial in Alameda County was upon a change of venue and for killing of a man named McIntyre. His appeal to the Supreme Court on sentence of imprisonment was denied. His appeal from the sentence of death after the Alameda trial is still pending. The point raised in it is that the accused had once been in jeopardy of his life because the murder of both Renowden and McIntyre together was one offense. A stay of execution was granted. The 3d of January following the sentence, notwithstanding the appeal, Judge Green issued the death-warrant which is now in the hands of the Sheriff of Alameda County. Jan. 14 Judge Green refused to recall the warrant.

The proceedings are complicated by the fact that to avoid numerous issues of law raised favorable to the defendant the Prosecuting Attorney of Santa Clara County induced the Governor to reprieve Majors until March 25. Counsel for Majors are resisting this on the ground that the Governor has no right to reprieve a man against his will. This is one of the disputed points upon the appeal.

DOUBLE LYNCHING.

A HUSBAND AND WIFE THE VICTIMS OF VIGILANTES.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The first instance of female lynching in Colorado occurred last night. News of terrible retribution for the recent murder of little Rose Matthews, 10 years old, near Ouray, the 13th inst., has just reached the city by special telegram. The little girl lived as a protégé of Mike Cuddihee and his wife. John Carroll was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Cuddihee. The girl was employed in work much too heavy for her tender years, and was cruelly treated. Saturday last the child was found by a hunter crouched in an insensible condition beside a hay-stack near Cuddihee's house. When notified of the fact Cuddihee took the child home. She died a few hours later. Next day she was buried by him, and the neighbors knew nothing about the affair. When the facts came to light Wednesday last the Coroner exhumed the body. A post mortem at Ouray that night showed that the child had been terribly maltreated and finally killed. The body showed scars, the limbs had been cut with a knife, and fresh bruises indicated murder. Cuddihee, his wife, and brother-in-law were arrested Thursday and taken to Ouray. Last night the husband and wife were taken out by the vigilantes and hanged.

VENGEANCE.

A Lake City special to the Denver *News* tonight says: Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night lynchers went to the Delmonico Hotel, where Mike Cuddihee and wife and John Carroll were temporarily held in custody, overpowered Sheriff Rowles and his posse, and took the prisoners away. Cuddihee and wife pleaded for mercy, but as their ears had ever been deaf to the pleadings for mercy from little Rose as the merciless lash and other weapons of torture had been applied to her, so the vigilantes closed their ears to the cries of the prisoners. They were taken outside of the town limits, where the woman was hanged to the ridge-pole of a house, while her husband was strung to the limb of a tree on the opposit side of the road. The work was quietly and neatly done. A part of the vigilantes took Carroll in a buggy and followed a different direction and threatened him with lynching, but it was found that he was not at Cuddihee's at the time of the merciless treatment of the little girl. When Cuddihee and wife were taken from the hotel two brothers and a brother-in-law were present heavily armed, but dared not defend them. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Machebeauf, of the Catholic Church of this city, received a telegram this evening from friends in Owray denouncing the lynching, and declaring that the Cuddihee family were respectable people and hitherto above suspicion of such a deed as is charged against them.

RIVAL FAIRS.

AUSTRALIA VS. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—As the World's Fair will be held at Adelaide, Australia, in 1887, the British Consul has received a telegram requesting him to suggest the postponement of the San Francisco one, as all the Australian colonies are desirous of participating.

QUIETING THE BABY.

A 3-Year-Old Girl Attempts to Sew Up the Mouth of Her Baby Brother.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—[Detroit *Free Press*.]—Carlton Dunlap, a carpenter, lives with his wife and two children at Branch's Station, a few miles from this city. One child is a bright little girl 3 years old; the other is a baby about 2 months old. It is fretful and cries a great deal. A few days ago the baby was more than usually cross. Its mother had been trying in vain to quiet it for a long time. At length the little girl Nettie said: "What shall we do wis baby, mamma, if he don't stop his tryin'!" "We'll have to sew his mouth up, I guess, Nettie," the mother thoughtlesly replied. The next day while the baby was sleeping in its cradle Mrs. Dunlap ran to a neighbor's on an errand, leaving Nettie playing on the floor. She was detained longer than she expected to be, and while hurrying back home and on entering the yard she heard her baby shrieking as though in great pain. She ran into the house and found Nettie standing by the side of the cradle and bending over the baby. When Nettie heard her mother enter she rose up. Blood was running from the baby's mouth. Nettie held in her hand a darning-needle containing a short piece of yarn, which Mrs. Dunlap had left sticking in a cushion on the table. Mrs. Dunlap took the screaming baby quickly from the cradle. "Baby waked up and tried," said Nettie, "and me jes' doin' to sew him's mouf up." She had run the needle nearly through the baby's underlip in two places.

HELD FOR CRUEL TREATMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The case against Capt. D. Feide, of the German steamship Prinz George, for cruel treatment in furnishing insufficient food to Italian emigrant steerage passengers on his ship on a recent voyage to this port from Palermo, Italy, was decided today by United-States-Commissioner Marion Hunt, before whom the affair had been on trial for some days. The Commissioner was of opinion a case had been made out against the Captain, and therefore he committed him for trial before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana as charged, and required of him a bond with security in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance. The bond was furnished, with Capt. A. K. Miller as security, his agent here.

MILWAUKEE MARINE NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The propeller Michigan left Grand Haven at 5 o'clock this morning for this port, but up to a late hour had not arrived. There are several miles of ice off Grand Haven, and it is supposed that in attempting to get through she got stuck.

The steam-barge G. T. Burroughs left here last Tuesday night, since when she has not been heard from, although the weather has been favorable, and she has had time to complete a round trip.

The Milwaukee Shipyard Company today sold its quarter interest in the steam-barge G. C. Markham to Capt. Albert Gibbs, of the schooner G. C. Trumpff, and Fred C. Stark for $1,500. Capt. Gibbs is to command her.

NEW YORK.

The Secret Marriage of A. M. Palmer and Mrs. Sheridan Shook.

Views of Mr. Armour on the French Edict Against American Pork.

An Effort to Obtain an International Copyright Law—Cardinal McCloskey's Letter from the Pope.

PALMER—SHOOK.

A SECRET MARRIAGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The secret marriage of A. M. Palmer to Mrs. Sheridan Shook at Stamford, Conn., excites no surprise among those who know the facts, but the incidents of the case have been very peculiar. Shook and Palmer used to be partners in the management of the Union Square Theatre. Mr. Palmer lived in Mrs. Shook's house at Stamford, Conn., to which Sheridan Shook used only to pay occasional visits. One day Mrs. Shook began suit for divorce against her husband. The parties requested the papers not to give the matter any notice, and Mrs. Shook got her divorce and the custody of her children. Then Mr. Palmer and Mrs. Shook resided in a flat on the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. No allegations against the virtue of either of the parties have ever been made, but all this time Mr. Palmer was a married man with a wife living in Paris. Now she has obtained a divorce against him, and the end of it all is that Mr. Palmer and the ex-Mrs. Shook were united at Stamford yesterday, the Rev. A. E. Palmer, father of the groom, officiating. With the present marriage all possibility of scandal dies.

Mrs. Shook was years ago a Superintendent at the St. Nicholas, where she met and married Mr. Shook. In 1871 Shook took Palmer, his former secretary, from the Mercantile Library, where he was librarian, and made him manager of the Union Square Theatre. Mrs. Shook then acquired a great taste for the theatre, and wrote a play and acted in it. The two families became very intimate. Mrs. Palmer resided for the most part in Paris, and after 1873 lived there continuously with her children, and Mr. Palmer resided with the Shooks, both here and at Stamford. No trouble became apparent until 1879, when Mr. and Mrs. Shook quarreled. Mr. Palmer acted the part of friend to both. Divorce proceedings finally separated husband and wife, and about the same time the business arrangements between Palmer and Shook were severed. When reports came up last spring that Mrs. Palmer was about to sue for divorce they were denied by all parties and the matter was hushed up. It now appears that she did get such a bill, and that quite recently. The way being clear, the two divorced parties were married by Mr. Palmer's father, who is pastor of the First Baptist Church at Stamford.

ARMOUR'S OPINION.

VIEWS ON THE PORK INTERDICTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The announcement from Paris of a decree prohibiting the importation of American pork and salted meats into France after Jan. 20 (tomorrow) caused much adverse comment on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Armour, of the firm of Armour & Plankinton, dealers in pork, of Broad street, this city, said this afternoon: "I regard the action of the French Government as one of the most unfair and unreasonable measures of the kind which was ever put in force. The truth of the matter is, the men who are at the head of national affairs in France desire to create an impression among the people of that country that American salted meats are unwholesome, and thus make a pretext for barring out our products. The officials are deceiving the people, for our meats are wholesome. The whole affair is part of a scheme to force the United States into a broad reciprocity treaty which will admit French silks, wines, and other goods at our ports almost free of duty."

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

URGENT NEED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A communication pointing out the urgent need of official action in the matter of international copyright has been sent to Secretary Frelinghuysen by the American Copyright League, an association recently organized by a number of American authors, and of which Mr. George Parsons Lathrop is Secretary. The organization of the league is not yet complete, though about 175 authors have signed the membership roll. The object of the association is to unite the whole body of literary workers. The motive of the organization, as expressed by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, the Secretary, today is based principally upon the fact that literary work is recognized by law as property, and as such should be given the benefits of judicious legislation. In asking for an international copyright the members of the league do not ask for protection in any sense of the word; they do not ask for a tax upon foreign productions; but they do ask that in offering their wares they may not be confronted by wares that have not been paid for. An executive committee of the league has been formed in New York, with corresponding members in other cities, and it will direct the action of the association. The members are: John Bigelow, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Noah Brooks, Robert Collyer, Dr. Howard Crosby, Edward Eggleston, Sidney Howard Gay, Richard Watson Gilder, Parke Godwin, George Walton Green, Lawrence Hutton, J. Brander Matthews, Assistant-Bishop A. C. Potter, A. Thorndike Rice, Richard Henry Stoddard, Bayard Tuckerman, Charles Dudley Warner, E. L. Youmans, and George Parsons Lathrop. Among the authors that have become working members are: President Eliot of Harvard University, John G. Whittier, William D. Howells, T. B. Aldrich, E. P. Roe, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Julia Ward Howe, Louisa M. Alcott, Samuel L. Clemens, Donald G. Mitchell, Walt Whitman, T. W. Higginson, Theodore T. Woolsey, Charles Eliot Norton, John Fiske, E. L. Godkin, Horace White, George W. Cable, William L. Alden, Harriet Prescott Spofford, John Hay, Robert Grant, Charles Gayarre, Mrs. Jackson ("H. H."), and several West Point Professors.

THE RAILROADS.

RATES RESTORED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Commissioner Pierson states that, according to the arrangement between the four trunk lines represented in the Joint Executive Committee and the Missouri River, Lackawanna, and West Shore Roads, passenger rates will be restored to the old basis Monday.

LITIGATION.

The several actions in the United States Circuit Court, brought by Conrad N. Jordan, Richard H. Chipman, and the New York Stone Contracting Company against the New York, Ontario & Western Company will be argued Thursday next at Syracuse.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE POPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Upon the occasion of the golden jubilee in commemoration of Cardinal McCloskey's assuming the vows of a priest, an autograph letter was received by the Cardinal from the Pope. A translation of this letter was today made public by Father Farley, the Cardinal's private secretary. It is as follows:

To our beloved son, John McCloskey, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of Sancta Maria Supra Minervan, Archbishop of New York—Beloved son health and apostolic benediction: We have heard with great pleasure that you are soon to celebrate in your metropolitan city the golden jubilee of the day when you assumed the holy order of the priesthood, and for the first time offered to God the holy sacrifice, fifty years ago. We therefore tender you, beloved son, our heartfelt congratulations on having been blessed with such length of years in the service of the altar, and we rejoice exceedingly that this rare privilege receives additional lustre from a life of priestly virtue and of merits acquired in the discharge of the duties of the Episcopal office. Wherefore, following the promptings of our affection for you, we bid this letter bear to you on your golden anniversary our best wishes and felicitations, and we pray that our Lord, Who is wont to reward generously His faithful servants, may long preserve you and pour out upon you the fullness of His heavenly graces and blessings. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to you, beloved son, and to your clergy and faithful people, our deep sense of gratitude for your liberal offerings recently made in aid of this Apostolic See, and we beg of God to bestow upon you and all the pious donors in return the gifts of His bounty, and that He may mercifully grant to all who sow in blessings to reap also of benedictions. May our apostolic benediction, which we most affectionately in the Lord impart to you, beloved son, and to the clergy and [illegible] placed, be a pledge of [illegible] of our special favor.

[illegible] Rome, the 28th of December, [illegible] Pontificate.

LEO XIII.

[illegible]CAN CARDINAL.

[illegible] asked concerning the rumored appointment of another American Cardinal: "Such rumors you may usually count upon as being made out of whole cloth," he replied. "What is in the Pope's mind nobody but himself knows. If he appoints a Cardinal nobody will know it until the appointment is made."

BILLIARDS.

SUTTON AND MALONE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Sutton and the Western wonder, Malone, played in the most interesting series of the pool tournament tonight. At the start Malone was the favorit at $100 to $40. Sutton won the first two games by brilliant playing. This brought the odds down to nearly even. At the end of the ninth game the score stood six to three in Sutton's favor. The crowd now became excited. Malone won the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth games. This placed them on even terms. Sutton captured the thirteenth. Malone played on as cool as an icicle. Not until fifteen games were played did he obtain the lead. The score was then eight to seven. Some of the finest safety play on both sides ever seen in pool occurred in the seventeenth game, which Malone won. He also captured the two following, winning the series by eleven to eight. Malone has now won sixteen series of games in succession from the best players in the country, something that never occurred before in champion or any other tournaments. The tournament will end Monday night, with the exception of possible ties. Each man plays eight games. So far Malone has won seven and lost none. Frey has won six and lost one.

A DOCTOR IN PERIL.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Dr. Michael Angelo Farrie was shot at this evening through the window of his office in the front parlor of No. 217 East Forty-fifth street. The office was brilliantly lighted, and the Doctor, in consultation with a patient named Finn, sat so that his shadow was sharply defined against the window-curtain. It was about 8 o'clock when physician and patient were brought to their feet by the report of a pistol, followed by a crash of the shattered plate-glass of the parlor window. Both ran to the door and saw two men running toward Third avenue. They pursued, and Mr. Finn came upon one of the fugitives in Third avenue. Mr. Finn had seen this man thrust a pistol into the pocket of his long overcoat. He seized him and called for help. Policeman Farley arrested the man, who cried out: "I meant to kill him, and bought the pistol for the purpose. I had to do it for the sake of my family." The prisoner was Prodas Florenz, a tinsmith of No. 342 East Forty-second street. Florenz sued Dr. Farrie some months ago for $1,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Florenz.

THE GEORGIA GIRL.

People Making Pilgrimages to Collardtown, Where She Lives with Her Parents.

Atlanta Constitution: A handsome white girl of Collardtown, Ga., Lula Hurst by name, is said to possess miraculous powers, and the entire population of the State has become so deeply interested in the matter that delegations from all sections are making pilgrimages thither. An Atlanta *Constitution* correspondent has undertaken to unravel the mystery, and his experiences are detailed as follows in a letter to his paper:

Lula Hurst is one of the most singular-looking girls I ever saw.

She has the strangest look in her dark-brown eyes that I ever encountered. It needed no recollection of her mysterious power to completely awe me whenever those unfathomable orbs threw their weird fires into mine.

In fact, I think I lost five pounds of flesh every time I caught that girl looking at me.

The neighbors had told me she was an unsophisticated country girl.

I couldn't see it.

Away around in the corners of her eyes I could see lurking just the strangest expression I ever saw.

Her father told me she always took delight in mystifying folks. My opinion is that her father don't understand her any more than the alleged scientists understand the rose-tinted sunsets at West End.

Freeman, of the Cedartown *Advertiser*, and Ponder, of the Rome *Courier*, have both staked their sacred honor on Lula Hurst's beauty. It takes a rather gallant man to make up such a verdict. She is 15 years old, unusually large for her age, and her wrists are as big as those of a good-sized man. Instead of a handsome and willowy figure I found that she was inclined to be somewhat round-shouldered, and her frame seemed to be remarkable more for its well-developed muscles than for any statue-like beauties. Instead of delicately-chiseled features and a skin like alabaster, as the enthusiastic ones had told me she possessed, I found high cheek-bones and a face with a considerable amount of color in it. Her nut-brown hair, stiff and unruly, hung loosely from her head, its wild freedom checked only by a blue ribbon bow fastened in some way to the top of her head. Her hair reached slightly below her shoulders and hightened the awe-inspiring effect of her eyes and high cheek-bones. She was dressed plainly to a remarkable degree, and indeed she seems to be regardless of her personal appearance. She is five feet three inches in hight.

THE MYSTERY BEGINS.

This is what Miss Lula told me about the beginning of the mystery:

"One night about two months ago I was sleeping with my mother in my room. We had retired about 9, and were just getting off to sleep when suddenly the bed set up a cracking and popping, the like of which I had never heard before. The cracking was in all parts of the bed—all over it. My mother scolded me for making a noise, but I was innocent. I knew nothing of it. The noise, however, ceased, and we went to sleep."

"When was the next manifestation?"

"The next night I was sleeping in the same bed with my cousin, Miss Wimberly, when the same noises were repeated with even greater force. My cousin called my mother into the room and we took the bedclothes and bedding off the bed. We examined them carefully and found nothing the matter as far as we could see, although we noticed that the pieces that I took off continued to crack as I was handling them. My mother said the noises were caused by electricity, but I, of course, knew nothing of that. Immediately my father and the family all decided that some odd powers were at work in me. Mother said: 'Lula, put your hands on this chair.' I did so and the chair began to move around. It amused the little children and I kept it up for half an hour. My father thought it was a joke we were playing on him, and took hold of the chair, but he could not hold it down, although I simply had the weight of my fingers on it. My father then began to experiment and soon decided that there was no limit to it, as five men could not hold a chair upon which I simply laid my hands. Finally the force became so great that my father told my mother never to let me experiment when he was not there, as the furniture was liable to move around at such a rate as to do possibly great damage."

DEVELOPING THE MYSTERY.

The following story is told by the family and Mr. Hurst, and is vouched for by people who are ready to make the most iron-bound affidavits to its truth:

Miss Lula found that by simply placing her hand on the foot of the bed it would roll around the room. One night she was sleeping with Miss Wimberly when the bed began to crack and rap, and Miss Wimberly said:

"Lula, you can make this pop anywhere you want to. Command it to pop at the headboard."

The command was given, and "rap" went the headboard. A similar order was given for the footboard, and the rapping was renewed there. Then in other parts of the bed, and even on Miss Wimberly's face.

Then Miss Wimberly said:

"Lula, you can move this bed. Tell it to move."

"Move, bed!" said Miss Lula; and the bed moved across the room.

And now let Mr. Hurst tell the next thing. He is an intelligent planter, a deacon in the Baptist Church, and stands among the best citizens of his county. Said he:

"The next morning I was taken into the room and showed how the bed was moved the night before while Lula was in it. That night I went into the room to see it done. After being in bed a while Lula commanded the bed to move, and it obeyed her command and moved across the floor. I then made her desist. The bed moved two or three feet. That was a month or so ago, and can be done again, although I believe it requires more preparation and the greatest concentration of the mind. I pledge you my word and honor that what I have said is true."

Stories are told of articles of wearing apparel being mysteriously moved from locked trunks and locked rooms to various parts of the house by unseen forces, but they are not properly vouched for. Miss Hurst claims to have no power of that sort that I know of.

The neighbor told me that one day she went to the residence of Mrs. Mattie West, near by, and, taking a stuffed squirrel from its niche in the wall, played with it a moment and then, dropping it on the floor, it ran around the room. This is a tough story, although Mrs. West says it is true.

WHAT I SAW.

It was at Rome that I saw Miss Lula. A useless trip to Cedartown made me a day late in seeing her, but I turned up at her hotel at Rome today at noon, and, in company with Brother Ponder, of the *Courier*, had a private séance for my own benefit. She gives an entertainment at Rome tonight.

There was no deception in what she did for me. I watched her with my eagle eye.

Her father and mother and Mr. Ponder and myself were in the room at the time with the young lady.

Mr. Hurst laid an ordinary chair upon the floor on its back. "Lula, put your hand on it," said he.

The young lady stooped down, put the tips of two of her fingers to the back of the chair, and immediately the piece of furniture began to back around the room at a lively rate, as if slid along by some unseen power.

The chair was then stood up and Mr. Ponder and I were asked to hold it on the floor. Ponder took one side and I took the other. We put our whole force to keep it still. Miss Hurst placed the palms of her hands on the back of the chair, and it was soon flying around the room, overpowering both of us, creating a big stir, and nearly knocking us down.

Miss Hurst then took the chair and placed both hands under the perforated bottom with her palms uppermost. She took no hold on it, but simply let it rest on her hands as a servant might have carried a waiter of flowers. Thus the legs of the chair were about three feet from the floor and the seat about four and a half. Ponder and I attempted to put it on the floor, using all our might and strength to do so, but the chair would not down. It continued to rise and fly around in the air, with the newspaper men swinging on at each side. Mr. Hurst, a man weighing nearly 200 pounds, then got up into the chair and sat there as calmly as if he were a boy sitting on a gate-post. Thus Miss Hurst supported the combined weight of the three. The total weight which she thus supported on the palms of her hands was nearly 500 pounds, or much more than the weight of two barrels of flour. It was indeed astonishing, especially in view of the fact that not a muscle twitched and the slightest flush did not mantle her cheeks. She was as calm and unconcerned as if she had been twirling a summer hat by its string.

"Does it not tire you?" I asked.

"Not at all," she replied.

"Do you feel any particular sensation?"

"None whatever."

"Doesn't it strain you?"

"Indeed, if this were a cane-bottom chair you would not see the slightest strain on the delicate canes."

"What do you think of it?"

"I don't know anything about it."

A SINGULAR TRICK.

I took a heavy hickory walking-stick and caught it near one end. Mr. J. N. Brown, of Chattanooga, caught beside me; Mr. J. W. Hinton, of Social Circle, and Mr. B. M. Cornell, of Goshen, Ind., took the other side. Each couple faced the other. We held on with both hands, the stick firmly pressed against each man's chest. To my left the end of the stick projected a foot. Miss Hurst stepped up to it, raised both hands, and touched the tips of her fingers to the end of the stick. In a moment it moved to one side, then to the other, then up, then down, across, around, and the next instant that young girl, by simply touching the end of the stick and keeping her hands there, had four men floundering furiously around the room, and several times I was ten inches off the floor. How is that?

Five men caught a chair and held it to the floor. She put her hands on it, and as the men held it securely the chair was completely shattered in trying to get away from them. Another and stouter chair shared a like fate. A heavy bedstead was made to run across the room twice simply by the laying on of hands.

I sat in a chair. She touched it and dumped me on to the floor six feet away.

All these tricks were repeated several times, and fully convinced me that she possessed some remarkable power that I leave to the scientists to explain—if they can.

I did not have time to see her attempt to move a bed by getting on it and simply commanding it, as that required an hour or two more time than I had at my disposal. Neither did she attempt any spirit rapping. There is no doubt of one thing, and I mention it briefly for the benefit of those who may choose to study the matter, and that is this: Whatever inanimate object she touched appeared to be charged with a force that impelled it to move—and that, too, most vigorously—and always from her, and with an irresistible force. Her touch has no effect on animate objects.

Mr. Hurst and his wife have grown very enthusiastic over their daughter's powers, and propose to take her on the road if she can make a success. She has certainly created a big sensation in her section of North Georgia. The people are talking of hardly anything beside the wonderful Lula. The Spiritualists are beginning to flock to the scene and to write to her father, and it may be that a few more weeks will find her a full-fledged medium. A gentleman who is neither a Spiritualist nor a scientist suggests that perhaps Miss Lula's powers were developed by the same causes that produce the rosy sunsets as they are contemporaneous, and that they will both take their departure together. The negroes in Cedar Valley are afraid of the young lady, and great alarm has taken possession of many of them, who think she has power to cause their death at will.

Some local wiseacres accredit her with animal magnetism, others electricity, and still others the "odic influence" developed. For my own part I have not made up my verdict et.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

Ex-State Controller Olcott has been elected President of the Central Trust Company, in the place of Henry F. Spaulding, who declined election.

The will of the late Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, rector of St. Ignatius Church, was filed yesterday. It leaves all his estate, real and personal, to his wife, with a reversion to the children, share and share alike, in case of her death.

The steamship City of Chicago, on proceeding to sea yesterday afternoon, grounded at Head Swash Channel. The steamship Devonia grounded at the north end of the middle ground. Both will probably get off during next high water.

Caroline Mulligan, alias Jennie Chamberlain, member of a minstrel troupe, and Ida Curley were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing $387 from Jane Benton. The three arrived from Silver City, N. M., a short time ago. Mrs. Benton was taken sick and says the accused drugged and robbed her.

Mrs. Langtry has cleared $30,000 thus far this season over and above all outlay, including her personal expenses. She has the sum mentioned lying in cash to her credit in a single bank, and unless unforeseen circumstances occur before the winter is over she will make from $65,000 to $75,000 out of her present tour.

Collector Robertson yesterday decided that the diamonds, valued at $20,000, which were found in the foreign mails at the post-office Friday, were a regular importation, the owner, Mr. A. V. Leavitt, of Detroit, having notified the customs department of the expected arrival of the property. The diamonds will be released as soon as the duty on them is paid.

While Hubert Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, was yesterday before the Assembly Committee investigating his department, he was cited to appear before the Senate Committee. He later did appear before the latter body. He expressed great willingness to explain everything, and will show his books and records with pleasure. The grand jury is also making an investigation. These several inquiries grow out of the exposures by the *Tribune* of what is regarded as malversation in the conduct of the department.

A PEACEMAKER'S FATE.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 19.—Stephen Grant, of Great Falls, while trying to separate two men who were fighting, was struck on the temple with a kettle by one of the men and killed.

THRICE CONVICTED OF WIFE-MURDER.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—William McHugh, thrice convicted of the murder of his wife, has been sentenced to be hanged May 2.

FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

There were 520 fewer failures in England and Wales in 1883 than in 1882, and a decrease in bills of sale of 29,915.

FOREIGN.

The New Spanish Cabinet—King Alfonso's Reasons for Desiring a Change.

A Sharp Debate on the Extraordinary Budget In the French Chambers.

The Situation in the Soudan—The Khedive Will Cling to His Job—"Chinese" Gordon.

SPAIN.

NO CHANGES AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The change of Ministry in Spain involves no official changes here. This is authoritative. Gold fell on receipt of the news of the crisis.

THE NEW CABINET.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The new Ministry is as follows:

President of the Council—Canovas Del Castillo.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—De Elduayen.
Minister of Finance—Cos Gayon.
Minister of the Interior—Romero y Robledo.
Minister of Justice—Silvela.
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—Pidal y Mon.
Minister of War—De Miravalles.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Anleguera.
Minister of Colonies—Tajada Valdozera.

THE PROGRAM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The new Spanish Prime Minister announces that the program of the Government will be based upon liberal lines, and he shall constantly endeavor to keep free from international politics.

The *Correspondencia* (newspaper) says: The Liberals disappeared from power by suicide. The King, seeing that for him the favor of one section or the other of the party would widen the differences between them, and hoping that when in opposition their misfortune might perhaps unite the diverging elements, thought the time had arrived to summon the Conservatives to power. This, says the *Correspondencia*, is the understanding we have of the patriotic intention of the King, who is, with justice, proclaimed the most liberal Monarch in Europe.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Senate discussed today the extraordinary budget. Buffet condemned the practice of balancing the budget by borrowing from the floating debt. He regretted the squandering of the immense resources of France, and expressed opposition to the Government incurring additional expenses without corresponding resources. He characterized the extraordinary budget as a devouring cancer.

Tirard, the Minister of Finance, pointed out the necessity of developing the National resources, and added that the conversion of rentes would be beneficial to the financial interests of the country. It was indispensable to restrict expenditure.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Mail advices are to the effect that several Chinese bankers have committed suicide, owing to the unsettled political situation and the deplorable state of the money market.

LANDING TROOPS AT HOI-HOW.

A dispatch from Hoi-How states that Chinese troops from Canton have landed there with stores and torpedoes. The English Vice-Consul asks for a gunboat.

EL MAHDI.

KHARTOUM AND THE GLADSTONE CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Khartoum has become the most important city in the world to the Gladstone Cabinet. Whether its garrison is saved or massacred, it is the central political interest of the hour, and it apparently involves the life or death of the English Ministry. Reports are contradictory as to the chances of the city, but their general purport is gloomy. Below the frontier fixed by the English Cabinet there are scattered 43,000 soldiers and as many thousand civilians. Six thousand camels at least would be required to relieve them, and a dollar for every cent the Khedive can afford. Several small garrisons south of Khartoum have already been cut off, and the Mahdi is reputed to massacre freely. The Nile is blocked both north and south of the doomed city. Hosts of Arabs are swarming towards it, and inside a good half of the population believe in the Mahdi. "Who shall help us? We are deserted," are the words of a letter just received from the town. Baker Pasha, at Suakin, has almost as momentous a task in rescuing the garrison and the women and the children of Sinkat and the prestige of the foreign Government, which is involved in their fate. Provisions are getting scarce. Twenty-five thousand rebels stand between Suakin and Sinkat. Baker shows considerable adroitness in working simultaneously on the pockets, the superstitions, and the blood-feuds of the Arabs. He has succeeded in bribing some of them and in getting others excommunicated. Through his machinations others are clearing the route to the beleaguered garrison by cutting each other's throats. He cannot advance, however, until the arrival of Zobehr and his black troops. That worthy is taking his time. The policy of Gladstone meantime continues to alternate between hesitation and abrupt resolve. Chinese Gordon was allowed to hang about London for days, to go to Belgium, and to all but bind himself to the Congo expedition, and then is called back by telegraph and hurried off by the next train. Englishmen are the real ministers in Egypt, but they are called Under-Secretaries, the native puppet drawing meantime £15,000 a year. Every dismissed Frenchman has to receive a big pension, and all the while the bankrupt Egyptian pays rigidly to the day 5 per cent for money borrowed by England at 3.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The position of the troops and Europeans at Khartoum is most critical. Their retreat is cut off. The Arabs hold both sides of the river. The Arabs are also closing around Berber. The general cry is, "Who shall help us; we are deserted." The rebels captured, within three hours' march from Suakin, the Sheikh Moussa, who recently brought in half his tribe, which had joined the rebels. His tribemen have gone to rescue him, and a portion of the garrison has gone out to support them. Osman Digna, chief of the rebels, sent a communication refusing to negotiate with the Egyptians. He occupies a position on the Sinkat route twenty-seven miles from Suakin.

ABYSSINIA'S DEMANDS.

It is reported that Abyssinia demands the cession of Bogos Terry and Port Massowah under threat that the King will declare war. Egypt is willing to cede Bogos and Port Zoulla, South Massowah, on condition that Abyssinia operates against El Mahdi.

GORDON'S MISSION.

Gen. Gordon goes to Khartoum with full power to make the best arrangement possible to settle affairs in the Soudan.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to Gen. Gordon's mission to Egypt, says henceforth Great Britain has full and undivided responsibility in the Soudan. Gordon, in going to the Soudan as the representative of the British Government, must entail as a natural corollary the assumption of similar responsibility for the affairs of Egypt proper.

OFFICIAL.

It is officially announced that the Khedive has not the slightest intention of resigning.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF PARTY LEADERS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—There has been much speechmaking this week. The tension of the hour displays itself in language exceptionally rude and ferocious. Gladstone and Chamberlain are the chief targets of attack. The Premier has been curtly described by one political opponent as a humbug, by another as a time-serving and unscrupulous politician, and by a third as a traitor to the Empire. He is meantime quietly ensconced in Hawarden, and has been delighting himself at an entertainment where his eldest son sang, his younger acted, and his daughter played the piano. Next week he comes to Downing street and Cabinet councils.

Chamberlain, whose latest epithet from his enemies is "a meddling and conceited youngster," has again distinctly advanced himself by facing a meeting of rude and angry shipowners and bearing down all their objections to his new bill for the protection of life at sea.

Lord Salisbury and the Tory *Quarterly Review* have defined the newest and most eccentric attitude of Toryism to the franchise question. Ireland, he says, ought to have it if England gets it, but as Ireland cannot have it because of its rebellious spirit, England must wait. This is interpreted to mean that Salisbury will force a dissolution in the hope of winning a majority, and that then he will himself announce the franchise and save the Tories by a gerrymandering redistribution.

Sir Stafford Northcote has also been talking, but even the London *Times* denounces him as flabby and ordinary. People no longer read his speeches.

ON THE CONTINENT.

SPANISH TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable.]—The accession of the Conservatives to office in Spain is held, curiously enough, to better guarantee Radical and Republican quietude than the success of Sagasta's friends, who, on account of their lukewarmness, are more fiercely hated than open opponents. The army is uneasy, but Alfonso has the reputation of being a man to risk everything and to shoot first.

DESTITUTION IN FRANCE.

France is also seriously disturbed. The destitution of a quarter of a million of people is acknowledged, and there seems some chance of the passage of a grant of 3,000,000 of francs to release the tools of mechanics from the pawn offices, the wildest advance toward Socialism yet made, and a useless one, too, because work and not tools is what is wanted.

THE BONAPARTES.

Young Prince Victor is playing shrewdly for the Bonapartist succession by writing a letter in which, professing his filial obedience, he really discloses his readiness to supersede his father. He has also proved his orthodoxy by a big subscription to Peter's pence and by making an offer to visit the Pope, which the Holy See, with characteric sagacity, declined.

RUSSIA.

In Russia the clericals and the Government are at each other's throat again. The Nihilists have given up the printing press, and now employ the hektograph. The murderers of Sudeikin have probably escaped, and while the Czar and his Ministers are trembling in their skins the general population of St. Petersburg is described as going as gayly to the theatres as the Parisians did during the régime of Robespierre.

THE CROATIAN DIET.

Down in far Croatia the Diet, disturbed by the obstruction of one member and the rottenegging of another, is deep in all the mysteries of "naming," suspension, and clôture, and the Chinese and French Embassies in London have been telling the interviewer with equal emphasis that they mean fight.

THE BERLIN WAY.

While Bismarck and Manteuffel have been blaspheming violently against the printing press, literature takes its revenge in Mme. Adams' *Nouvelle Revue*, which declares that in Berlin adultery flourishes like a plant in its chosen soil, and that most married women have or long for a lover.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LORNE AND LOUISE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special Cable.]—The latest about Lorne and Louise is that they are intriguing for the Viceroyalty of India or Ireland.

LOVELY WOMEN.

Lovely women are developing a more masculine character in England. Two have been charged with burglary, while the girl graduates of Girton College have formed a fire brigade.

ASSAILING THE LANDLORDS.

The attacks upon landlords, which form one of the new features in English journalism, are getting more and more personal. One Peer is attacked by name for puffing an insurance company; another for refusing school sites; and an agricultural journal publishes a black list of those who force their tenants to contract themselves out of the Tenant-Right act of last year. It is also significant that the address in reply to the Queen's speech will be seconded by Mr. Samuel Smith, a Liberal of the ultra-philanthropic school. Henry George, however, makes no headway, and is denounced by Liberals as helping the Tories. He is smartly reprimanded by an Irish weekly for disparaging the Celtic and eulogizing the Saxon race.

PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell's followers will meet in the City-Hall, Dublin, the day before Parliament opens, and are preparing a fierce onslaught on Lord Spencer's tenderness to the Orangemen.

THE DEAD PILLMAKER.

The memory of Holloway, the pillman, is not spared, for some of his old creditors complain that they are still unpaid, and a doctor declares that he got his ointment from an Italian quack.

CRANKS.

The week has been particularly crazy; an old costermongering Irishwoman had an extraordinary funeral, having directed £10 to be spent on refreshments and 10 shillings on tobacco and long clay pipes. A Welsh doctor, who is fanatical on cremation, was arrested by the police, and then nearly lynched by a mob because he tried to cremate a dead infant with Druidical ceremonies on a lonely Welsh mountain.

NOTES.

Buddhism has taken the place of Agnosticism as the fashionable religion of the drawing-room, and is largely professed by young ladies of 17.

George Eliot's biography will probably be published this year.

Charles Reade is at Cannes, where he has almost completed his new novel, which the Harpers are to publish.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is promised a big welcome if he comes to England to lecture.

CABLE NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Ford, of California, was presented to the Sultan yesterday.

A secret printing office has been discovered at St. Petersburg and eighteen persons arrested.

The Atchenese demand 300,000 gulden for the release of thirty-two persons—the crew of the steamer Nisero.

The Supreme Tribunal of Vienna has confirmed the death-sentences of Sponga and Pitely for the murder of Von Majlath.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet rejected the motion to restore the three abrogated articles to the Constitution relating to the Catholic Church.

The jury in the case of William Wolff, charged with being in unlawful possession of explosives, at London, disagreed and were discharged.

The Pope has received assurances that the projected visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy will be conducted so as not to wound the susceptibilities of his Holiness.

Col. Stuart Knox, County Grand Master of the Orangemen, has issued an appeal to the Orangemen of Tyrone to march Thursday next and demand justice for the murder of young Griffen at Dromore.

At the City of Mexico negotiations are progressing for a consolidation of the National and Mercantile Banks. Changes in the Government concession to the National Bank will be necessary. The combined capital of the two banks is $20,000,000. Forty per cent is paid up.

A MIDNIGHT BLAZE AT KEOKUK, IA.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Shortly after midnight a large building on the levee, occupied for storage purposes by the Comstock Stove-Works, was discovered to be in flames, and the fire is still in progress. The building is owned by the savings bank, and the loss upon it and contents will be quite serious. The fire department has the fire under control. The insurance will cover all loss.

RAILROADS.

A Large Increase in East-Bound Freight Shipments, Especially for the Vanderbilt Roads.

The Other Lines More than Suspect the Existence of Numerous Old Contracts at Low Rates.

Potter Palmer Rents His Ticket-Office to the Man He Didn't Like—Details of the Passenger-War Peace.

Large Increase in East-Bound Rates—More Charges of Cutting Rates.

No better proof could be furnished that the Eastern railroads have loaded themselves up with contracts at the low rates which prevailed during the week ending Jan. 12 than the fact that the east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from this city for the week ending Jan. 19 increased over the week previous from 42,126 to 66,892 tons. None of the railroads deny that all the business that was shipped during the last week was taken at the reduced rate, which is 10 cents per 100 pounds less than the present rates, but they claim that it was all delivered to the roads before the advance in rates took place last Monday, and they insist that nearly all of the low-rate freight has now been disposed of. The indications are, however, that some of the roads have made enough contracts at the low rates to keep them busy for some time to come. The strangest point in last week's statement is the fact that the Vanderbilt roads again took about one-half of all the east-bound business from this city, as they have been doing for some time past, which is taken as an indication that the Vanderbilt roads are taking care of their shippers no matter what the rates are.

Reports from St. Louis and Indianapolis also indicate that the Vanderbilt roads are taking the bulk of the business from those points. No one believes that the public is thus favoring the Vanderbilt roads because Vanderbilt has such an exalted opinion of it. Charges are freely made that the Vanderbilt roads are giving shippers special inducements to ship by their lines. If the Vanderbilt roads continue to do the bulk of the east-bound business, there is sure to be more serious trouble than any that has yet occurred. The Grand Trunk's percentage the last week was only 8½. Under ordinary circumstances this road would be able to command a much larger percentage. The officers of this road are getting discouraged. The earnings of their road are now decreasing about $12,000 each week, and they say they cannot stand this sort of thing a great length of time. The Baltimore & Ohio and other anti-Vanderbilt roads are in the same position as the Grand Trunk, and feel equally discouraged. But they are at their wit's ends as to the steps to be taken to bring about a change in the present condition of affairs. Vanderbilt seems to be in a position to defy all his competitors and able to force them to submit to his dictation. When the Vanderbilt roads are accused of cutting the rates they are not regulated as the Lackawanna and other roads have been. When the New York Central was accused of cutting the rates a short time ago, and the fact was proven beyond a doubt, the rates were reduced 10 cents per 100 pounds by all the lines, thus punishing all the roads, the guilty and the innocent alike. But when the Lackwanna was found cutting rates, orders were immediately issued to cut off that road from its connections, and it was thus forced to join the pool against its will. This shows that it makes a good deal of difference with the Joint Executive Committee whose ox is gored.

The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped by the various roads running east from this city during the week ending Jan. 19, and also the amounts carried for the corresponding week last year:

	Flour, tons.	*Grain, tons.*	*Provisions, tons.*	*Total, tons.*
Balt. & Ohio....	433	2,341	694	3,468
Chi. & Atlantic.	1,499	3,733	633	5,865
Grand Trunk....	166	1,047	2,709	3,922
Pan-Handle	1,241	5,325	3,290	9,856
Lake Shore.....	4,633	8,147	1,231	14,011
Michigan Cent..	3,063	8,735	83	12,634
Nickel-Plate....	761	5,010	400	6,171
Fort Wayne.....	2,143	6,872	1,950	10,965
Total, 1884	13,939	41,210	11,743	66,892
Total, 1883	9,727	28,865	12,330	50,922

The percentages this year were: Baltimore & Ohio, 6.2; Chicago & Atlantic, 8.8; Chicago & Grand Trunk, 5.9; Pan-Handle, 14.7; Lake Shore, 20.9; Michigan Central, 18.9; Nickel-Plate, 9.2; Fort Wayne, 16.4. The percentages last year were: Michigan Central, 23.20; Lake Shore, 24.90; Fort Wayne, 17.70; Pan-Handle, 13.30; Baltimore & Ohio, 7.10; Grand Trunk, 13.80.

The Basis of the Settlement of the Passenger Troubles Between the Eastern and Western Lines.

The statements regarding the settlement of the difficulty between the trunk lines and the Rock Island and Alton, sent out by Assistant-Commissioner Pierson, create the impression that the two Western roads had agreed to stop the payment of commissions at seaboard points. This is not the case. The settlement of the difficulty is that which was agreed to by the two roads in their joint dispatch of Jan. 3, which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will continue to pay commissions as before to regular agents, or to any one to whom they may decide to pay. They will, however, pay agreed maximum commissions at differential-fare points in the trunk lines' territory, of $3 on first-class and $2.50 on second-class, which is the same as they have been paying, but they will discontinue relations with any outside parties who may use these commissions for the purpose of cutting rates at such differential-fare points. The Rock Island and Alton Roads have also intimated their willingness to consider the tourist business with a view to an amicable settlement of the same. The negotiations which have ended in so satisfactory a manner to the two Western roads have been carried on exclusively by Vice-President McMullin, of the Alton, and President Cable, of the Rock Island, with Mr. Fink direct. The two Western roads, having failed to arrange matters with Mr. Pierson, who seemed disposed to be obstinate and to insist on points which were not essential for the protection of the trunk lines, and which were objectionable to the Western roads, felt that they must go elsewhere for justice and for a friendly settlement, and the two chief executive officers, therefore, took up the matter themselves with Commissioner Fink and insisted upon a prompt settlement within a stated time, with the alternative of a rate war at all points. As a result, the settlement was secured within the allotted time. This settlement is precisely on the basis proposed to Mr. Pierson when in Chicago, and leaves the two Western roads in exactly the position they then took, while it gives the trunk lines all the necessary protection they may reasonably require.

The Palmer House Ticket-Office.

Mr. Joe Couthui has stolen a march on the fifty or more applicants for the position of Ticket Agent at the Palmer House office. Mr. Couthui was the Ticket Agent at that hotel up to last May, when he had to retire because Mr. Potter Palmer refused to rent the office to him any longer. The office was then rented by Mr. Palmer to Mr. Frank, a well-known ticket-broker, who was not satisfactory to the railroads, and to whom a large majority refused to give their tickets. Consequently the rebelling roads placed their tickets with Mr. Couthui, who rented an office on Monroe street, opposit the Palmer. This split has caused much annoyance and trouble among the various roads, it being found necessary, in order to avoid discrimination, to have either all the roads represent at the Palmer or all withdraw their tickets. Numberless efforts have since been made to induce Mr. Palmer to rent his office to Mr. Couthui, who would have been satisfactory to all the roads, but he emphatically declined to do so, though declaring his willingness to rent the office to any one else whom the railroads might recommend. It was thereupon decided to throw Mr. Couthui overboard and unite upon another man. As the office is worth from $5,000 to $7,000 per annum in commissions, numberless candidates appeared upon the scene. Each road seemed to have a different favorit, and it became apparent at a meeting a few days ago that the roads would be unable to unite upon one man. The Western roads postponed action to ascertain what obligations Mr. Couthui had assumed in renting his present office, so as not to subject him to any loss by suddenly throwing him out of his job. The Eastern roads considered a proposition to abolish all the outside ticket offices, which received the support of all the roads but two, and is again to be discussed at a meeting to be held in New York Jan. 24.

The indications that the railroads would end all the trouble by abolishing outside ticket offices seem to have made an impression upon Mr. Palmer, and yesterday afternoon it became known that he made his peace with Mr. Couthui and rented him the office for a term of three years from May 1. While a short time ago this communication would have been hailed with joy by the various roads centering in this city, it is by no means certain now that all will unite and give Mr. Couthui their tickets. The majority of the Eastern roads have come to the conclusion that it would best to abolish all outside ticket offices, and a strong effort to obtain this end will no doubt be made.

Suit to Compel a Company to Show Its Books.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Application was made here today before Judge Merwin, on behalf of Charles W. Hutchinson, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Utica & Black River Railroad Company to exhibit its stock-book. The affidavit of Mr. Hutchinson represents that he is a stockholder in said company to the amount of 400 shares of the par value of $100 per share; that he has been refused access to the stock-book; that he desires to know the value of his holding, and as the stocks is not listed or sold on stock boards, he has no means of ascertaining its value except by an examination of actual sales. The affidavit alleges that "within a few months large amounts of the company's stock have been bought by the officers and directors of said road from various persons unknown to deponent, and a large amount has been transferred by parties unknown to deponent to other parties unknown to deponent," and as the value of his stock depends largely on the persons who shall control the corporation deponent prays that the court order the stock-books shown him. On behalf of President Borst it was admitted that access to the company's books had been denied Mr. Hutchinson. It was argued in defense that to publish the names of stockholders would be a violation of faith, and that the statutes only require the books to be open for inspection by stockholders for thirty days preceding each annual election, and at no other time. In response the Court of Appeals was cited as deciding that the stock-books of a corporation shall be shown when some special reason appears therefor. Judge Merwin reserved decision. Parties from abroad have been reported for weeks engaged in buying the stock of this road wherever they could get it, to what end is not disclosed. The annual report shows the company to be in good condition, and the present management shows no fear of an overthrow.

The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis.

A final decree was entered yesterday by Judge Drummond in the foreclosure cases against the Toledo, Cincinnati, & St. Louis Railroad Company, which are pending at Indianapolis and Springfield. The road runs through three States, and is made up of fifteen smaller roads. Before the consolidation the different branches were mortgaged. There was a mortgage on the road from Kokomo, Ind., to East St. Louis. The Frankfort & State-Line Railroad Company built about sixty miles of road between Frankfort, Ind., and the east line of Illinois, on which, at the time of the consolidation, there was about $110,000 due. The consolidation was made subject to the rights of the parties who had constructed this part of the road, and they had control of the stock of the Frankfort & State-Line Road, which was likely to be sold if the debts were not paid. An application was made by these creditors for an order to authorize the Receiver, W. J. Craig, to issue Receiver's certificates on the road from Kokomo to East St. Louis, with which to release these claims and to perfect the title of the road. The Judge yesterday entered a decree directing the Receiver to issue certificates of indebtedness at 6 per cent interest, which are to be a first lien on the road from Kokomo to East St. Louis, and the order will be entered at Springfield and Indianapolis. This application is made with reference to a proposed reorganization of the consolidated road by the committee appointed by the bondholders under the different mortgages on the constituent roads.

Miscellaneous Items.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the second week in January, 1884, were $174,163, against $168,322 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $5,841.

The Hoosac Tunnel Dispatch Fast Freight Line has been organized to run over the Fitchburg, Troy & Boston, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Road, the New York, Lake Erie & Western and connections, and the Grand Trunk west of Buffalo and all its Western connections. W. E. Everest is appointed General Manager, with headquarters at Buffalo.

The official report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee, held in New York Jan. 10 and 11, has been received here. It contains nothing of importance that has not already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. It contains some important discussions regarding the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, but as this road has since then joined the pool the matter is no longer of any interest.

Commissioner Midgley has called a meeting of the General Managers of the Western roads, to be held in his office Thursday, Jan. 24, for the purpose of discussing the question of a new agreement regarding the issue of free transportation to shippers and others on account of business, and also to take some action regarding the establishment of uniform rates on lumber to Missouri River points. When these meetings get through their work the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Railway Association will meet to consider such matters as may come before it.

THE MERSEY TUNNEL.

Connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead by Tunnel—A Great Work.

LONDON, Jan 18.—A number of gentlemen connected with the company which is constructing the Mersey Tunnel walked through the opening yesterday from Liverpool to Birkenhead. A company for tunneling under the Mersey and for carrying a line of railway through the tunnel was formed many years ago, and duly obtained the sanction of Parliament for the proposed enterprise, but this company was not destined to be more than a pioneer to the actual undertaking. The money at first subscribed was almost entirely consumed in experimental borings, intended to demonstrate the practicability of the work or to discover the best direction for it, and the shareholders, becoming disheartened, were at last induced to part with their powers and rights to private purchasers, who engaged in the cautious prosecution of the necessary works, and soon carried matters to such a point that the completion of the tunnel was no longer problematical.

Work was begun on the tunnel in 1879, and in less than two years a large shaft, both to afford access and to supply the means of drainage, had been sunk to a depth of 180 feet on either side of the river, two powerful engines and two double sets of pumping apparatus were provided, and the actual horizontal driftway was begun. The length of this, from shaft to shaft, is 4,800 feet. The Mersey Tunnel is, therefore, not quite as long as the unfinished tunnel under the Hudson at New York, which is to be 5,500 feet in length, from shaft to shaft, and fully 12,000 feet in length, including the river approaches.

The whole subaqueous course of the Mersey Tunnel lies through new red sandstone of a hard and compact character, and no trouble from water was to be expected in excess of the necessary leakage through occasional fissures, to an amount which is readily kept down by the pumps until the tunnel is lined and completed. The average thickness of the rock above the crown of the tunnel, between it and the bed of the river, is thirty feet and the minimum thickness is twenty-five feet. The railroad through the tunnel is to be continued from each extremity, mostly beneath streets, to effect junctions with the chief lines by which the traffic of Liverpool and Birkenhead is at present conducted. The estimated cost of the whole undertaking, including the tunnel, railway, connections, and stations, is $4,330,000, and in 1881 the proprietors, having demonstrated the certainty of a successful issue, transferred the undertaking to a public company, which was formed for the purpose of completing and working the line. It was expected that the work would be completed and the line in operation by August, 1883, but such rapid work proved impossible.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Arrived—The State of Pennsylvania and Waesland, from Antwerp.

GLASGOW, Jan. 19.—Arrived—The Lord Gough, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Arrived out—The Nantes, from New Orleans; and Amérique and Republic, from New York.

MILWAUKEE.

The County Board of Commissioners Engaged in a Bitter Quarrel.

A Delegation of Youthful Redskins on Their Way East to Be Educated.

Gen. Fairchild's Presidential Candidacy—Religious Notes—Social Gossip—Minor Matters.

SENSATIONAL QUARREL.

THE HIGH AND MIGHTY COUNTY LEGISLATORS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The most important legislative body in the United States is the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors. At least that is the deduction to be drawn from the "high and mighty" position assumed by the members of the board and from the space in the daily papers found necessary to record the doings and sayings of the members. Just at present the doings of this all-important body, and especially of certain members thereof, are among the leading sensations of the day. The board usually manages to attract considerable attention to itself; but at present the interest in the situation is heightened by the unusual exhibition which some of the members are making of themselves. It appears that one of the county institutions appeared to be using more butter than some of the Supervisors thought necessary for the inmates of a charitable institution. Supervisor Brigham, of this city, a highly reputable old gentleman, discovered that the butter was all bought of one Hase. This Hase has held various public offices, and, among his friends, is regarded as an honorable gentleman and a successful business-man. But Brigham and Hase have had a long-standing personal "misunderstanding." Besides, Brigham belongs to one political party and Hase to another; so the opportunity was presented of making some political capital by "showing up" Hase as one who "feathered his nest" by undue profits on butter furnished to charity patients. But Hase, not to be outdone, charged that Brigham was interested in the profits on certain supplies furnished to the County Asylum for the Insane—a position held to be highly improper if not criminal, for a member of the Board of Supervisors. Brigham took refuge behind the convenient plea that one of his "wicked partners" had furnished the supplies "unbeknownst" to the senior member of the house of Brigham & Co.; and, besides, he held that, under the present law, the County Asylum is a State institution, and hence it was not a misdemeanor for a Supervisor to furnish it with supplies. The whole board is terribly excited over the matter. Grave charges have been filed in due form against Brigham, asking that his seat in the board be declared vacant. Brigham declares that only death or a mandate from the courts will cause him to give up his seat. There is talk of "quo warranto" and of other things, concerning which the majority of the Supervisors are equally well informed. Hase is not a member of the board, and hence cannot be removed. But one Reidenbach, Chairman of the committee held responsible for the purchase of an alleged excess of a few tons, more or less, of butter, is the subject of "official investigation." Meantime, the city papers which favor the Brigham side of the controversy devote ponderous editorials to showing that Hase is no better than he should be and that Reidenbach is ditto; and, on the other hand, equally learned and able articles are printed to show that Brigham and his sympathizers are not all that ought to be found in the members of the "great and general" County Board. Out of whatever there may be of scandal and of the great amount of sensation attached to this business may be drawn an argument in favor of the project of an incorporation of the City and County Governments under one general head. Such a plan was suggested by Mayor Stowell in his first official address. But the suggestion, like many other good things which the Mayor has written or said, has been buried and almost forgotten under the flood of wordy messages and "communications" which have characterized his administration. If what there is of wisdom and decency in the County Government and the City Government could be consolidated the public affairs could be administered much more economically, taxes would be lower, and official scandals fewer.

THIRTY-NINE LITTLE INDIANS

COMING EAST TO BE EDUCATED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Thirty-nine Indian children, after a journey of 1,100 miles, reached Milwaukee today by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger-train from the West. They came in a special car in charge of Father Malo, of St. John's Roman Catholic Mission in Northwestern Dakota, whose object in bringing them East is to place them in educational institutions. Twenty-seven of the party are girls, whose destination is the Milwaukee House of the Good Shepherd. The ages of the dusky little people ranged from 10 to 15 years. The girls were dressed in clothes which had been sent to them from Milwaukee. The twelve boys of the party also wore clothes which had been given to them when they set out from Dakota. The children were all strong and healthy in appearance, and several of them gave indications of possessing a fair degree of mental brightness. The entire party, including Father Malo, went out to the Home of the Good Shepherd. Several of the boys of the party are brothers to the girls, and the missionary thought that it would be pleasant to them to postpone the hour of their separation as long as possible. This afternoon the priest and the twelve boys left for Feehanville. After placing the boys there Father Malo will go on to Washington, where he has business with the Department of the Interior.

The policy of the Government, in accordance with which the little people hace been brought East, is new. Congress at its last session made an appropriation of $75,000 to defray the expenses of placing Indian children in educational institutions where they could mingle with and receive the same instruction as whites. None are taken except with the consent of their parents. Each child is to remain where it is placed for three years. Fifty Indian girls are at the Philadelphia House of the Good Shepherd on these conditions. At Feehanville there are already forty Indian boys, in addition to the twelve who left for that place this afternoon. The Milwaukee Home of the Good Shepherd is to have a quota of fifty. The twenty-nine who have entered today have only the fragments of education which they have picked up at the St. John's Mission School, near their Turtle Mountain home. They are all Roman Catholics. Father Malo, through whose exertions the consent of the children's parents has been obtained to have them receive the benefits of the governmental provision, is French by birth, and his labors among the red men of the Northwestern wilderness have been not unlike those of Marquette and others of his countrymen 200 years ago. He has been a missionary for twenty years.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

PUTTING FAIRCHILD ON THE TRACK—LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The fact has leaked out this week that there is something more than mere talk in the gossip about putting Gen. Fairchild on the track as a Presidential candidate. Affairs are slowly but surely shaping themselves or being shaped to this end. The inside history of the movement so far is this: A conference was held recently in Philadelphia between representatives of the Independent Republican movement in Pennsylvania and sympathizers with that movement from other parts of the country. The subject of discussion was the selection of a fit candidate for the Presidency to be nominated at the Chicago Convention. It was claimed that the Independent Republicans hold the balance of power in Pennsylvania, and that Republican success in that State would be necessary to secure the election of a Republican President. The representatives of the Independents did not assume to actually name the man who should be nominated, but they asserted their right to decide what kind of a man should be selected. Discussion of the character and availability of the various gentlemen prominently named followed. Blaine, Logan, Conkling, Arthur, and several others were ruled out at once. Edmunds and Harrison were agreed to be fit men, personally, to receive the support of the Independents. But it was feared that Edmunds' unpopularity on the Pacific Coast was a powerful element against him, and that Harrison's misunderstanding with local political leaders would weaken him in his own State. Much favorable comment was caused by the mention of the names of Gen. Cox, of Ohio, and Gen. Fairchild, of Wisconsin. A thorough discussion of the merits of each showed that either would be acceptable to the Independents. In the case of Gen. Cox, however, it was argued that he was "at outs" with some of the "machinemen" of his party, and that the potency of that element must not be forgotten. Against Gen. Fairchild nothing could be urged, while all the circumstances of the case were in his favor. Two influential men, both good managers and both well posted, started to canvass the local surroundings of Gen. Cox and Gen. Fairchild. The messenger to this State arrived this week and arranged for secret conferences with leading Republicans supposed to be in sympathy with the "Independent" movement and for an interview with Gen. Fairchild himself. The outcome of the latter interview is not known, but it is evident that, while some Republicans usually recognized as leaders continue to express faith in Blaine, Arthur, and others, it will be an easy matter to wheel the State solidly into line for Fairchild. On his behalf it is argued: That Wisconsin is a doubtful State, but can be carried overwhelmingly for him; that his brilliant military record will carry the "soldier vote" of the entire country; that his long public service have made him thoroughly familiar with the duties required of a President; that his years of experience in the diplomatic service abroad have given him a more thorough acquaintance with our foreign relations than has been possessed by any occupant of the Presidential chair in many years; that there is not a single vulnerable spot in his public or private record; that his fine presence, genial bearing, and magnificent powers as an orator will make him a popular favorit all over the country; and, finally, that the sight of his "empty sleeve" and the story of wounds received in battle will create unbounded enthusiasm. Backed by the support of the Pennsylvania Independents, by the solid delegation from Wisconsin, and by strength alleged to be held in Minnesota and Michigan, it is claimed that he will be one of the most formidable candidates before the Chicago Convention. For more than a year Gen. Fairchild's friends in this State have had him "on exhibition." He has posed as a curiosity at agricultural shows, has "swung around the circle" of military reunions and "camp-fires," has been a leading figure at literary gatherings, and has appeared as the pet of the highest "society circles." He has skilfully evaded any decided expression of opinion concerning the possibilities of the outcome of the gossip which has connected his name with the Presidency. He has been reported as ridiculing the idea of his possible nomination. But he is not a man to refuse such a nomination, and it is known that he is emphatically "in the hands of his friends."

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The name of the Hon. Abner Kirby has been added to the list of the possible Democratic candidates for Mayor. Mr. Kirby was once elected Mayor without opposition, only two votes being cast against him in the entire city. But that was in the "good old days," before the local offices of the city became the objects of political barter and wrangling.

There is some talk among Republicans of bringing forward ex-Mayor Brown for renomination.

With two organs in the field and with hard work among the leaders, the Prohibitionists claim to be making great gains throughout the State.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

THE WEEK'S REVIEW.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Mr. John A. Butler, of this city, whose contributions to the leading magazines have given him an acknowledged place among the younger literary men of the country, is now in New York. On the occasion of his late visit to Boston he was most hospitably received by littérateurs and by the leading clubs. It is understood that he is now preparing a series of articles to be illustrated for one of the New York magazines.

The following-named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Wisconsin Society of the Red Cross: President, the Rev. G. E. Gordon; Vice-Presidents, W. P. McLaren and the Hon. J. M. Stowell; Secretary, Capt. W. A. Collins; Treasurer, E. G. Bigelow; Advisory Board, Dr. W. Thorndyker, A. Antisdel, H. M. Mandel, H. Rublee, and Dr. J. Whittemore; Counsel, B. K. Miller.

Gen. A. B. Nettleton, editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has been here this week, and received a cordial welcome at the hands of the local newspaper men. He made a personal inspection of the newspaper offices here with a view to obtaining suggestions concerning plans for his new seven-story newspaper building at Minneapolis.

The Hon. O. B. Thomas, of Prairie du Chien, has been in the city this week on business connected with the United States District-Attorney's office. Mr. Thomas has been for years one of the ablest men in the State Senate, and was a prominent candidate for Congress from his district before the last Republican Convention.

Mr. J. F. Antisdel, formerly landlord of the Newhall House, has been offered the management of a fine new hotel at Los Angeles, Cal. He has been visiting his friend, Prof. C. H. Haskins, of this city, for several days, and started for California today.

The Citizens' League has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, George H. Foster; Vice-Presidents, the Hon. C. L. Colby, the Hon. J. M. Stowell, John Plankinton, and E. R. Paine; Secretary, S. H. Cochran; Treasurer, George J. Rogers.

President Chapin, of Beloit, with his daughter, has been visiting this week his old friend J. R. Goodrich, of this city. In company with Mr. Goodrich he has visited the county penal and charitable institutions.

H. C. Schranck, J. A. Dadd, and Otto Schorse have been appointed a committee to make arrangements for the coming convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association in this city.

John Johnston, Esq., is to deliver an address on the "Life and Character of Robert Burns" at the entertainment to be given by the St. Andrew's Society next week.

Mrs. Florence Forbes, Milwaukee's popular and loved singer, has gone to Whitewater today to appear in concert there tonight.

Matthew Arnold will lecture at the Unitarian Church, this city, next Monday night.

Frank A. Flower, head of the State Bureau of Statistics and Labor, accompanied by his wife, has gone to Florida in search of health.

The chief society event of the week was the grand party given by Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Finney at their new and elegant home on Prospect avenue. Over 150 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mullen, of Chicago, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Neil this week.

Miss Emma Sholem, of Paris, Ill., has been visiting the family of B. Gross, of this city, this week. A party was given in her honor by Mrs. J. H. Rice during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Hale, Capt. E. M. Peck, and a party of friends are arranging for a trip to California, to remain until next summer.

A delightful children's party was given at the Grand Avenue House this week in honor of the twelfth anniversary of the birth of Edith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Carlson.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Minnette Packard, daughter of O. L. Packard, to Charles Hill, of the United States Navy.

The Rev. Dr. Fulton, who was formerly rector of St. Paul's Church, now of St. Louis, is in the city on a brief visit.

James S. Buck, the Marshal of the Old Settlers' Club, celebrated this week the forty-seventh anniversary of his arrival in Milwaukee. Mr. Buck is the author of the "History of Milwaukee," and is a perfect encyclopedia of information of all kinds connected with the progress of affairs in this part of the country for the last half century.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lord will return from their wedding trip the coming week.

Charles E. Moseley, for a long time an active member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, will take up his residence in Chicago next week.

Thomas H. James, of this city, has been appointed Southern route agent of the American Express Company.

Milwaukee people are greatly pleased and not a little proud over the reception accorded in literary circles in the East and in Washington to Miss Helen Bartlett of this city. Most of Miss Bartlett's writings have been of a nature that have left their author unknown till their merit caused inquiry as to the writer's name. Literary criticism, book reviews, and essays for newspaper columns have constituted her best field of work; and that field has been so well and so ably covered that the writer, when her identity became known, was at once accorded well-deserved honor. The record of her ability preceded her present visit to the National Capital, and now her beauty, wit, and fine conversational powers have made her a welcome guest where that record had paved the way for her reception.

Johnnie Halpine, the 16-year-old ex-newsboy of this city, who lately became heir to a fortune of half a million dollars, has received a letter from a young lady in New York proposing matrimony. The proposition will be declined with thanks, as Johnnie says he has "been courtin' a Milwaukee girl goin' on two years," and he proposes to remain true to her.

R. P. Jennings, who has served with signal ability as Secretary of the Exposition Association for three years, has resigned, and his place has been filled temporarily by the appointment of C. M. Cottrill. The Directors are now looking for a good man to fill the position of manager made vacant by the resignation of John Plankinton.

The Hon. J. G. Donnelly, Register of Probate, who has been confined to his bed with a broken leg for nearly two months, has so far recovered that he was able to ride out today.

The masquerade ball given by the Milwaukee Cricket Club this week was an unqualified social success.

REAL ESTATE.

Promise of a Profitable Year—Prices Stiff and Capital Seeking Investment.

Marshall Field to Put Up an Immense Office Block—The Armour Building.

Property in the Suburbs—Leading Transfers of the Week—Building Notes.

The Market.

While the aggregate of real-estate sales during the last week fell considerably short of the point reached the previous week, the fact is not evidence that there is any falling off in the tone of the market on the strength of prices. The feeling that began to pervade the market previous to the holidays—that real estate was the only safe refuge for capital at a time when other securities were more or less uncertain by reason of financial and political complications or controversies—seems to be growing, and from all directions come inquiries for improved income-paying property. Said a broker to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "I have never seen a better feeling in the market in my life than at present. There is not the slightest tendency toward a boom, yet the outlook is as bright as the most exacting could wish. Here and there you find a man who is anxious to work up a boom in the market; but when you find such a man you can put it down that he is not a legitimate, experienced broker. For if he were both, he would tell you and every man as frankly as I do now, that in the end there is no money in a boom such as Chicago and other Western cities have seen during the last ten or twelve years, but that the only reliable and paying market is the steady, conservative one which grows by its own inherent strength and maintains itself when it gains its stature. A boom may be a good thing for the scalpers, who are always on the alert for some snap affair, but for men who purpose remaining in a community and building up a legitimate business on a legitimate basis, there is no more desirable condition of affairs than what we are now enjoying, which I am sure will continue and improve as the year advances. One of the best signs of the times, to my mind, is the difficulty with which sellers and buyers are brought together. Some weak brethren predicted toward the close of last year that prices would go down at the opening of this year, and that the market would be glutted with sellers. I am glad to say that these gentlemen have been mistaken, for never before have prices been stiffer or has there been less willingness to sell. The result is that we have bidders, and instead of capitalists being frightened off by a market full of property offered at the price for which they wanted it last year, they find holders even firmer in their ideas than they were, and are impelled to make advances instead of considering propositions from the other side. I tell you the year has opened up magnificently, and I feel perfectly safe in predicting that at its close we shall be able to figure up more solid business and better profits than for many years.

"There is plenty of money, but there is little of the kind the Chicago saw so much of a few years ago. Men have grown far too wise by experience or observation to place their money in a flue the draft of which is always upward. Men of money have come to possess sound business ideas, as any one may readily learn who attempts to promote a 'scheme' like many that were started previous to and even since 1873. Then an active, smart man who could not promote a scheme that had any promising features was in exceeding hard luck. But today those gentlemen who, in the good times, prospered in that way are either transacting a legitimate business or have retired from the field, for there is no further use for their peculiar talents. Before you can get a man to put money into an enterprise in these days he must be shown how he is going to have the principal secured and also from what source a fair percentage upon the investment is to come to him. I tell you, we have come to be a business people, and as soon as some of the weak brethren are weeded out we shall be upon a footing so substantial that success will be insured to us. Chicago real estate is the best security on earth, because there are no unreal values. There is not a foot of improved ground in Chicago today that is not worth more than the market value placed upon it, so that there is no chance for a decline. This estimate is made on the basis of income received, which is the only true measure of worth, and the substantial position that rents will never be materially lower. And by the way, speaking of rents, the tendency is upward, especially in choice residence and business districts, and tenants are already figuring on meeting landlords half-way in this particular. Compared with other important cities rents in Chicago are low, and I have no doubt they will be raised a peg or two this year without hurting the feelings of many persons. I believe the year is destined to be the most prosperous we have enjoyed for a long time."

The Chicago Hansom Cab Company has purchased from Mr. Myer Hirsch a lot on Clinton street, 175 feet south of Jackson, east front, 75 by 156 feet, for $18,750. Upon this lot this newly-organized company will build at once a structure that will be devoted entirely to the manufacture of the cabs which it is intended to use in and about the city. The enterprise is in the hands of men competent to carry it to success, and Chicago is promised at an early day a system of transportation as complete as that of London. The idea is to run the cabs to any point in the city at a uniform price of 25 cents.

One of the most important transactions of the week was the purchase by Mr. Franklin D. Gray, of the Hide & Leather Bank, of the handsome residence at No. 2807 Prairie avenue, owned and occupied by Mr. George W. Henry. The structure is one of the finest on the thoroughfare, although perhaps not so large as a few, and is well finished outside and in.

Another nice residence disposed of during the week was that which for several years has been owned and occupied by Mr. William Beye, formerly of the County Treasurer's office, situated at No. 485 Dearborn avenue. The purchaser was Mr. Richard L. Davis, and the price paid was $22,000. It is said Mr. Beye intends erecting a more pretentious home at an early day.

During the last week the German Baptists of the northwestern part of the city purchased from John Johnston Jr. a lot at the corner of Simons street and Wabansia avenue, 45 by 105 feet, upon which it is the intention to erect a house of worship. The lot is about one block north of Humboldt Park, and the location is regarded as good. The building will be erected this year.

The estate of Peter L. Groot sold to William Gilman a lot at the southeast corner of Wright and Jefferson streets, 173 by 100 feet, with buildings, for $15,500.

A lot on West Water street, north of Washington, 74½ by 70 feet, was sold by the estate of F. M. Johnson to W. R. Morrison for $26,500.

James H. Heald bought of W. A. Merigold a lot on West Madison street, near Hamlin avenue, 168 by 158 feet, with 602 by 158 feet in the same block, for $10,000.

Mary Austrian bought from J. H. Thompson a lot on Michigan avenue, 436 feet south of Twenty-sixth street, west front, 24 by 170 feet, for $11,500. And the premises No. 3141 Indiana avenue were transferred by M. and J. Austrian to Laura Thompson for $10,000.

A lot and building on University place, near Cottage Grove avenue, 25 by 126 feet, were sold by J. C. Garrigus to the estate of Sarah Walker for $10,000.

A lot at the southwest corner of Calumet avenue and Thirty-second street, 25 by 125 feet, was sold by A. E. and W. L. Mead to Narmia A. Clark for $9,000.

W. M. Bay purchased of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company a lot at the southwest corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, 120 by 100 feet, for $16,000.

J. W. Scoville sold to C. B. Scoville a lot on West Monroe street, 79 feet east of Jefferson, 39¼ by 198 feet, for $12,000.

E. A. Cummings bought of Raspin P. Cherry a warehouse and lot on Michigan street, between Rush and Cass streets, for $15,000.

Among the transfers of property recorded yesterday was one from Cyrus H. McCormick to James S. Kirk and others, for $66,000, of 200 x200 feet on North Water street, 200 feet west of Canal and basin, south front.

E. S. Pike has sold to Max Wolff 120 feet on Grand boulevard, east front, near Thirty-seventh street, for $15,500 cash.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Jan. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Poe st, 100 ft s e of Clyde, s w f, to alley, improved, dated Jan. 15 (John Miotke to August Lakowke)	$ 940
California av, 175 ft s of Hirsch st, w f, 25x165 ft, dated Jan. 8 (A. F. Leopold to H. F. Leopold)	900
Cossitt st, 131 ft s of West Kinzie, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 17 (Catherine Heggie to Francis M. Heggie)	3,000
Lincoln st, 224 ft s w of Milwaukee av, s e f, 30 ft to alley, dated Jan. 16 (McMynn and Blake to Fritz Grote)	1,500
Nebraska st, 209¾ ft w of Loomis, n f, 30x106½ ft, improved, dated Jan. 18 (H. and C. Lange to F. J. Friedeck)	1,575
Fairfield av, 149 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 24x126½ ft, improved, dated Jan. 17 (T. and M. Thiel to R. W. G. Ratjen)	875
North Franklin st, 25 ft s of Wendell, e f 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 17 (Samuel Johnston to Edward Geary)	2,200
Willow st, 48 ft w of Orchard, n f, 48x83½ ft, dated Dec. 17, 1883 (A. H. Heath to Barbara Schmidt)	1,570
Same property as above, dated Jan. 19 (Barbara Schmidt to Julius Schiau)	1,800
Wallace st, 117 ft n of Twenty-eighth, e f, 24x130 ft, dated Jan. 10 (Albert Crane to John S. Kelly)	650
Ewing place, 168 ft e of Hoyne av, s f 53¼x162 ft, dated Nov. 9, 1883 (John Buehler to George Rahlfs)	3,000
Bunting st, n of Willow, w f, 25x132 ft, improved, dated Jan. 18 (Louis Hedrich to E. and A. Lehmann)	1,650
Hurlbut st, 580 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x122 ft, improved, dated Jan. 19 (Anton Imhof to Charles Richter)	3,150
Prairie av, 41½ ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 26x177¾ ft, dated Jan. 16 (A. H. and J. K. Burtis to George W. Henry)	8,700
Butler st, 325 ft s of Thirtieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1883 (David Davis to Daniel Kaiser)	750
Kossuth st, 175 ft w of Stewart av, s f 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Adolph Thode to John Kruse)	1,500
Lime st, 244 ft s of Archer av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Michael Klein to A. Frauscht)	725
West Huron st, 304 ft w of Rucker, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 2 (Abner Taylor to Carolina Laurie)	1,300
Thirty-seventh st, 48 ft e of Wallace, n f, 24x100 ft, dated March 15, 1883 (J. R. Winterbotham to R. Welsh)	600
Bissell st, bet Clay and Centre, e f, 19 10-12 x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 17 (A. and M. Leiber to Jeannette Schlesinger)	4,500
Bissell st, near the above, 19 10-12x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 17 (same party to Bernhard Benedict)	4,500
North Clark st, 143½ ft s of Centre, e f, 25 ft to North Park av, dated Nov. 17, 1883, (Adolph Berger to E. Park Kinney)	4,300
West Lake st, 225 ft w of Yager, n f, 25 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1883 (estate of H. O. Stone to Sophia Kuhmann)	1,000
North Water st, 200 ft w of canal and basin, s f, 200x200 ft, dated Jan. 12 (Cyrus H. McCormick to James S. Kirk et al)	60,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine av, s w cor of Wellington st, e f, 45¾x120 ft, dated Jan. 12 (Patrick T. Keely to Hugh Foley)	$ 1,300
Elston av, s e cor of Fullerton, triangle of 225x225 ft, dated May 23, 1883 (Charles W. Fullerton to Caroline Kuehl)	2,975
Fullerton av, 100 ft e of Chester st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 19 (same party to H. Kahler)	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, near Forty-ninth, east front, 26 ft to Clark st, dated Jan. 19 (Emma Herzog to Sophia Herzog)	$ 500
Loomis st, 96 ft n of Forty-eight, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1883 (W. G. Kay to F. Drozd)	250
Laflin st, s w cor of Sixty-second, 5 acres, dated Jan. 17 (Charles W. Douty to John G. Shortall)	3,400
Garfield boulevard, s w cor of Atlantic st, n f, 122 87-100x130 ft, dated Jan. 2 (William S. Bunn to Mary T. Bowes)	5,000
Lot 69 in Block 1 of Block 29, Sec. 16, 38, 14, with building, dated Oct. 15, 1883 (Nellie M. Chittenden to Joseph Devitt)	1,475

Summary for the Week.

The following is the total amount of real estate sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ended Saturday, Jan. 19:

Location.	*Sales.*	*Amount.*
City sales	117	$557,271
North of city limits	14	17,000
South of city limits	23	44,472
West of city limits	12	10,775
Total	166	$629,488
Total previous week	164	$1,023,319

A Magnificent Building.

For a year or more all sorts of rumors have been afloat regarding the intentions of Mr. Marshall Field with reference to the vacant block between Fifth avenue and Franklin street and Quincy and Adams, but the generally accepted belief was that he proposed placing on the block a magnificent dry-goods palace that would eclipse anything of the sort in this or any other country. Yesterday afternoon, however, a TRIBUNE reporter learned from a reliable source that Mr. Field's intentions were in another but no less magnificent direction than that indicated by the rumor named. While scarcely yet in the prime of life, with no fears of being called upon to pass to his account for many years to come, the authority mentioned says Mr. Field has decided to devote at once a goodly portion of the fortune he has amassed in Chicago to the erection on the block described of a monument to himself and the city in which has succeeded so admirably in the shape of the finest office-building in the country. The plans for the building are now being prepared under Mr. Field's supervision, and when they have attained that perfection which he desires the work of building will be commenced. It can be stated, however, that in the preparation of the plans no attention whatever is being paid to expense, but every effort that will conduce to perfection in the minutest particular is being put forth. The site will be an admirable one for an office-building, and as it will have four street fronts the opportunities for the display of architectural skill and artistic taste will be unexcelled. It is not unlikely that the building will be commenced this year.

The Armour-Kent Building.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter encountered a man who is popularly supposed to have more or less knowledge of the intentions of Mr. P. D. Armour, who with Mr. S. A. Kent it will be remembered last year projected an enormous office-building to be erected on the lot south of the new Board of Trade building, and inquired of him whether the structure was to go forward this year or not. "It is hard to tell what Mr. Amour and Mr. Kent will do," was the reply, "and so far as anything definit is concerned you know as much about it as I do. Both men are somewhat peculiar about divulging their business, and seldom are their intentions known until they carry them into effect. As, for instance, when the building about which so much has been said was projected Messrs. Burnham & Root, architects, were set to work, and they developed plans the details of which were fully set forth in THE TRIBUNE at the time. They were for one of the finest twelve-story office-buildings that have ever been erected in America, and it would have been not only a credit to the owners but a splendid improvement of the fine district of which it would have been a part. Just as everything seemed to be moving along swimmingly and when it was supposed work would soon be begun on the structure an order was issued for the entire suspension of operations, no particular reason being given. It is known that both men were bearish on the cost of the building, but as the necessary $1,000,000 would not have left a noticeable hole in the pockets of either, it is hardly fair to suppose the work was discontinued on that account."

"What is the present status of affairs?"

"In statu quo. It may be that today, tomorrow, or some other day in the near future Kent and Armour will ask for figures for the rest of the work that has not already been estimated upon, and that when spring comes operations will be begun and the building will be pushed to completion. That they will ultimately build I have no doubt, but how soon is something I question if they know themselves. The structure would be an ornament to the city and also a magnificent monument to those who have projected it, and I certainly hope it will be erected this year. There will be much need of it, and I have no doubt great advantage would be gained if it were ready when the Board of Trade is finished."

"Are any other persons besides Messrs. Armour and Kent interested in the enterprise?"

"I think not now, except perhaps Mr. John R. Bensley. The lot was purchased from the Scott estate at the same time the Board of Trade ground was bought, and a number of others were interested in the purchase. They all have been bought out, however, I believe, and Messrs. Armour and Kent own it alone, with Mr. Bensley as an interested party, but to what extent I don't know."

Building Permits.

Although the weather of the last week has been decidedly unfavorable for outside work, building operations have by no means been suspended, and the Building Department has been called upon to issue permits for the commencement of a number of new structures. The most important of these were the following:

To Joseph Novetney for four-story store and flats, 100 by 45 feet, at No. 427 Walsh street, to cost $9,000.

To J. B. Doles for a one-story cottage, 22 by 44 feet, at No. 706 Fulton street, to cost $14,000.

To Stone & Sons for a three-story store and dwelling with sheds in rear, at Nos. 169 to 175 Ogden avenue, to cost $9,000.

To Simon Straus for four four-story flats at Nos. 179 to 183 West Jackson street, 72 by 64 feet, to cost $25,000.

Yesterday a building permit was issued to William Suderny for an addition to a barn, 18x20, No. 676 Union street, to cost $300.

Hyde Park.

To all appearances the expectations of the real-estate men of an unusually lively movement in the spring are well founded. The market last week was characterized by a brisk demand for both residence tracts for improvement and acre property for investment. Buyers went almost entirely upon a cash basis, and holders refused many tempting offers at prices the highest in ten years. This was especially true of desirable lots in Oakland. A capitalist wishing to invest in that locality was obliged to make at least four cash offers in advance of market prices for as many different lots before he succeeded in making a purchase.

Henry L. Holden, who recently sold 100 feet on the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street for $70,000, has purchased the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, 100 by 158½ feet, for $20,000 cash and the taxes of 1883. During the coming season he will invest $50,000 in the construction of a handsome block of stores and apartment houses. The transfers of the week were far below the average, amounting to but $32,180. W. L. B. Jenny has completed plans for a house and stable, to be erected at a cost of $5,000 as soon as the weather permits, on the corner of Woodlawn avenue and Fifty-second street. D. A. Pierce and H. N. Hibbard have completed their plans for the erection of a large and handsome block of stores and flats in the business centre of Hyde Park Station. They will be brick and stone, and will form a noticeable improvement.

New School-Houses in Lake.

Among the improvements in the Town of Lake and Englewood to be completed this year are two new school-houses which will cost about $75,000. One will be on Forty-third street at the corner of School street, and will be a fifteen-room building; the size of the other has not yet been settled upon, but will probably be an eight or twelve room structure. Burnham & Root have been appointed architects, and will begin on the plans immediately. Mr. Burnham has some happy ideas as to what makes a cheerful school-room, and it is likely that they will be incorporated in one or both of the new schools. His plan is to have all the rooms face to the south, with light and ventilation from the sides. The new schools are in District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, which is one of the largest districts in the State outside Chicago.

"SLICKENS."

Joy on the Plains, Gloom in the Mountains.

Hartford *Courant:* Monday afternoon, Jan. 7, crowds of citizens were gathered around the telegraph offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Wheatland, and other California valley towns, waiting. Presently a brief dispatch came over the wires from San Francisco. It was the signal for such jubilation as the towns in question have not known for many a year past. Cannons boomed, bells clashed and clanged their merriest, steam whistles fairly screamed themselves hoarse, flags fluttered in all directions, brass-bands paraded the streets, impromptu processions were organized, the populace gave itself up to rejoicing. Very different was the effect produced by this same brief dispatch in Nevada City, Smartsville, Dutch Flat, and other mountain towns and mining camps. There was no joyful racket there, no display of flags, no street parades. Men went about their business with gloomy faces, telling one another that they were ruined, and relieving their feelings by indulging in language of a truly Californian vigor and expressiveness.

The dispatch which excited such dissimilar emotions conveyed the news that in the test case of Edwards Woodruff vs. the North Bloomfield Mining Company et al. the United States Circuit Court had granted the prayer of the plaintiff for a perpetual injunction. The San Francisco *Bulletin* describes the decision thus announced as probably the most important ever given by a Federal court in California, and the facts seem to bear out the description. The real parties to the litigation were the people of the valleys and plains, the Bay of San Francisco, river navigation, and commerce on the one hand, and the hydraulic miners of the mountain region on the other. The controversy dates back a number of years, it has been steadily growing in bitterness, it has entered into politics, it has given fat pickings to the lawyers, and California is to be congratulated that it is at last practically ended, and ended in accordance with the dictates of common sense and justice.

Hydraulic mining creates a vast quantity of débris. In its early days the miner used a small hose, and the creation of this débris went on so slowly as hardly to excite attention. The nozzle used by the North Bloomfield Mining Company, as was shown on the trial, discharges 185,000 cubic feet of water every hour, with a velocity of fifty feet a second. The bulk of the débris yearly deposited in the rivers is enormous. Judge Sawyer in his opinion estimates the quantity now in the tributaries of the Yuba alone at 700,000,000 cubic yards. They are fairly choked with it. When the floods come these huge masses of rubbish are hurried down into the valleys. But the beds of the larger rivers have been filling up for years. The result is that in the flood season they overflow right and left, burying the farm lands of the valleys under layers of sand and broken-up stone. Up to 1879, as the State Engineer figures it out, the Yuba had thus deposited over 71,000,000 cubic yards of débris, converting from 15,000 to 16,000 acres of good arable soil into desert. The State has spent nearly or quite $500,000 upon brush dams; private owners have put up costly levees at their own expense; but all has been in vain. The damage to property from these overflows is only one item. The towns have suffered, the rivers are already badly injured, and, if the mischief had been suffered to go on, would presently have been unnavigable. While it was not shown that "slickens" had as yet affected the bar at the Golden Gate, the *Bulletin* says that the presence of the stuff has been distinctly felt already in the upper bays. Judge Sawyer holds (District-Judge Deady concurring) that Congress cannot authorize the destruction of the commerce of a State by the choking up of its navigable waters; and that the State itself cannot authorize the obstruction of navigation or trample on the rights of riparian owners.

The first feeling in the mountain towns affected by this decision seems to be one of profound despondency. The court, they say, has made dydraulic mining impossible and taken the bread out of 50,000 mouths. "Most of us will pack our gripsacks," is the report from Dutch Flat. "All the small places above here," says a Nevada City dispatch, "receive their death-blow, and will be almost depopulated within a few months' time." But probably the mountaineers exaggerate the hardship of their position, and will presently find themselves able to take a more hopeful view of things. Suppose, however, dydraulic mining has to be altogether given up; that is clearly the lesser evil of the two, and California is still to be congratulated on her deliverance from "slickens," even at the cost of a reduced gold production.

POLITICS IN THE DUKES-NUTT CASE.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* A citizen from Uniontown attending the trial said yesterday that the peculiar condition of things in his native place made many enemies for James Nutt. "Politics," he said, "had much to do with it, as Dukes was a prominent politician, and had many friends who grieved but little at Capt. Nutt's death. Dukes was a leader of the Democracy of the county; Nutt of the Republicans. Politics had much to do with clearing Dukes. I have no idea there are any persons in Uniontown who will make an open attack on Jimmy, if he is acquitted, but I think there are persons there who would shoot him in the dark if they had the chance. Dukes knew his enemy, Jimmy Nutt, and met him in the light of day. This fear for the future of young Nutt is not without foundation. Aside from family vengeance there is a strong party in Fayette County who view the matter politically, and the safety of the man now on trial will undoubtedly be seriously viewed if he is acquitted."

TONGUE-TYING.

An ingenious method of putting a check upon chatter has been devised by a schoolmaster, who was recently charged in a London police court with assaulting one of his pupils. The defendant, it appeared, being displeased with a boy who persisted in talking during lesson-time, fastened a strap with a slip-knot around the tongue of the offender, and then tied the other end of the strap by a piece of string to a chair, thus effectually preventing a continuance of the nuisance. After hearing the evidence the magistrate dismissed the summons on the ground that the tying of the boy's tongue was not any real punishment. The boy seemed to have been very much given to talking, and it was therefore thought advisable to degrade him the same as by putting a fool's cap on his head or tying the arms of a boy given to fighting. The London *St. James' Gazette* advocates a similar contrivance for Irish members of Parliament.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Heber Newton and His Lectures on the Pentateuch.

News from the Church in General—Religious Gleanings.

The Rev. Mr. Newton—Religious Papers Discussing His Liberal Views.

The *Southern Churchman* says: "What strikes us as curious is Mr. Newton's knowledge of the origin of the Old Testament. Our Lord never hesitated to speak of the Old Testament with the profoundest respect. A 'thus saith the Scripture' was to him the end of controversy. When he healed the leper he told him to offer the gift Moses commanded. When he found fault with the Jews he affirmed 'Moses said, honor thy father and mother.' 'If ye believe Moses ye would believe me, for Moses wrote of me.' 'Beginning with Moses and all the prophets, Christ expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.' Such is the belief of Christ: that Moses wrote the law, wrote the Pentateuch, wrote concerning Him. But Mr. Newton knows more than Christ knew. Nor is this all. Christ said His words were not His, but the Father's who sent Him. He makes the Almighty Father responsible for His utterances, both as to form and as to truth. Hence, if these be the words of Christ, then both the Father and Christ believed that Moses wrote the Pentateuch under divine inspiration. But Mr. Newton knows more than God knows. What a wonderful man Mr. Newton is! He knows more than Christ, more than the Father that sent Him."

To this the *American Literary Churchman* answers: "We should be glad—or rather utterly confounded—to meet with a single passage in which our Lord asserts that 'Moses wrote the Pentateuch.' To quote a book by its well-known name is not to give a critical opinion about its authorship. Nothing is much more remarkable than the reserve of Jesus as to all the questions which are raised by modern criticism, and which by exact criticism alone can be settled. If it could be shown that Christ and the Father really had pledged themselves to the statement that Moses wrote all the Pentateuch, the only conclusion would be that what men mean by veracity is not one of the divine attributes. . . . Mr. Newton never pretends to be wiser than Christ or the Almighty. He simply believes that Christ never committed Himself to any opinion on the questions of modern criticism; and so far he is unquestionably right. Is it really desired that a church court should 'make' the Almighty 'responsible for' a purely artificial and very modern theory of Biblical infallibility; and that everybody who denies that Moses wrote the account of his own death and burial should be put out of the ministry and branded as a blasphemer? The first church court that accomplishes this feat will have taken the first—and a very long—step towards the destruction of the church."

The Churches.

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, is visiting in Ireland.

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, is reported to be quite ill in Rome.

A convention of the Church of England in Maryland was held at Charlestown, Kent County, Nov. 9, 1780. There were three clergymen present, the Rev. Drs. Smith and Keene and the Rev. Mr. Wilmer. Upon motion of the latter the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that the church formerly known in this Province as the Church of England be now called the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Of the recent service at the consecration of the Bishop of Northern Dakota (Dr. Walker) the *Church Standard* says: "We regret to say that those who ought to be most careful in obeying the rules laid down for their guidance did not set the example which they so generally claim others should follow. Not one of the Bishops that did not in some way break a rubric or violate some well-known principle of ritual law in the special part assigned to him. . . . Scarcely anything was done 'decently and in order.'"

Under the title "What Our Rabbis Believe," the *Hebrew Standard* says: "Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis, believes in the celebration of Christmas. Rabbi Hirsch, of Philadelphia, believes in the intermarriage of Jews and Christians. Rabbi Landsberg, of Rochester, believes in the abolition of the Hebrew language from our prayers. Rabbi Kohler, of New York, believes in the change of the Jewish Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday. Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, believes in the abolition of circumcision. Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati, believes in Trefah banquets at Hebrew college reunions."

The annual summary of British contributions to foreign missions, just completed by Canon Scott Robertson and printed in the January number of the *Churchman*, shows that for the financial year 1882 they exceed those of the previous year by nearly £100,000. They are as follows: Church of England societies, £500,306; joint societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, £154,813; English and Welsh Nonconformists, £348,175; Scottish and Irish Presbyterian societies, £176,362; and Roman Catholic societies, £11,519. Total voluntary contributions in the British Islands for the year 1882, £1,191,175—$6,000,000.

An English paper says: "The Rev. Father R. Page, the Superior of the Cowley Mission at Bombay, was a fellow-passenger with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught by the P. and O. steamer Cathay, and officiated on board during the voyage. Father Black, of the same mission, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Duke, and will assume charge of his ecclesiastical duties shortly. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is known to possess Ritualistic proclivities, his attendance at the services at St. Alban's, Hoboken, and his presentation of a pair of candlesticks for the altar in Mr. Maconochie's church being taken as evidence of this fact. Father Black's appointment is likely to produce the impression that the Duke of Connaught was made a convert by Father Page on the voyage out."

An American who has been accustomed to hear the great representative preachers of his own country in the largest cities is surprised to learn that, with a few exceptions, the ablest and most eloquent divines of England are not to be found in the pulpits of the great metropolis. Within a few years there has been a decided decline in the pulpit oratory of London. Thomson, Magee, Alford, Goulburn, and Boyd have been lost by cathedral or church elevation; the Bishop of Peterborough, the most eloquent of Episcopal preachers, has gone to the North; R. W. Dale, the ablest and most scholarly of the Congregational preachers, is at Birmingham; Mr. Maclaren, the most thoughtful and polished of all the Baptist preachers, is at Manchester; and Mr. Martineau, the most powerful champion of Unitarianism, occupied, till he ceased preaching, a pulpit in Liverpool.

The *Independent* says: "The strict Sabbatarianism of a former generation is happily passed away. Chains are no longer stretched across our streets during the Sunday church service. We no longer fight the Sunday milk-cart and horse-car. But the protection of the Sabbath rest by the Government has not been given up and must not be. For this reason we join the best men in the city in resisting the opening of museums and theatres on the Sabbath. A novel experiment has been tried in this city of opening to the public the Loan Exhibition in behalf of the Bartholdi-statue fund. There is no excuse for opening it Sunday, except that it is claimed that workingmen can come that day who cannot come any other day. But if they cannot come in the daytime it can be opened to them in the evening. There is absolutely no necessity or mercy, nothing in education and culture, which requires any infraction of our Sunday law and Sunday customs."

New England has always been inventive and go-ahead. It now appears that she has conceived a grand idea, and that she means to give it shape if she can. From the Berkshire Hills, in the western part of the old Bay State, comes a call which is intended for the churches of Christendom, and the object of which is to bring together an assembly which shall be to the various religious denominations of Protestant Christendom what the Pan-Anglican Council has been to the Anglican Church and what the Pan-Presbyterian Council has been to the Presbyterians. A preliminary conference is to be held during the winter or in the coming spring. The *Christian Union* and the *Independent* have both spoken favorably of the movement, and the promoters are not without the hope that it will result in some success. Should it ever meet—an Ecclesiastical Protestant Congress—it will be a singularly motley assembly. The conception, we fear, is more catholic than practical.

Pious Smiles.

Paying dividends on watered stock is now called "El Mahdi," because it is "false profit."

"Lands are measured in rods, leagues, and so forth," said the teacher. "Now, what is a surveyor?" "A land-leaguer," shouted one of the boys.

Miss Lillie Devereaux Blake asks: "Is it a crime to be a woman?" It certainly is when there is a great necessity for dressing in a hurry.

A health journal says that you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for your dinner. It is well also to add a few vegetables and a piece of meat.

There are no nice little stories about the return of the "prodigal daughter." The son can return and have the finest veal served up for him, but the daughter must stay away.

Texas Siftings: Tutor—"Of what did God create heaven and earth?" Pupil—"Of nothing." Tutor—"What is nothing?" Pupil—"It is what the Texas Legislature does, multiplied by three."

"Ma," said a thoughtful boy, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear?" "Because the Bible says he slept with his fathers, and if he had been so rich he would have had a bed of his own."

When a young man tries for three minutes in church to brush a sunbeam off his coat, under the impression that it is a streak of dust, and then looks up and sees a pretty girl laughing at him, he kind of loses the thread of the sermon, temporarily, as it were.

Item in a country paper: "We regret to announce that Maj. Wexford was shot by mistake and killed the other night. He was returning from church when a man met him in the road, drew a revolver, and fired the fatal shot. Recognizing his mistake the assasin apologized. People should be more careful with firearms or somebody'll get hurt."

"Oh, wilt thou take this form so fair,
This powdered face, this frizzled hair,
To be thy wedded wife?
And keep her free from labor vile,
Lest she her dainty fingers spoil—
And dress her up in gayest style
As long as thou hast life?"
"I will."

"And wilt thou take these stocks and bonds,
This brown-stone front, these diamonds,
To be thy husband dear?
And wilt thou in his carriage ride,
And o'er his lordly home preside,
Or be divorced while yet a bride,
Or ere a single year?"
"I will."

"Then I pronounce you man and wife,
And wish what I've together joined
The next best man may run away
Whenever he a chance may find."

Calendar for the Week.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 20—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul; Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Jan. 20—Second Sunday after Epiphany; Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus; SS. Fabian (P.) and Sebastian, MM.
Jan. 21—St. Agnes, V. M.
Jan. 22—SS. Vincent and Anastasius, MM.
Jan. 23—Espousals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph; St. Emerantia, V. M.
Jan. 24—St. Timothy, B. M.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Jan. 26—St. Polycarp, B. M.

MILWAUKEE NOTES.

The Merchants' Association has taken formal action in favor of holding the State fair here next season and of building a new hotel on the East Side.

Formal steps have been taken by the Light-Horse Squadron to erect a new armory. The building and ground will cost about $15,000. The company has subscribed $1,000, and individual members have added $2,025.

There are thirty-eight cases of scarlet-fever and six of diphtheria existing in the city. Sixteen new cases of scarlet-fever and four of diphtheria were reported during the week, and there were two deaths from the former and one from the latter disease.

Wah Sin Lee, a Chinaman who has owned and operated a small laundry here, has left Milwaukee for New York, where he goes for the purpose of seeking admission to Cornell University. His object in seeking an education is to prepare himself for a missionary life in his own country.

Allen Council, Royal Arcanum, has been selected by the grand officers of the State to exemplify the new ritual of the order. The exemplification will take place in one of the large halls of the city about the first of next month, and will be witnessed by delegations of the order from all parts of the State.

A large delegation of members of the Grand Army posts in this city will go down to Janesville the coming week to attend the annual grand encampment. A few years ago the total number of members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State was less than 1,000. The record for the year just closed shows that the total membership is now about 8,000.

James Kneeland, owner of the Grand Avenue House, has decided to demolish the present structure and build a magnificent new hotel on its site. The present lease of the building was to run until 1890, but Mr. Kneeland has arranged to purchase the lease. The plans for the new hotel have been completed and approved. Mr. Kneeland is a man of immense wealth, and he proposes to make the new hotel a model. It will be called the Kneeland.

The exposition skating-rink continues to be one of the most popular pleasure-resorts in the city. The "Black Flag" has been played during the entire week to an immense business at the Grand Opera-House. The "Romany Rye" will be given at the Grand, for the first time in this city, Monday evening. The "Banker's Daughter" is the present attraction at the Academy of Music, and will be followed by Patterson's New York opera company. Under the new management the Museum has been transformed into one of the most elegant places of the kind in the country.

MEDICAL VALUE OF MUSIC.

Boston *Journal:* It is not singular that in a city so justly famed for its love of music as Boston is the effects which are produced upon the human organism by the concord of sweet sounds should have attracted the attention of such an intelligent physician as our young friend Dr. Podgers. He, like some others, had noticed the differences in appearance and action which such and such compositions excite in our concert-goers—the aspect of painful but heroic endurance which is caused by a Brahms symphony; the lively wagging of heads, patting of feet, and beating time of hands when a lively march is played; and the peaceful slumber that calms the features and attunes the snore when a piano soloist is struggling through a composition in five movements and of three-quarters of an hour's duration. He has consequently conceived the idea that, by developing the theory to which his observations in this direction have given birth, a new school of medicine may be founded, where music instead of physic shall be the remedy for human ills, and already perceives himself as the founder of a system which shall be called the "Podgerian," and set him upon the same pedestal with Hahnemann. He is now busily engaged in taking lessons upon the accordion—this instrument being easily portable and less difficult of mastery than most others—and when he gets some patients, as he has expectation of doing before long, he will test his theory in a practical way. An incident which occurred the other day confirms him in his belief that he has hit upon a great principle. A man came into his office in search of some relief from an overmastering lassitude and lack of desire for exertion, and Podgers brought out the accordion and played "Peek-a-Boo" and "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By" to him. The sufferer showed manifest agitation while the first selection was being performed; when Podgers struck into the second he began walking the floor and swinging his arms, and, as the player crowded all his power of expression into the concluding strain, he knocked the physician down with a treatise on osteology, and fled from the house with remarkable rapidity. In view of the evident success of the treatment Podgers has made out a bill, but for the life of him doesn't know where to send it."

It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the excellence of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I have used it in my family for several years, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribed it to the students under our care when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine. —J. S. Edwards, Principal of Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwood, R. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

Program of the Abbey Opera Company for the Coming Week at Haverly's.

A Retrospective View of Henry Irving's Two Weeks' Engagement in Chicago.

The Qualities Which Make Up His Greatness Revealed in His Impersonations.

MUSIC.

The Opera Season.

Tomorrow evening will begin what promises to be the grandest and most brilliant opera season ever witnessed in Chicago. It will last three weeks, Abbey's company beginning tomorrow at Haverly's for two weeks, and Mapleson's company beginning a two-weeks' season a week from tomorrow night at McVicker's. Since the advance sale for both seasons has far exceeded all expectations, it would be superfluous to repeat what the public seems to know already about these two powerful operatic organizations. The Chicago public seems to be resolved to give both of them a fair show, and it would therefore be wrong to anticipate the judgment to be passed after actual hearing by drawing conclusions from the make-up and the repertoires of the rival companies. This much can be said, however, that the first week of Mr. Abbey's engagement at Haverly's Theatre promises great treats for the holders of seats, and even the most experienced opera-goers will find it difficult to say in advance which of the six nights promises the greatest enjoyment. There are two Italian, two French, and two German operas on the repertoire, all of them representative of their class and considered masterworks of their kind. Gounod's "Faust," which has been selected for the opening night, is cast in a manner exciting the greatest interest and promising a more perfect performance of the work than has ever before been given in Chicago. Then we have "Lucia" for the second night, selected to introduce to Chicago Marcella Sembrich, a young singer whom some pronounce to be Patti's equal, and whom all agree in praising as one of the most charming vocalists they ever heard. "Lohengrin," Wagner's most popular work, is promised for Wednesday, with Campanini in the title rôle. Those who heard him sing the swan song at the May Festival will be on the tip-toe of expectation regarding this performance, in which Mesdames Nilsson and Fursch-Madi are to take part also. Thursday the most delightful of all Italian operas, Rossini's "Barber of Seville," is to be given, with Mme. Sembrich as Rosina and a very promising cast besides. Friday will bring Meyerbeer's "Prophet," a grand spectacular opera new to Chicago and full of musical and scenic beauties. "Carmen," with Trebelli in the title rôle and Campanini as Don Jose, will close the first week, rounding off as interesting a program as the most exacting public could demand. Nothing need be said now of what Mr. Abbey has promised in the way of orchestra, chorus, and everything necessary for strong ensembles. He has been praised on account of the fine ensemble performances he gives, and does not seem to be afraid to have this quality of his enterprise put to the most severe test, since he permitted the Irving company to immediately precede the opera and to reveal to the public the charm and the importance of a perfect ensemble in dramatic performances.

Children's Concerts.

Mr. William L. Tomlins will next Thursday afternoon inaugurate a series of children's concerts at Central Music-Hall, patterned somewhat after the Young People's Concerts Mr. Thomas is giving in New York, but apparently calculated to have far more influence on the development of musical taste among Chicago's young people than a close imitation of Mr. Thomas' enterprise could possibly have. In the first place, the nucleus of the audiences at these concerts will consist of the 700 children taking part in Mr. Tomlins' singing classes, and the programs will therefore be selected from the standpoint of the teacher eager to supplement the instructions he gives in school hours and to awaken an interest in the study of art by showing it in its most perfect and attractive form. Besides, Mr. Tomlins will further enlist the interest of his pupils by having a portion of them take part in some chorus number, and also awaken a local musical pride by assigning the vocal numbers to Chicago artists, some of whom are the equals if not the superiors to the alleged "drawing cards for concerts" imported at a great cost from New York or Boston. While the members of his children's classes will be admitted free of charge to these concerts and are indeed expected to attend them as faithfully as their lessons, Mr. Tomlins invites the public in general to hear these concerts and to help him defray the expenses by paying a small admission fee. The orchestra, forty strong, will be made up of Chicago's best musicians, who have indeed met Mr. Tomlins with a commendable spirit of coöperation and placed themselves at his disposal in such a manner that they may be assumed to be prepared to do the best work they ever did. Mr. Thomas has been consulted by Mr. Tomlins and has promised his coöperation by not only giving advice as to the making up of the programs but also by placing his vast library at the disposal of Mr. Tomlins. The sale of seats for the first series of four concerts, to be given successive Thursday afternoons, will begin Thursday morning next. The program of the first concert comprises the following selections: Overture from Rossini's "William Tell"; serenade by Titl; "The Sad Refrain," by Albites; Larghetto, from second symphony, by Beethoven; Weber's Invitation to Dance; Turkish Patrol, by Michaelis; Blue Danube Waltz, by Strauss. Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis will be the vocalist and give Gilbert's "Maid of Dundee" and Pinsuti's "Pretty Primrose." The selections to be given by the children's chorus have not yet been decided upon.

A Promising Pianist.

Mr. Otto Kretschmar-Krause, a graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, gave a piano recital Friday evening at Weber Music-Hall before a small audience. The recital was one of which the young pianist—he is only 23 years old—may well be proud, for not only was the program a very ambitious one and made up of numbers taxing an artist's mental and physical endurance to the utmost, but it was also rendered in a manner justifying the young man in making such ambitious selections. He played the Henselt concerto, a most difficult virtuoso piece, assisted by Mr. H. Schoenfeld on the second piano, not only creditably, but showing a high degree of musical feeling combined with great mechanical skill. It was no brilliant, but a highly scholarly performance. To still better advantage he appeared in the difficult "Variation Serieuses," op. 54, by Mendelssohn, playing them throughout with great clearness. His reading and phrasing were unexceptionable. Bach's "Praeludium and Fugue" was also given with great intelligence. In Liszt's transcription of Paganini's "Campanella," and still more so in Chopin's Andante and Polonaise, op. 22, the player gave some signs of approaching physical exhaustion, as his touch became less delicate and elastic and his phrasing less fluent, but after a short rest he gave a very spirited performance of Liszt's fantasia on Hungarian airs, which was partly marred by the poorly prepared accompaniment Mr. Schoenfeld gave him on the second piano. Mr. Kretschmar-Krause's work was throughout the recital characterized by care and intelligence, and gave promise that the young man before long will rank with the best pianists in the country. The Haydn string quartet, consisting of Messrs. Oswald Cohn, Martin Frank, Henry Schoenfeld, and A. Zassmann, relieved Mr. Krause with two numbers, the first movement of Beethoven's string quartet, op. 18, No. 1, and two movements from Raff's quartet, "Die Schöne Müllerin." Both were well given considering that the players are very young men and not all professional instrumentalists.

Mr. Mapleson's Alleged "Troubles"—No Foundation for Injurious Reports.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's issue appeared a New York letter headed as above which has caused a great deal of comment—exultation in some, in other cases regret, at Mr. Mapleson's (imaginary) troubles. As a proof how small they must be in a financial sense, I will mention the fact which your correspondent ought to know as well as most anybody in New York who takes Mr. Mapleson's financial condition at heart. The stockholders of the Academy of Music renewed the guarantee fund in a meeting at the beginning of this year, at the same time giving Mr. Mapleson a vote in testimony of their confidence and satisfaction with his management. This part of his troubles being explained, I will only remark that if Mr. Mapleson has discharged the four artists named it seems to me that it is their trouble and not his. I do not know at the present writing if this is true, but it is very likely, as they only sang in concerts, and excepting Pattini never in Mapleson's opera. The latter was introduced to the New York public on an off night as Margherite, in "Faust." Mme. Pappenheim some time ago asked to be released, as she could do better in concerts, and Mr. Mapleson kindly consented. Mlle. de Sortis is our principal danseuse, and she will appear with the regular ballet.

In conclusion I beg to remark that Mr. Mapleson would not do an injustice to his artists, and he is too shrewd to do anything which might be against his interests. To sum up the situation: A $15,000 benefit in New York, the guarantee fund of the Academy stockholders, the advance sales that are enormous in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago ($25,000 which we know), and Cincinnati—who would not share Mapleson's troubles. Yours respectfully,

C. H. DITTMAN,
Business Manager Her Majesty's Opera.

Home Notes.

The Hershey School of Musical Art will give its 110th pupils' matinée next Thursday afternoon.

Next Wednesday afternoon Mr. Emil Liebling will give a piano recital at Weber's Music-Hall, assisted by Mr. Angelo de Prosse.

A musical convention will take place in Richmond, Ind., Jan. 21-25, another one at Pawnee City, Neb., Feb. 5-8, and a third one at Leon, Ia., Feb. 12-15 all to be conducted by H. S. Perkins.

Mr. Mapleson's agents announce that the sale of seats for single performances of the Patti-Gerster opera season, beginning at McVicker's a week from tomorrow night, will commence tomorrow morning. No definit repertoire for the season has as yet been given.

Rosenbecker's orchestra, at the regular Sunday afternoon concert at North Side Turner-Hall today, will give, among other popular selections, Mendelssohn's overture "Meeres, Stello, and Glückliche Fahrt," Vieuxtemp's "Reverie," and the delightful ballet music from "Sylvia," by Delibes.

Manager Isenstein's German company will produce this evening at McVicker's the best of all German comic operas, "Fiedermaus," by Strauss, which might be called a dramatization of champagne, of expectant joy, of pleasure, and of "Katzenjammer." The cast is a fair one, promising a worthy presentation of the sparkling little work.

Somebody has written to a New York paper that the story of Fay Templeton's adaptation of Audran's opera, "Gillette de Narbonne," given here in Chicago under the title of "La Belle Coquette," was almost identical with that of Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night." Why, to be sure it is. Just as much as the story of "Fatinitza" is identical with that of Shakspeare's "As You Like It."

Prof. H. S. Perkins, of this city, proposes to organize a chorus of thirty-five sopranos, twenty altos, twenty tenors, and twenty-five bassos from all over the country, which is to meet here in Chicago about the middle of April for rehearsal previous to starting on a grand musical festival excursion across the continent, carrying music into all places of interest between Chicago and San Francisco.

Mr. W. M. Patton, of New York, has published "The Opera Album and Art Souvenir," which will be well received by all patrons of the Abbey opera company. It contains beautiful portraits of all the leading artists in Mr. Abbey's company, executed in the highest style of photo-lithographic art, accompanied by short sketches of the artists, together with short notes on the history of opera. The handsome large quarto volume is a compliment to the artists as well as a fine work of art in itself.

Musical Notes from all Parts.

Of the five operatic novelties produced at Vienna this season Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" and Marschner's "Templar and Jewess" have proved the strongest magnets.

Mlle. Stella Auber, a niece of the composer Auber, has recently been singing in Paris under the management of Ferdinand Strakosch, who believes that he has discovered a prize.

The early return to this country of Mme. Carlotta Patti and her husband De Munck, the 'celloist, is announced. Max Strakosch, it is said, is to manage their concert tour.

Mme. Nilsson is to be one of the soloists of the Buffalo Musical festival, in addition to Materna, Scaria, and Winkelmann. The following is the scheme of the festival as now laid out: June 19, Händel's "Jubilate" and extracts from "Tannhäuser"; June 20, afternoon, popular selections; evening, "Elijah"; June 21, afternoon, a chorus of 2,000 children will appear; evening, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and the first act of "Lohengrin."

The following operas are preparing in Italy for the Carnival: "Giordano Bruno," by Bartolucci, and "Fernando della Cruz," by Sansone, at the Teatro del Verone, Milan; "Il Conte Rosso," by Rossi, at the Carlo Felice, Genoa; "Tito Vezio," by A. Giovanini, at the Argentina, Rome; and "Don Luigi di Toledo," by Gerioni, at the Gaffurio, Lodi. During the same season there will be fifty-nine theatres open in Italy as compared with seventy-one last year.

The London *World* does not agree with the Boston *Herald's* cable accounts regarding Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera. It says: In "Princess Ida" Mr. Gilbert is at his very worst. His libretto is on a level with an ordinary pantomime book—awkward in plot, halting in rhythm, and pointless in dialog. At the first performance the upper boxes and galleries were packed with people professionally engaged to lead the laughter and applause. They worked hard, and earned their money. It was a desperately dull performance.

Rubinstein recently gave, unaided, a recital at the Berlin Philharmonic, which netted him $2,500, the largest sum ever taken at a concert there. After it was over, Rubinstein remarked to a brother artist: "It is very wrong of me to play any more in public, as I do no practicing and am busy at other work." It is said that he does not play quite as well as the Rubinstein of old, because he is somewhat out of practice, but whenever he is announced to appear no room can be had which will accommodate the number who apply for tickets.

A Berlin correspondent writes of the widow of Schumann as follows: "Clara Schumann played. She is a dear little old lady, and immensely popular. Her hair is white, and she has grown quite stout. As she arose from the piano the Stern Union (about 250 singers) which had also participated in the concert, let fly a perfect shower of little bouquets, which fell all around her. Each member had brought one. It was a pretty compliment to the widow of the great composer, and one who for years was known as the "queen of pianists."

According to some musical detective the melodious chorus which greets the Knight of the Swan in Wagner's "Lohengrin" is almost note for note in the tenor solo and chorus at the beginning of the "Walpurgis Nacht," by Mendelssohn. Schumann stole a chorus in "Masaniello," to do duty as melody in "The Merry Peasant," and the magnificent prayer ending Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete" owes its origin to one of Beethoven's romances. The quis est homo in Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and the tenor aria in Donizetti's "Lucia," "Sulla Tomba che Rinserra," are nearly alike. Schumann's "Schlummerlied" is "If with All Your Hearts"—key, time, rhythm, and all. Mendelssohn transposed an air from Bach's "Magnificat" to make the exquisit song, "Lord at All Times," in his "Lauda Sion." The chorus, "Hear Jacob's God," in Händel's "Samson" is note for note "Plorate Filiae Israel" from Carissimi's "Jephtha." The old tune, "Ratcatcher's Daughter," is made up of Mozart's "Belmont" and Jackson's "Te Deum" in F.

Mr. Pollini's, the Hamburg opera manager, abandoned speculation of bringing a grand German opera company to America for the production of Wagner's works, has got him into hot water. He had made a number of preliminary contracts with several prominent artists, among them Materna, but abandoned the scheme when he ascertained that the people he wanted for his American tour could not get released from contracts made with German managers. All the people engaged, with the exception of Mme. Materna, released Pollini from his offer as soon as the true state of affairs became known, but Mme. Materna proposes to hold Mr. Pollini to his offer of $100,000 besides expenses for a six months' season in the United States, expressing a perfect willingness to forfeit for this sum her standing in the German operatic market by breaking her contract with the Imperial Opera at Vienna. She has notified Mr. Pollini that she will bring the matter in the courts unless he carries out his contract. This trouble with Pollini has, however, nothing to do with Materna's, Scaria's, and Winkelmann's engagement with Mr. Thomas during the coming festival season. Mr. Thomas was careful to obtain the consent of the Vienna management before closing his contracts with these singers, and they are certain to take part in the Chicago and other musical festivals this coming spring.

The circular for the seventy-second season of the London Philharmonic Society has just been brought out. This society has a grand record of splendid work. The year after its birth (1814) it commissioned Cherubini to write a new symphony and overture, and paid him $1,000, and successively during its whole existence it brought out and commissioned works that have become immortal down to 1867, when Sir Arthur Sullivan's classical "Marmion" overture was written for the society. Among its conductors have been Clementi, Cherubini, Spohr, Weber, Mendelssohn, Hiller, Wagner, Gounod, Moscheles, Hummel, Sir Henry Bishop, Sir George Smart, Sir Sterndale Bennet, Sir Michael Costa, and Mr. W. G. Cusins. Among the best-guarded treasures of the London Philharmonic is a letter written by Beethoven eight days before his death to thank the Directors for the remittance of $500 forwarded to him on his appeal to them.

New Music.

From Oliver Ditson & Co., in Boston: For the piano: "Central Vermont Railroad March," by C. I. Sargent; Galop from "The Princesse of the Canaries," by Lecocq; "Buttercups and Daisies," nice easy pieces, by E. S. Clark. For the voice: Hymn to God, by Piatti; "No More," by Ferri; "The Wild Flower of the Vale," by Haydn Millar; Waltz Song from "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," by Strauss, arranged by Launce Knight; "Kiss Me if You Can," by N. I. Marton; "The Merry Heart," by L. Deuza; "Waiting for The Dawn," by Tours; "No Surrender," by Barri; "First and Last," by Manzocchi; Responsive Christmas Services, by E. P. Mason; "The Clouds Will Never Roll Away," by Richard Stahl.

From Russell Brothers in Boston: For the piano: "Menuetto, op. 43, No. 1, by Staver Scharwenka. For the voice: "My Bonnie Scottish Belle," by King; "When I'm Made a Captain," by King; "Tripping Down the Sunny Lane," by I. L. Gilbert. For church choirs: "An Evening Blessing," by the Rev. E. P. Parker; "Bright Easter Skies," by Palmer; "Home Longing," by the Rev. E. P. Parker; "Hosannah in the Highest," by Mrs. G. E. Aiken. Part songs: "Ave Maria" (for female voices), by Brahms; "Morning Wanderers," by Anderson; "Her Image," by Schubert; "At Eventide," by Anderson.

THE DRAMA.

Henry Irving's Engagement.

Like one who has traversed a long and splendid picture-gallery, and who, having stood in admiration before each masterpiece, turns at the door to take a last look, so at the close of Henry Irving's engagement we naturally pause to enjoy a retrospective glance.

Louis XI. is seated on his throne, his face resting in his palms, and his eyes fixed upon the rash Embassador of Charles of Burgundy. The latter, whose identity is as yet unknown to the King, darkly refers to the "noble heads that fell beneath the tyrant's ax." A suspicion flashes across the King's mind, and coldly and sternly he demands, "Whose heads?" Recall the look with which he utters those words—the dark eyes set in the pinched, white face of age—dark eyes that burn with concentrated scorn, distrust, and hate. "Whose heads?" It is the King who speaks, and we look into that soul where sleeps the ferocity of a tiger and the patience of a serpent. This is a picture which will not fade from the memories of those who gazed upon it.

The Jew stands in the Court of Venice thwarted of his revenge, despoiled of his fortune, at the mercy of his enemies. He is motionless and silent in sublime despair. Only the indomitable pride of race clothes him with a dignity which no wrong and no scorn can pierce. His life will be spared, they tell him, on condition that he become a Christian. He quivers and seems to grow in stature as he turns his great eyes slowly on that servile crowd of gay Venetians. He utters no word, but in that awful look Israel gazed upon Christendom. Here in one brief moment is revealed to us the ideal grandeur of Henry Irving's Shylock.

There is a dark trial scene, and a ray of light falls upon one cowering figure, whose strong will fights step by step, while remorse drives it toward the brink of death. The struggle is nearly over, but there is no surrender, and Mathias mumbles piteously in protest ever growing weaker, "It was a dream—a dream—a dream!" In imagination that scene rises again and again terribly distinct in its overwhelming pathos.

Two figures come next before the mind's eye—both clothed in the same garments, both wearing the same features, and yet they differ morally and mentally as light differs from darkness or virtue from vice. They are Lesurques and Dubosc. It is hard to conceive that the same soul breathes through each character—through the high-minded citizen and through the brutal murderer.

From these contrasted types of character we turn to gaze upon the stately figure of Charles I.—a flower of aristocracy fed by the dews of chivalry and blooming in the light of civilization. And last comes Doricourt, quiet and sedate, a gentleman of the Georgian era, moving through scenes of mirth midst the beaux and belles of the last century.

As the door closes now upon that imposing array of portraits, what strikes us most is the distinct individuality of each strongly-drawn character. The impersonations are isolated in their independence, self-poised, and complete. It is not the same actor who now wears the Jewish gabardine and again the French robes of state; but it is the same actor who now enters into the soul of the Hebrew and then into the soul of the medieval monarch. Not only the superficial aspects of a character, but its very essence, is what Henry Irving grasps. He has the rare faculty—infinitly rarer than that of mimicry—of identifying himself with the moral and mental nature of another, and of apprehending not only the salient points but the most trivial conditions of an ideal character. Any handsome youth can look like Romeo, but he alone is great who can feel and portray the passion and the poetry of Romeo's soul. And not alone must the essence of the poet's creation be bodied forth, but its relativity to time, place, and circumstance must be portrayed before the actor can be said to give expression to the conception of the dramatist. Romeo should be the lover of Verona not alone when he addresses his mistress in impassioned strain, but equally so when he stoops to tie his shoe.

It is this absolute unity in dramatic art which distinguishes impersonation from recitation. Some actors there are who in emotional outbursts can thrill an audience, and then they fall back exhausted upon their own individuality. They are Richelieu, perhaps, in the curse scene, but they are not the cunning Cardinal in every motion of the hand or every drooping of the eyelid. Irving is not a master of recitation; there are some actors now living more spasmodically brilliant than he is, but a more thorough impersonator than the artist who has just left us the stage does not possess today. This faculty of being perfect not only in substance, but in detail, is usually termed technique, and for the inspiration of its technique the stage is probably indebted to the calm and steady radiance which has flowed from patient German thought. The artists of Germany have long striven after the utmost perfection of form, and in the English-speaking world their school has no representative who is the peer of Henry Irving.

After Irving's comprehensiveness of mind which makes him grasp with equal firmness the most widely-differing types, and after his technical power of impersonation, should be ranked his poetic fancy. Not only does he show his exquisit taste in his groupings of characters on the stage, but he is in sympathy with the most delicate meanings of a poet on the most subtle suggestions of a character. The realism that is merely photographic is commonplace. That realism is alone great which is the palpable embodiment of a grand ideal. The prosaic mind that studies Shylock will find in that character much that is miserly, much that is revengeful, much that is cruel and base. But the same prosaic mind that thus minutely studies the individual will lose altogether the grander significance of the type. The noblest impersonation that Henry Irving has given us is his Shylock, because the actor portrays, not a mere commonplace individual, but the ideal Jew of the Middle Ages—the Jew who worshiped gold because it was the only shield between him and Christian persecution; the Jew whose heritage of hate came down to him through centuries of wrongs; the Jew whose pride of race looked down from the towers of antiquity upon the upstart civilizations of the European world. Whether Shakspeare intended to make Shylock an object of contempt matters not in the slightest. In the unconsciousness of his genius Shakspeare drew a type, and genius, aiming after the highest truth, is essentially just. Moreover, the people of the nineteenth century know better than either Shakspeare or his contemporaries the true relations of Judaism to the Christianity of the Middle Ages. As absolute truth and not literal truth is the aim of the great artist, Irving's Shylock should receive the highest praise as being fully in accord with the advanced thought and culture of the present day.

When it was said in a former review of Irving's work that he lacked the excess of sensibility which has constituted the claim to greatness of nearly all eminent actors it was also added that his work was not without the warmth of genuine feeling. Witnessing the performance of "The Lyons Mail" Monday night, and having a strong prejudice against the class of plays to which the one in question belonged, the writer thought that Irving was cold and lacking in emotional exaltation. The same performance was witnessed Tuesday night, and the writer was thrilled with the splendid pathos of that scene between Lesurques and the old father. This probably indicates that the effect of an actor's work often depends upon predisposing conditions in the mind of a spectator. The fact remains, however, that Irving's strength lies in his intellectuality rather than in his excess of sensibility. Had Nature endowed him with the brilliant and passionate genius of Kean or Le Kain, he would not have been obliged to climb the rugged path of constant endeavor for nearly thirty years. Irving's gifts, as indicated above, are unique and varied, rather than of a phenomenal order. This much may truly be said: He so grandly improved the many talents given him that Nature must now be ashamed of the few advantages which she unkindly withheld.

His enunciation is not always distinct, the fault apparently being that his words do not receive a rounded completeness from his lips. But this enunciation is characteristic, not affected, and it is anything but displeasing to those who grow accustomed to it. It may be at variance with accepted opinions to assert that Mr. Irving's voice is singularly sweet and penetrating and admirably fitted to dramatic uses. Think of that awful, choking cry which Mathias utters at sight of the apparition; think of the quavering accents of King Louis in the throes of death; or think of the hoarse utterance of Dubose's brutal soul, and some conception may then be formed of the plastic quality and the modulation of the actor's voice.

An actor who has what are called mannerisms will constantly irritate one by affording glimpses of an obtrusive personality through the imperfect disguise of his art. Thus Lawrence Barrett's stifled moan in Richelieu will suggest the same inarticulate cry in Cassius, and each time that the whine is uttered it will be in the nature of a disillusion. But Irving has no mannerisms. What is there in his portrayal of Dubose suggestive of the man who a few moments before appeared as Lesurques? The voice, the walk, the gestures—all are changed, and changed in the interval between the exit of the upright citizen and the appearance of the ruffian. Irving never gives to one of his characters the gestures or peculiarities of another. Louis XI. has a habit of rubbing his right cheek meditatively and of pushing his cap upward with his forefinger. Shylock's peculiarity is a nervous way of arranging his cape upon his left shoulder—a motion which would escape the casual observer, but which would be noticed at once by a close student of acting. Only once did Irving make a gesture which suggested one of his former impersonations. In "The Bells" he catches his son-in-law affectionately by the ear and the curls, and this is precisely what Louis XI. does to L'Ermite when the King and his minion are plotting the murder of Lemours. This was merely a coincidence, for Irving is really exceptionally free from those petrified affectations which are called "mannerisms."

The receptivity of Chicago audiences must have been very gratifying to Mr. Irving during his most successful engagement of two weeks. His success was not in the nature of a fashionable ovation, but of an artistic triumph. People had grown weary of the old-school actors, with their ranting, their idolized shortcomings which they called traditions, and the shabby accessories in the midst of which they posed, with far more regard for their personal prominence than for the requirements of artistic harmony. It was a relief to welcome an actor who was supported by a company of competent persons, who exercised exquisit taste in the setting of every play, and who brought to the stage the natural methods of the new school instead of the loudness and the stilted declamation of the old. If the welcome was a warm one it was warranted by the merit of Mr. Irving and his company, and by the esthetic famine from which playgoers had long suffered.

Finally, it may be remarked that the engagement just ended did a great and lasting good in attracting to the drama the considerate attention of many whom the prejudices of the past had deterred from the theatre. Those prejudices are now dying out, and the dawning era in dramatic art will probably be the brightest the world has ever known. Politics may call men under warring flags, while creeds may point some to the mosque beside the Bosphorus or to the palace by the Tiber. But art, "with level-fronting eyes," will look on universal life, searching beneath its mysteries, its hopes and fears, for beauty and for truth.

Henry Irving as Charles I.

A noble and beautiful picture is the Charles I. of Henry Irving, and the Queen Henrietta of Miss Terry is the purest and highest impersonation which that accomplished actress has yet given to Chicago play-goers. The play drags somewhat in its earlier scenes, and the key that is struck in the beginning is not a strong one. Indeed, the atmosphere of the drama is one of quiet and unbroken pathos. The surpassing merit of Henry Irving's Charles Stuart lies in the truth with which the actor has grasped the very essence of aristocracy—that aristocracy which is so liable to be misunderstood in an age of radical tendencies and of radical triumphs. Mr. Irving has made Charles a gentleman in the noblest acceptance of that much-abused word. The perfect courtesy of the chevalric King is undisturbed in moments of defeat, in moments of torment, and at the hour of death. His last act is to kneel while with knightly dignity he kisses his Queen's white hands. That calm superiority which is the heritage of gentle birth shines with a clearer radiance when flung into brilliant contrast with the rough fibre of the low-born Cromwell. Not only in outward appearance—and how perfect that Vandyke portrait was!—but in the very soul as well, Irving was England's ideal of the royal martyr. Miss Terry at times did not fully enter into her part, but in the interview with Cromwell she rose to a noble hight of emotional expression. She is an actress who can sway an audience at her will whenever she gives herself unreservedly to her art. Those who saw her yesterday will not readily forget the exquisit sensibility which touched every heart. Mr. Tyars distinguished himself in the part of Cromwell, as he has done repeatedly during the engagement. The Marquis of Huntley or Mr. Howe lacked dignity. Mr. Terriss made an excellent Lord Moray. The Lady Eleanor of Mrs. Pauncefort should also be warmly commended.

Charles Wyndham.

The departure of the London Lyceum company will be followed by a season of comedy, for tomorrow Mr. Charles Wyndham, the exponent of comedy, with his London company, will appear at Hooley's. When Charles Matthews, the prince of light comedians, died, the mantle of comedy fell lightly and gracefully on the shoulders of Mr. Charles Wyndham. Mr. Wyndham accepted the situation cheerfully, simply from that spirit which ought to actuate every aspirant in art—the desire to attain by his own methods the recognition of a critical public. Not content with his success in England, he came to America to put the crucial test to his well-constructed method of portraying the risible side of human nature. Chicago has a pleasant recollection of Mr. Wyndham's last visit, and furthermore will see him at his best, for he will open in a pathetic part in a new comedy, to be followed by a delightful comedy of Sardou's—"Butterfly Fever"—doubtless for the purpose of showing that the claim he lays to the high position he holds is one that he can sustain in pathos as well as humor. It is promised that he will present plays marked not only by brightness of dialog, but also by the accessories which help so much the imagination, and which are said to be particularly visible in Wyndham's productions. A well-selected company, attention to details, and the careful production of each play, edited by Mr. Wyndham himself, go to form a whole which will prove satisfactory. This is said to be Mr. Wyndham's last visit.

Program for the Week.

Haverly's—Abbey's Italian opera company.
Hooley's—Charles Wyndham.
McVicker's—"Siberia."
Grand Opera-House—James O'Neill and John Stetson's company in "Monte Cristo."
Academy of Music—"The Black Flag."
Olympic—"Our Summer Boarders."
Standard—Henrietta and Frank Chanfrau.
Lyceum—Varieties.
Central Music-Hall—Matthew Arnold Tuesday and Thursday evenings.
National Panorama—"The Battle of Gettysburg" continues to be one of the points of interest in Chicago. Waiting-rooms have been added and the platform has been improved.
Chicago Museum—Miss Lucia Zarate, the smallest woman in existence, is still attracting large crowds. The Corinne Merrie-Makers will conclude their engagement today. Next week Grace Cortland and company will present "Frou-Frou" every afternoon and "Pearl of Savoy" every evening.
Dime Museums—At the South-Side Museum will be new curiosities, including the Sutherland sisters. A troupe of barbarians will be the attraction at the West-Side Museum. There are many new curiosities in both resorts.

Theatre Gossip.

Theatrical managers claim that it is impossible to produce plays on Irving's scale, because the price of supernumeraries in this country is too high.

New York has a writer who is represented as a Russian of noble birth, the Baroness Kotschoff, and who has won reputation in tragedy in Paris. Of course she is to act in this country.

Signor Salvini has written his "Impressions of Shakspeare's 'Lear'" for the February *Century*. It is said that the paper contains also many striking general observations on the dramatic art.

Mrs. Langtry has changed the name of her new adaptation from the French from "Peril" to "A Wife's Peril," because Bartley Campbell remembered what everybody else long ago forgot, that he wrote a piece with the first name about a dozen years ago.

The New York papers speak highly of D. D. Lloyd's play "For Congress," produced last week by John T. Raymond. Says one journal: "'For Congress' is a fresh, piquant piece of writing, and, in its farce elements, entirely delightful. The convention scene is a positive novelty; and the scene in which Gen. Limber endeavors to recover his love-letter is breezy with comic character and with gleeful perplexity and variety. Mr. Raymond has made an unequivocal hit as Gen. Limber, and he is acting the new part with brilliant animation and ludicrous effect."

The cable dispatches about productions of plays are coming to be as truthful as advertisements—which most of them are according to report. Word was flashed across from Paris and paraded with display lines here that the dramatization of Zola's "Pot-Bouille" in Paris was a clean, wholesome, and enjoyable affair. Here is what the London *World* says of it: "Zola's dramatization of 'Pot-Bouille' is less foul than the novel, but it yet remains so foul that when you have heard and seen the play you feel the need of taking a bath, or getting fumigated or disinfected in some way."

Frank Millet, the artist, says: "Alma Tadema did not design Mary Anderson's Galatea costume. I did, though some of the English painters flattered me and robbed me of my just due at the same time by attributing it to Tadema. I think Miss Anderson has been a complete success in London. When I was designing her costumes for her last spring I saw a good deal of her, and I was struck at her lack of self-confidence. She used to cry at her inability to act as she thought she ought to act. Why don't American actors learn to dress? I doubt if I have ever seen a play correctly costumed in this country. Irving has done a good deal in that direction, and I trust his example once set will be followed."

London *Theatre:* The rumor, extensively spread in America, that Mr. Wallack had secured Mr. Terriss for his leading man after the Irving tour is closed, is not true. Mr. Wallack was anxious for this arrangement, and approached Mr. Terriss for that purpose, but the popular young actor very sensibly elects to continue as Mr. Irving's excellent lieutenant, and will return with the company in June to play Faust in the promised version of "Faust and Marguerite," by Mr. W. G. Wills. At the same time, Mr. Terriss has become a great favorit in America, and, with but slight opportunities, has established a very valuable reputation. Luckily for him, "Louis the XI." has turned out the most popular play in the Irving series, and the Nemours of Mr. Terriss is naturally very much admired. But he will get a better chance when "Hamlet" and "Much Ado About Nothing" are produced in New York next April.

SHADE-TREES OF WASHINGTON.

Outdoors and Indoors: Paris is the only city that has more shade-trees than Washington. There are now 65,000, covering 125 miles. No city in the world has planted trees so systematically. Yet all this has been done within a few years. The streets are supplied from three large nurseries, where there is now a stock of 50,000 small trees. Several thousand of the trees came from a slip brought from Baltimore in the pocket of one of the Commissioners. Less than $5,000 has been expended in the purchase of trees, and the entire annual cost of raising, planting, and protecting is less than $20,000. The largest item of expense is the boxing to protect the trees against horses and vandalism. In some cases a skeleton iron boxing is used. The wooden boxes are made at the Government Industrial School at a cost of 35 cents each, and about 30,000 are put up or renewed yearly. The cost is borne in equal shares by the Government and property-owners. The varieties of maple, chiefly soft maple, are most numerous. There are also sugar maple, Norway maple, sycamore maple, scarlet maple, the American elm, American linden, buttonwood, box elder, American ash, tulip poplar, aspen poplar, Carolina poplar, Kentucky coffee, gincho, horse chestnut, European linden, honey locust, catalpa, sweet gum, weeping elm, eucalyptus, cypress, etc. The trees on streets are planted at the curb. On the avenues they are four abreast, one at either curb, and one in the building line in the wide "parking," so that they form an arched arbor above the sidewalks. The finest single street will be Massachusetts avenue, where lindens are planted four abreast throughout four miles, recalling famous Unter den Linden in Berlin.

The asphalt pavement prevents absorption of nutriment. Brick pavements are retained where practicable, as they admit or absorb moisture readily. The soil, a hard red clay, is not favorable. The trees are, therefore, actually fed by hand, by packing nutritious soil at the roots, a space about three feet square being left in the surrounding pavement for that purpose. This food is renewed when nutriment is exhausted, and a change of diet is often found necessary to meet the needs of the tree. The buttonwood is, perhaps, the tree best adapted naturally to the soil and climate of the city.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The electric light seems to be settling down to steady business. Milan is lighting its tramcars with it, and there is talk of its employment on some of the tramway lines in London. Nearly all the great English railways are going to use it in their carriages. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild lights his brougham with it. Mr. Swan, of Swan & Edgar, uses it all over his residence at Bromley; and several private residences in the West End of London are illuminated from cellar to garrett by movable lamps, which are placed amid flowers, in épergnes, on the table, and even attached to the heads of some of the beds for those who desire to burn the midnight carbon.

THE HAND OF LINCOLN.

Look on this cast, and know the hand
That bore a nation in its hold;
From this mute witness understand
What Lincoln was—how large of mold

The man who sped the woodman's team,
And deepest sunk the plowman's share,
And pushed the laden raft astream,
Of fate before him unaware.

This was the hand that knew to swing
The ax—since thus would Freedom train
Her son—and made the forest ring,
And drove the wedge, and toiled amain.

Firm hand, that loftier office took,
A conscious leader's will obeyed,
And, when men sought his word and look,
With steadfast might the gathering swayed.

No courtiers, toying with a sword,
Nor minstrel's, laid across a lute;
A chief's, uplifted to the Lord,
When all the Kings of earth were mute!

The hand of Anak, sinewed strong,
The fingers that on greatness clutch,
Yet, lo! the marks their lines along
Of one who strove and suffered much.

For here in knotted cord and vein
I trace the varying chart of years;
I know the troubled heart, the strain,
The weight of Atlas—and the tears.

Again I see the patient brow,
That palm erewhile was wont to press;
And now 'tis furrowed deep, and now
Made smooth with hope and tenderness.

For something of a formless grace
This molded outline plays about;
A pitying flame, beyond our trace,
Breathes like a spirit, in and out—

The love that cast an aureole
Round one who, longer to endure,
Called mirth to ease his ceaseless dole,
Yet kept his nobler purpose sure.

Lo, as I gaze, the statured man,
Built up from yon large hand, appears;
A type that Nature wills to plan
But once in all a people's years.

What better than this voiceless cast
To tell of such a one as he,
Since through its living semblance passed
The thought that bade a race be free!

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

A Glance at the Stage Accessories Which Henry Irving Carries with Him.

Inspecting the Scenery and Properties Which Round Off the Company's Finished Work.

Rafts of Trunks, Hampers, Etc., Filled with All Sorts of Trappings—Curious People—The Chief's Directing Eye.

"You haven't any idea what a great amount of stuff these people carry with them," said Manager Will Davis to a TRIBUNE reporter as the two stood in the lobby of Haverly's Theatre the other night watching the conclusion of the first act of "The Lyons Mail."

"What people?" asked the reporter, as he tried to stretch himself out of range of a copious Gainsborough hat which persisted in getting between him and England's great tragedian.

"Why, these Irving people. They carry all the scenery you have seen in the various plays, besides a great raft of trunks, hampers, 'properties,' and the like. Just come 'back' with me, if you have time, and you can look over the outfit yourself," and the two walked out past Manager Abbey's full-dress representatives and down to the regions below the vast audience.

A NEW STAGE-DOOR.

The stage-door of the theatre used to be in the alley just off Dearborn street, and the histrions filling dates at the house had to wade through snow, sleet, or mud, according to the state of Chicago's weather, to reach their dressing-rooms. Manager Davis transferred the stage-door to the front of the house, and now the "player folk" have but to descend a short flight of steps to the right of the main entrance, walk back through a wide passage-way, and they are in the regions of the scene-shifter and the property-man. This was the route pursued by Manager Davis and the reporter. The bill-room, where the ubiquitous advance agent unpacks the gorgeous printing which is calculated to astonish the natives, was first entered. To the right was a glass case in which were hung the keys of the various dressing-rooms, and in which the mail for the actors and actresses was placed. Near by sat the stage-doorkeeper, that terror of "dudes" and other intruders. Over in one corner a fresh-looking and pretty little Englishwoman, who was one of the members of the Irving company, was petting Manager Davis' young English mastiff and talking to him in a broad, rich, British dialect.

"Don't you play tonight?" asked Manager Davis of the young woman.

"Oh, yes, sir; but Hime not hon huntil the last hact."

Passing on through an iron door the manager and the reporter followed a passageway round by the electric-light machinery under the sidewalk. In going by an open door three or four members of the company were seen lolling about a small dressing-room waiting for their call. An effeminate-looking young man in knee-breeches, flowered waistcoat, and a King Charles wig was leaning over a railing gazing intently at the electric-light machinery.

"They are very much interested in that machinery," said Manager Davis, "and they stand there and watch it every night."

THE "STUFF."

Across a passageway, up and down an incline, and the two found themselves in what is known as the "ballet-room." Here were about twenty-five large, heavy hampers of willow scattered about, some of them opened and some tightly strapped up. Heavy black canvas covered the top of each to keep out the dampness, and upon each cover was a card bearing the following: "Season of 1883-'84, Henry Irving's Lyceum Company, under the management of Henry E. Abbey." Seated on one of these "trunks" was a young man whom the reporter recognized as one of the elegant young swells he had just seen on the stage. He was under a light and in front of a looking-glass, and the hair-dresser of the company was working away on his wig with a steel comb, evidently trying to whip the stubborn ringlets into some sort of shape.

"Good hevening, sirs," said a good-natured, buxom-looking Englishwoman, who was seated on a trunk near by, watching the hairdresser's operations.

"She's the wardrobe woman," said Manager Davis in an "aside" to the reporter, and the two acknowledged her salutation.

"How many of these hampers do you carry?" asked the reporter.

"These hare honly for the one play. We 'ave over ha 'undred hin hall," was the response. "They hare lined with Hamerican cloth hand wear better than trunks, has they 'andle baggage so rough hin this country. Yes, they hare hair and water tight. I tell you hits a 'ard job to keep the wardrobe hup," and the woman turned around to see how one of her assistants was getting along with the pair of tights she was sewing on.

Further along the passage toward the stage an inquisitive young actor of small parts was curiously inspecting a casket of hand-grenades which were hung on the wall, to be in easy reach in case of fire. The young man evidently wanted to get the cork out of one of the round bottles and smell the gin-like looking liquid within.

IN THE LOWER REGIONS.

Finally the region directly beneath the stage was reached, and the din there was tremendous. The curtain had just descended on the first act, and the noise made on the stage in getting off the stage-coach horses and pulling down the scene was almost deafening. Then the orchestra struck up the entr'acte music, and one could hardly hear himself think. The region below the stage was filled with the belongings of the Irving company. Hanging from a scantling, fastened securely between the posts, was a chime of bells used in "The Bells" and other plays, the largest of which would fill a good-sized trunk. Lying on the floor near by were the lanterns and torches carried by the maskers in "The Merchant of Venice," and leaning against a trunk was a bunch of highly-polished spears used by the mimic soldiery. In a row of huge baskets along the wall were the papier mache pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, and other vegetables used in the market scene in "The Merchant of Venice," and lying in a heap near the door of the music-room was the music used by the ten musicians who accompany the star.

STAGE SETTINGS.

One of the stage hands was busily engaged in removing from a trap in the stage a long step-ladder which allowed the boy Joliquet to stand in the imaginary cellar of the inn and witness the stage robbery and the murder. Manager Davis and the reporter walked through this chaos into the passageway which ran around the brick boiler-room at the stage right, and mounted the spiral stairway which leads to the stage. Standing in the first entrance were two uniformed members of the Fire Department, who are on duty during the Irving engagement. They are to direct the use of the fire apparatus on the stage if necessary. Upon the stage all was bustle and confusion. A dozen stage hands, both English and American, were busily engaged in replacing the demolished inn and wood with the interior scene in the second act. One man was at the top of a long step-ladder in the centre of the stage straightening up the imitation wax-candles in the candelabra, four more were putting the "flats" in place, another was arranging the lights just out of the centre door to produce a sunlight effect, and still another was hallooing orders to the flymen who were letting down the drop which forms the back of the scene. These drops are called "cloths" by the Englishmen, and forty-two of them, all finely painted, are carried by the company. The scene-painter who looks after them has been obliged to brush them up several times already, as they are soon ruined in traveling.

THE STAGE-CARPENTER AND POSTILLION.

In the centre of the stage was Mr. Irving's head stage-carpenter, who has been with him at the Lyceum Theatre over nine years. He was once an actor, but the only part he plays now is that of the postillion of the "Lyons Mail."

"I 'ave to ploy that in hev'ry ploice," he said, "'cause I 'as to manage the 'osses. These 'osses we 'ave 'ere are good uns, but we 'as no run for 'em. Now, hin the Lyceum at 'ome, we 'as a great run, an' they comes hon the stoige loike mad," and he ran down to the curtain to take in the scene, yelling out orders to all his men in a very loud voice. Indeed it seemed that the audience must hear the din behind the curtain, but they seldom do.

BUSTLING SCENES.

"Clear, there, clear," was the cry, as the reporter accidently got in the way of a stage hand, and he ran off into the wing and took in the situation from that point. The young lady and gentleman who are on the stage when the curtain arises on the second act were ready to take their positions, and Mr. Irving came out of his dressing-room to take a look at the scene, as he invariably does before an audience is allowed to see it. The four English property-men bustled in and out of their little room at the stage left, carrying to the stage and to the members of the cast the "properties" to be used in the act.

"'Ere's the revolver for the hold man," said one of the British individuals with the queer, double-peaked caps, as he took up a pistol and ran up to give it to one of the characters.

"'Av ye got the 'andle of that whip?" asked one of the men of the old party who is supposed to produce the telltale whip-handle before the magistrate.

"Stage clear!" was the cry, and all but the young lady and gentleman referred to bustled off to the wings.

"This is a fine part for me," said Miss Terry to Manager Davis, as she rushed by him and bounded up to her dressing-room, referring with a sweeping gesture to the threadbare black dress she wore. "Yes; it's a 'rightful play," she continued, as she dashed into the entrance again.

"Miss Terry," called the stage manager.

"Yes, I'm ready," cried the actress, rushing up the stage; and a moment after she came down toward the footlights as Janet.

THE EAGLE EYE.

"Where is that stage carpenter?" frantically cried Mr. Irving, coming hurriedly into the entrance. "I want a scene shifted here right away."

The observing eye of the actor had seen that a door in one of the scenes opened upon a mass of scenery instead of on the flat which should back up to it and represent the interior of another room. The flat was soon shoved into place, and Mr. Irving was assisted onto the stage by a little tremolo music in the orchestra.

"Wot a beastly bad ploy this his," commented one of the English stage-hands as he gazed out upon the stage. There was a flicker and a flare, and Mr. Irving's fine face was illuminated by the strong flow of light from a calcium. The gas-man manipulated the numerous screws in the electric machinery, and another flood of light fell upon the stage from the borders.

"Andrews," was the cry, and the young man who plays Joliquet rushed down from his dressing-room, and a moment later faltered on the stage as the bashful boy.

Then Mr. Terriss, attired in all the elegance of the polite knave of the play, stepped into the entrance, and stood awaiting his cue.

"I'm terribly sick," he said, and he looked it; but, as he simpered through his lines a moment later, no one would suspect that he was suffering.

"Come on," said Manager Davis, as he led the reporter down under the stage again. The two walked down through the passageways again, and were soon "in front," following up what they had been looking at "from the wing."

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The American Family—A Dissertation on the Busy Housewife.

There are some families who seem to be in a continued state of unpleasant surprise over the natural order of events, who, in maintaining perseveringly the attitude of waiting for "something to turn up," are overwhelmed with astonishment when the "something" actually happens. The weather, for instance, causes perpetual discomfort. "The rain, it raineth every day," when the sunshine was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. The frost is apt to nip the tender leaves of the plants too soon, and the snow winds sound dismally around a shivering house. When the sultry warmth suddenly comes, when the early spring is transformed into summer, and all nature rejoices in the transformation with easy adaptability, the greatly surprised household is almost reduced to despair, for their preparations for the season are never completed at the proper moment. Then the directress of the household, who has the guidance and management of affairs, is sore pressed. Sighing over the work before her, which looks mountainous in the warm weather, she tries to smooth the tangled threads of family life until she is quite distressed at the complexity. "There is so much to do," and it is not her fault that the much is not done; for is she to be blamed for the delay of the painter, the plumber, the carpet-man? Is she entirely responsible for the heaps of sewing that will require the "stitch, stitch" of weary fingers beyond midsummer? So in her sighing thoughts she becomes nervous and the whole family is troubled. Theoretically and practically this state of the household is unpleasant; but unfortunately it is not an exceptional phase of American life. From mistress to maid there is always the restless, ceaseless struggle to accomplish the many things, so that all the requirements of our social life shall be met; from the heads of the house to the smallest members there is the constant desire for "more," that it is the characteristic of our political and social system. And so the years revolve, and we are never quite ready for the day of the month. The hurrying, nervous, typical American family, who have never the means to gratify all desires and who are apt to misunderstand even blessings which come unexpectedly, will yield in time most possibly to a cooler, more quiet, and more self-restrained type of household. At present the life of the American woman is made up of emergencies which would severely tax a less complex nervous system. Whether she lives in Chicago, where the majority of citizens move fifteen times in fourteen years, or whether she resides in Aroostook County, where life is more tranquil, she must encounter the unexpected so often that is no wonder that her nerves are unstrung and existence becomes something to be feared. But in the future, when American life becomes more stable, and when women will not find happiness only in continued excitement, the family will be more composed, more harmonious. Health, which brings the strong power of overcoming difficulties, will be a more common possession of our women than now. "Nerves" will not mean nervousness and excitability, and the exasperating events of life will be met with a calmness that will disarm half the cause of irritation. The woman of the present screamed on the Brooklyn bridge; the woman of the past would have had hysterics or fainted. Is not that a slight improvement? The woman of the future who is trained by carefully-arranged gymnastics and outdoor exercises will never scream nor faint. She and her family will be ready for all emergencies.

Dresses for School-Girls.

One of the most gratifying signs of progress is the general awakening in regard to school dress. It has heretofore been considered enough to discourage a lavish display of jewelry, but a girl could be thinly clad in cold weather; she could change from thick wool to thin silk; she could encase her arms in skin-tight sleeves and pull her dresses together within a quarter of an inch of her life—and no one thought of protesting against her folly. But gymnastics in school have accomplished something; they have established the fact that with ordinary dress the girl cannot use or raise her arms, and it has at last dawned upon teachers and intelligent mothers that she ought to use them elsewhere than in the gymnasium. The Principal of one of the most fashionable schools in New York will not permit her pupils to wear a dress of any material save wool or cotton—the former in winter, the latter in mild weather, if they choose. A girl wearing a velvet suit one day was sent home with a message that her dress must be changed to one adapted to school wear. The mother of the girl returned with a reply that it was a last year's suit which must be utilized or it would be outgrown. The teacher was inflexible. She said the school-room was no place for cast-off finery; that the moral effect was bad and the final result was worse than the present loss. The lesson was a salutary one.

A school in Massachusetts recommends to its 300 girl students a sensible school-dress, of which the following are some of the features: First, it is to consist of single layers of clothing, so that warmth will be equally distributed over the body. Secondly, it should be sufficiently loose not to impose restrictions upon the free and active use of the muscles. Third, the materials should be soft, unexciting in color, and undistinguishable in pattern. Fourth, the design should suggest rather than outline the figure, unless the material is elastic, and should be divided into few parts in order to be free from distractions. Fifth, it should avoid whatever is unnecessary or that takes time and strength that could be better put into work or play.

The combination undergarment of knitted wool or cotton, or both, the skirt of plaited wool attached to a lining waist cut with a spring over the hip, and a polonaise or woven "jersey" supplies all the requirements for such a dress. If the polonaise is employed the lining waist may be extended so as to require only a deep-plaited flounce of the wool to bring it to the length of the walking-skirt, thus rendering it lighter and cheaper.

The polonaise should be pleated at the back a part of the fullness being taken out of the waist and cut with a whole sack front which could be belted in. The sleeves should be cut very high and somewhat full at the top, so as to surround the arm at the socket and allow free movement. All dress skirts made of wool should be attached to a lining waist, as this equalizes both warmth and weight.

SOCIETY.

Receptions, Banquets, Dinner Parties, and Other Matters in Chicago.

The Week at Washington Marked by a Series of Brilliant Events.

Preparations of the Astors for a Party at New York Never Before Equaled.

Chicago.

Last week was remarkably quiet socially. Monday afternoon, from 3 until 6 o'clock, Mrs. John B. Mayo gave a ladies' reception at her residence, No. 2312 Calumet avenue, entertaining about 200 lady friends. Monday evening Mrs. Munson, of No. 1612 Indiana avenue, gave a supper party, and was assisted in entertaining by her sons, Messrs. George and Alexander Munson. Dancing followed the supper. Miss Helen Forsythe, daughter of John Forsythe, Esq., and Mr. Albert Dexter, were married at half-past 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, No. 381 Superior street, the Rev. S. J. McPherson officiating. The bride and groom left the same evening for a trip through Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, of No. 402 Dearborn avenue, gave a masquerade and dancing party to the friends of Miss De Koven Tuesday evening. The same evening Mrs. Henry Wilkinson gave a tea-party at her residence, No. 324 Washington boulevard, in honor of Miss Hadley and Miss Cottrell, of Albany, N. Y. It was a pleasant and quiet affair.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellsworth gave a dinner-party at the Calumet Club, followed by a theatre-party at Haverly's.

Mr. Henry Irving gave a supper-party at the Grand Pacific Hotel after the performance Wednesday evening, entertaining twenty friends.

Miss Jennie Barnum, daughter of Samuel Barnum, Esq., and Mr. Frank H. Williams were married at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Maison du Lac, No. 235 Michigan avenue, the Rev. James G. K. Waite, of Lake Forest, officiating. A reception was held from 6 until 8 o'clock, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams left at 11 p. m. for an Eastern trip.

Thursday evening the seventh annual banquet of the Sons of Vermont occurred at the Palmer House. The Imperial Club gave the third of a series of parties at the Clifton House Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap gave a supper party in honor of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry Thursday. Mrs. L. C. Huck gave a ladies' lunch yesterday. The announcements for the near future are not numerous. Mrs. John V. Farwell, of No. 113 Cass street, will give a "german" Tuesday evening. The Wardens and Vestry of Grace Church have issued cards of invitation to a reception at the Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, to meet the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Locke in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage and their connection with Grace Church Parish. The Farragut Boat Club will give a reception and supper at Bournique's old hall the evening of Feb. 11. The annual banquet occurs March 10.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—At the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pollok Tuesday evening the guests found great pleasure in examining the valuable and interesting works of art gathered in his attractive Franco-American home. The house is built on an irregular plan, and includes many surprises in the way of the sudden discovery of ball-room, conservatory, causerie, coffee-room, and smoking-room, all of which are revealed by sudden turnings, lifting of portieres, sliding of panels, and the scent of hidden flowers. Meissonier and Detaille represent New France among the artists, and there are at least one or two pictures from the Early Flemish School, the German, Spanish, and Florentine; plaques of quaint design and coloring are interspersed with the canvases; and bronzes, and bric-à-brac lend tone and color to the light-blue satin finishings of the rooms. Mr. Pollok is also a patron of American art, and in the ball-room were three pictures, the centre one of which exercised a positively weird fascination over its admirers. It is a study in grays, and greens, and storm-blacks, and represents a stretch of sand-bluff, sparsely covered with the wiry salt-grass on whose sharp points the sullen clouds have torn their edges to a ragged fringe, as they crowd down to look upon the angry sea. The water shades in from the horizon in livid tints gathering in crest and foam as it sweeps shoreward, where it bursts in torrents of spray. A boat lies at its edge, and a few figures grouped near it seem to emphasize the desolateness of the scene. The artist has happily caught the spirit of the tempest, and the voiceless roar of the surf and the silent menace of the clouds make it a very powerful work. Through the laughter and gayety of the evening there were those who returned again and again to sit before it and listen to its story. It is a very large painting, and is framed so oddly that the realistic effect is both preserved and enhanced. Another picture that attracted much criticism and attention was the famous "Sick Monkey." Poor fellow! He is such a horribly sick creature! His fruit lies untasted, his jaws refuse to hold the nuts and oranges that his little blear eyes turn from; his mouth is the epitome of wo, and even the snub nose has a subdued and pathetic air.

Mrs. McElroy has arrived, and her coming is the signal for the projected entertainments at the White House to assume definit form and date. The President goes to New York early next week, but his return will be followed by a reception. Rumor says it will be a levee, but this would be a reversal of the etiquet of last year, when the diplomatic corps were given the first entertainment, the army and navy the next, and the public the third and last.

Among the Cabinet ladies Mrs. Lincoln is the prettiest, Mrs. Brewster, the handsomest, and Mrs. Chandler the most popular. The first is a tiny little thing, with clear-cut features, and a complexion like an opal. The second is massive, with superb dark eyes, white hair, and great repose of manner. The third-named is of medium hight, much inclined to embonpoint, and has bright, dark eyes, a vivacious manner, and an abundant flow of conversation, which is light, witty, gay, or grave, as occasion requires. Her sister, Mrs. Kinsley, is as great a favorit as she, and is spending the winter with her.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—One of the most interesting events of the evening was the literary gathering at the residence of the Hon. Horatio King. The house is a quaint, old-fashioned one, and its walls are imbued with memories of great men who for two generations have met within its inclosure. The literary half of the evening was a paper by Capt. Wells (late of the United States army) describing his residence in and escape from Libby Prison. The Captain is the author of the book on the Chisholm massacre, and his terse English and dispassionate statements won rounds of applause. He was followed by the bluff old veteran, Gen. Van Vliet, who gave a spirited sketch of the way our troops burrowed through Monterey. This was supplemented by Gen. Sturgis, commanding the Soldiers' Home, who gave in a few words a touching picture of the charity of the Mexican women to our wounded. Music filled the literary intervals, and among the guests present were M. Ribaillier des Isles, the Chancellor of the French Legation, the Chinese Minister, Senator Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Hildrup, Mr. and Mrs. MacKnight, the former lately Consul at St. Helena, Mrs. Lander, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Nealey, Mrs. C. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. Dahl, Judge Lawrence, Mr. Bigelow, Judge Upton, Mr. and Miss Spofford, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, the Hon. Mr. Woodward of Wisconsin, Miss Tower, and others socially well known.

Mgr. Capel is now the guest of Mrs. Ogle Taylor at her home on Lafayette place. He still wins golden opinions from all creeds, who are quite catholic in their friendly feeling for the brilliant prelate.

At Mrs. Halliday's ball Monday evening there will be a Mother Goose cotillon, which will be danced by the prettiest girls and best dancers in town.

Among the most charming Saturday receptions was that held by Mrs. Mitchell, the wife of the member from New York. She is very pretty—a blonde—and wore today an effective robe of black satin, with plastron and tablier of dead jet. Her golden hair and fine solitaires were the points of the light. She was assisted by Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Sanford. The first-named was a belle in the days of the Websters, Mrs. Douglas (your Mrs. Williams now), Mme. Slidell, Mme. Bodisco, and the galaxy of famous people who made Washington what it never has been or can be again.

Mrs. Dwight Tripp, of your city, is visiting her father, Gen. Williamson, at his home on Connecticut avenue.

Miss West, of the English Legation, has issued invitations for a dancing party Monday week.

Monday will usher in a new whirl, beginning with Mrs. Yulee's tea and the bachelors' german and closing with the fancy ball. The german will be given at Wormley's, and is to be quite the ball of the month. The dancing will begin at 9 o'clock, and will be followed by a champagne supper.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The week in society opened with the second assembly of the Family-Circle Dancing-Class, an organization which is aptly named, as, owing to the conservatism of fashionable New York, there are few who attend its balls who do not meet a number of their relatives. It was a handsome gathering, not so crowded as the Patriarchs' balls, but fully as rich in effect as they. Lispenard Stewart, dancing with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, led the cotillion. The Prince of Pless danced with Miss Beckwith, Douglas Twombly with Mrs. Dayton, Frederic Bartlett with Mrs. Robert Goelet, and Ward McAllister with Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. Among others present were Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Colgate, the Messrs. Cattinet, Mr. and Mrs. King Duer, Mrs. Astor, Miss Astor, Miss Lanier, the Kings, Keans, and Cuttings. The ball was preceded by a number of elegant dinner parties given by James A. Burden, Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly, J. H. Cheever, and others. At Mr. Cheever's were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Perkins, and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Heckscher. Allan Everts entertained twenty young gentlemen at dinner.

Friday evening Judge and Mrs. Ingraham gave a large reception, and Mrs. Griswold Gray received a large company at No. 9 Washington Square.

Wednesday next Miss Pancoast will be married at No. 34 West Thirty-first street. Miss Lettie J. Lyons will be married to Horace G. Reynolds, and Miss Sarah White, sister of Justice Andrew J. White, to Charles F. Walters. Mrs. Astor will give a dinner for President Arthur, and he will be entertained at a brilliant reception by the Union League Club. Miss Louise De Ruyter, daughter of John De Ruyter, will be married to Moses Campbell at No. 75 Madison avenue.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts' ball comes the 30th.

Miss Leslie J. Ayer and Commander Frederick Pearson, U. S. N., whose engagement has recently been announced, will be married Feb. 5 at 4:30 p. m., at Miss Ayer's house, No. 5 West Fifty-seventh street. Bishop Potter will perform the ceremony.

Other recent engagements are those of Miss Ella Dickey, daughter of Hugh T. Dickey, and the Rev. George Douglass, of Trinity Parish; Miss Annie Farwell, daughter of Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, and Reginald De Koven, relative of Mr. Dickey.

Last Thursday evening Mrs. W. D. Sloane, née Miss Vanderbilt, entertained twenty guests at dinner. Mrs. Sloane's house is, of course, superb. A band of music played throughout the dinner, and after the feast dancing in the ball-room was indulged in.

Mrs. William Astor will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the departure of the original Astor from Holland Monday evening next by a grand ball at her residence, No. 350 Fifth avenue. In consequence the leaders of the several society factions are today on tiptoe of expectancy. As a social feature the Astor ball will be the finest ever given in this city. It is stated on good authority that a number of people who took it for granted that they would be the recipients of invitations when the ball was first spoken of have ordered new dresses for the occasion which they must now be content to preserve for some future occasion. The number of invitations is limited. The old Knickerbocker custom will be observed, and in order to give a more perfect representation of a good old-fashioned ball the heaters in the chimneys throughout the house have been removed and preparations made for the substitution of immense log fires. An orchestra made up from the best pieces of Lander's, Gilmore's, and the Seventh Regiment Bands will furnish the music for dancing. The picture-gallery has been entirely cleared, and will be used for the purpose. The german will be led by Mr. Lispenard Stewart and Miss Carrie Astor. A new idea will mark the serving of the refreshments. A lunch will precede the supper by several hours, to which each guest can help himself and ladies in an informal manner. The supper proper will be served en famille in the large drawing-rooms. The silver-service to be used is valued at $175,000, being composed of solid silver and gold. The usual dining-room will be given up to the wine service. A table of repoussé silver, costing $30,000, will support the numerous crystal wine vessels, and the serving of the wines will also be done after the manner of a hundred years ago. A particular feature of the supper will be the preparation of English grouse and pheasants, which were imported especially for Mrs. Astor and brought to this country alive. Instead of the domestic variety of fowl generally served on occasions such as this, wild turkey, bear, venison, and other game will be set before the guests. It is expected that there will be an attendance of 250 couples.

A Society Event at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A grand banquet and ball was given tonight at the Memphis-Club hall in honor of the dedication of the Jewish Temple, which was attended by over 300 guests. The affair was on the most expensive scale, the menu embracing seven courses. Introductory remarks were made by Mr. Charles Herzog. Mr. Elias Lowenstein, President of the congregation, then followed in a welcome address. The following toasts were given and responded to: "Judaism," the Rev. Isaac M. Wise; "Our Country," the Rev. S. H. Sonneschein; "Our City," the Hon. David P. Hadden; "The Congregation," Rabbi M. Samfield; "Our Guests," Mr. Samuel Hirsch; "The Press," Capt. J. Harvey Mathes. It was after midnight when the guests repaired to the hall, where dancing bade fair to continue until the sun rose. The dresses of the ladies were remarkable for elegance.

KITTENS OF THE WILDWOOD.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* Abram Bateman, of Alameda, has added to his collection a pair of jaguar kittens, which were presented to him by P. T. Dowling, one of the owners of the Placa de Plata mine, who captured the young brutes in an abandoned shaft of El Rosario mine, in the State of Sonora, four miles south of the Arizona line. Mr. Dowling had often seen a large tigress, in an advanced stage of pregnancy, prowling in the vicinity of their camp, and, determining to possess himself of her young, tracked her to her lair. After the kittens were born, however, their capture was no easy matter, for the mother never left home during the day, and her nocturnal ramblings were as brief as possible. But one moonlight night she was seen at a distance from the den, and Mr. Dowling, accompanied by his brother, mounted their fleetest horses, visited the shaft, and carried off the kittens, two in number, and then less than a week old. Luckily for the adventurers they did not meet the mother-cat on their way home.

The two kittens, which when captured had not yet gotten their eyes open and were no larger than the two fists of a man, were fed on milk at the camp until about two weeks ago, when Mr. Dowling brought them up with him to this city and presented them to his friend. They are now 8 weeks old and weigh thirty pounds apiece. Having been fondled and petted all their lives, they are as tame and playful as domestic kittens, and display few signs of ferocity except when feeding, at which time they are altogether unapproachable. They are kept confined in a cage in the back-yard, but are often brought into the parlor and turned loose for the entertainment of guests.

They then evince their appreciation of their liberty by chasing each other, jumping over furniture, and scattering ladies and children in every direction. They display great fondness for bright colors, and a lady or child wearing a dress of such material will receive a great deal of attention from them. Bundles of newspapers thrown upon the floor will be seized and in a few seconds reduced to shreds by the free use of teeth and claws, and but for constant watching rugs and hassocks would share the same fate. When teased they become ugly, growl and spit, and any one attempting to pick them up will run the risk of getting a blow from a paw which will send five sharp claws deep into the flesh.

When tired of play they will climb into their owner's lap or stretch themselves upon a sofa, where they will pur contentedly until they fall asleep.

Prof. Cromwell, the art connoisseur, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism.

NEW-YORK NOTABLES.

Mr. Tilden's New House, and Its Wealth of Adornment and Decoration.

Mrs. Langtry's Plans for the Future, and Mrs. Neilson's Rhode Island Divorce Case.

Henry Villard's Personal Characteristics—Delmonico's Sad Death—Notes and Gossip.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—I spent the morning a few days since by invitation at Mr. Tilden's house in Gramercy Park, and was highly interested, particularly with the superb library therein, which will undoubtedly be left as a gift to New York City when the venerable Sage of Greystone shall have gone the way of all flesh, and that time does not, from the old gentleman's looks, seem far in the future. With all due regard for Mr. Watterson's statements, when a man has gone so utterly to pieces as poor old Sammy it is stretching matters to impress upon an ever-so-credulous public his youthful vigor and boyishness.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Tilden is a mere shadow, physically, of himself. He has lost his voice entirely, so it is painful to carry on a conversation with him, since to do so one must not only pay the strictest attention, but watch the motion of his lips with great care and minuteness, as not an audible sound escapes them. Added to this infirmity, he has had a stroke of paralysis, which has been succeeded by a sort of palsy, so that one hand, the right, is never in repose, but trembles like an aspen-leaf constantly. It would be ludicrous, were it not so awfully sad, to fancy him skipping around the mansion, flying up and down stairs, and outdoing Mr. Watterson in like feats, as the latter would have us believe. I agree with the Louisville editor, however, in saying that the old politician's mind is as bright as his back is infirm and worn.

MR. TILDEN'S HOUSE.

The Gramercy Park mansion is essentially a man's house. Beautiful as it unquestionably is, there is not one little sign of a woman's gentle presence, notwithstanding which there are two charming young women who live there constantly. Mr. Tilden's nieces they are, without whom the large and rather gloomy house would be dreary indeed. Mr. Tilden is as proud of his home as any young housekeeper might be. He took me from room to room, and they seemed innumerable, insisting on my examining all the details of the woodwork, which is all light in color—either maple, ash, or white oak—pointing out the beauties of the frescoes and hangings, and expatiating on the color and texture of even the carpets and rugs, and the latter were well worthy of close examination, especially those in the library, or rather the rooms of the library, which are the finest specimens of antique carpets I have ever seen, superb in color and quality. There are no drawing-rooms in the house. All the apartments on the first floor except the dining-room are intended for books, so the library consists of eight or ten rooms.

Mr. Tilden's books are worthy of a separate letter. I dared not trust myself to more than glance at them superficially, knowing if I allowed myself a more than passing glance I should entirely forget that my invitation plainly was for one morning, and could not be construed into a desire for my society for an indefinit period. Later on, however, I have promised myself several days of prowling about among these treasures, and even then I shall only be able to see but little more than the bindings. I should think there were about forty rooms in Mr. Tilden's house, or houses—for they were, or it was, two houses, and the partition walls have never been taken down—so the effect remains of two distinct dwellings, which breaks the harmony of the interior very much. One apartment follows after another in the most unlooked-for and inconsequent way, not making delightful and unbroken surprises, as one sometimes sees in picturesque old country houses where a wing here and extension there makes a charming and fascinating interior, but precisely like a hotel which has been formerly two or three dwelling-houses. No woman would ever have consented to such an arrangement.

The woodwork has been, I am sure, written of so often that it needs no description. It is all beautiful, but all alike of light wood, with intricate carvings in relief of vines, birds, and fruits. Even in the dining-room, which is an immense apartment thirty-six by thirty-four, this same carving is repeated and repeated, the delicate vines of ivy and woodbine running up and down the panels, across the ceiling and wainscoting, not a leaf in a vine being more than two inches long. You can fancy the detail there must be when masses of this work are set in each panel of the open timber ceiling. I have pretty fair eyes, but I could not distinguish the carved panel from the flat as I stood and looked at this ceiling. In all this great house I only saw one picture and not even one small ornament or object of decorative art. But then the Gramercy Park house is not, properly speaking, yet furnished. Possibly every thing of this sort is at Greystone; if so I shall see, as I am to spend Sunday there shortly.

LANGTRY'S HOUSE.

I was amused this evening on being shown a few lines in one of today's papers, purporting to be copied from your estimable journal, to the effect that Mrs. Langtry had purchased the house in which she is now living, with all the furniture, etc., it contains. I wonder where your enterprising correspondent got his or her information. Something seems to whisper to me I should know if this were the case, inasmuch as I am to a limited degree interested. Mrs. Langtry paid a visit to Sypher's this afternoon. She was radiant with the success of her engagement, and as beautiful as a dream. She has no intention of making her home permanently in this country, but talks and plans constantly what she shall do when she has purchased and furnished a house in London, as she purposes doing immediately after her return. Without exception she has the most charming manners of any woman I have ever met, and is as delighted when she finds something out of the way and of real merit as the veriest bric-à-brac maniac of us all. She purchased a superb set of Empire furniture today, which was a rare find. It consists of an immense couch, ten small or what are in trade called side-chairs, and two arm-chairs. The wood is of mahogany, now so dark from age it is constantly taken for ebony. The sofa or couch is ornamented with some superb ormula decorations, and is unlike anything I have ever seen in form. The chairs are the shape of the one in which Mme. Julie de Récamier sat for her celebrated portrait, and the whole set will be upholstered in yellow brocaded silk over 100 years old. Mrs. Langtry will take this furniture back to England, and I venture to say she will never regret her purchase and never see a duplicate of it.

GEBHARD'S SISTER.

It is curious to see what a likeness there is in a way between the Jersey Lily and Mrs. Frederick Neilson, who is Mr. Gebhard's sister. Shortly after Mrs. Langtry called this afternoon I saw Mrs. Neilson, and, though I had observed and remarked the resemblance before, I was really surprised to have my impressions so confirmed. Mrs. Neilson is to my mind the most beautiful of the younger set of women in New York. She is darker than Mrs. Langtry and a trifle shorter, but slight, willowy, very English in her dress and manner, and conspicuous always because of her inseparable companion, a vicious-looking bull-terrier. Mrs. Neilson has the most beautiful gray eyes, with dark lashes and eyebrows, brown hair, a straight aristocratic nose, a faultless mouth, and perfect teeth. She is very vivacious, even brusque, and seems to take particular delight in horrifying her friends by her eccentricities; but then one can afford to have eccentricities when one has eighty thousand a year. It is public talk that Mrs. Neilson is suing for a divorce in the Rhode Island courts, for which reason she keeps her house open in Newport and ostensibly lives there. Her best friends laugh over the grounds (desertion and non-support) upon which she pleads for a divorce from the unfortunate Mr. Neilson, as it is a perfectly well-known fact that she has always supported his lordship, and that his desertion was simply in his accepting her very forcible invitation to leave.

I wonder if the people who complain of the high prices retail dealers demand for such luxuries as pictures, statuary, and the like have the faintest idea of the amount of money the tradespeople who deal in these goods are obliged to invest in order to keep up with competitors? I have it on good authority that Schaus, the picture-dealer, has in his stock alone $550,000, not computed from the retail price, but the actual cost of the goods he has in stock. Over $120,000 of this sum is in prints alone. Fancy what a business a firm must do to make any profit when they calculate the interest on the capital and the tremendous expense every retail shop is under. I hear customers so often speak of the enormous profits merchants make on each article they sell that I think it just to mention this.

VILLARD AND OTHER PROMINENT MEN.

It was reported very generally a short time since that Mr. Henry Villard would or indeed had virtually given up his beautiful new home, upon the interior of which so much time, taste, and, it follows in these days, so much money have been expended. I heard today in a quiet but very reliable way that there was no truth in this statement, and confess I was heartily glad. I know Mr. Villard but slightly, but I have firm faith in his ability to weather this storm if he is given half a chance. I never met a person who so impressed me with his strength of purpose and gigantic will. Mr. Villard is the most marked contrast to the men with whom he is so often compared one can conceive of. First of all, he is a thoroughbred gentleman, which some of the financial kings—one or two only, of course—are decidedly not. Then he is quite unostentatious, which some of his late rivals are—not. Again he is educated and a fine linguist, which one or more of the aforementioned are not, and, best of all, he doesn't use the personal pronoun oftener than any other man of good taste, which some of the other nabobs do very decidedly and offensively. Take Judge Hilton, for example. Do you suppose for one moment he fancies he is made of the same dust you and I are? Not a bit of it. If he condescends to be made of such base material at all you may be very sure he has settled in his mind it is gold-dust, and that there never was but this one little heap. There is one consolation: I don't know of any one who would exchange origins with him, and certainly he couldn't get rid of what he is pleased to call his manners as a gift. It must be a bitter and humiliating trial to Mr. Villard to feel that such men as the Vanderbilts, or, as they are oftener called, "the Gandergills," Gould, and Hilton, have been his undoing. However, I for one believe that ere long Mr. Villard will come up on a big wave of financial success which will, to continue the metaphor, land him high and dry on sound ground.

Could there be a sadder ending to a more than prosperous career than poor Charlie Delmonico's tragic death. How must his friends in fancy see him as he wandered half dazed, unkempt, and insufficiently clad, through those country roads, begging an hour's shelter here or a morsel of food there, only to be refused and ordered on. I see him now as he turned from the boys of whom he inquired the way to the nearest hotel in sad and pitiful wonder at their gibes. And when after they had chased him up the road and he had fled with his little remaining strength out of their reach, I picture to myself his grief and bewilderment that all the world should have turned against him. Could anything be more pathetic? The man of all others who had given shelter to his fellows all his life, who, if the testimony of his friends may be relied upon, never refused food or lodging to a half-deserving fellow-creature, sinking to his last sleep on that lonely mountain side, in the dead of winter; perishing of cold, hunger, and exposure! I try to think the cloud over his mind made him unconscious of physical suffering, and that in that last sleep before death mercifully released him his dreams were of friends, and home, and Heaven.

H. H. A.

PATTI'S BIRDS.

New York *Tribune:* It was during Mme. Patti's recent absence from the city that a *Tribune* reporter happened to be in a bird-store on Sixth avenue, just above Twenty-third street. He was watching a blue and red macaw with a malign expression and a damaged tail, who was trying to crack his partner's head, using his vicious-looking beak as the nut-crackers do. Suddenly a voice in accents by no means sweet cried in his ear, "Kiss me! Kiss me quick!" The reporter turned round at the graceless invitation, and saw a gray parrot with a red head trying to commit capital punishment on himself with the bars of his handsome cage. He looked a virtuous and a high-minded bird, and the last in the world to have made any remark of such a nature. The reporter's eye wandered about the store trying to find out any one likely to have spoken, and had just made up his mind that it was a rude street boy outside, when the placid bird man remarked "That was Ben Butler." The reporter started and instinctively assumed an attitude of defense. "O, don't be alarmed," said Mr. Holden, "it's a bird"; and he pointed to the gray and red parrot, which had quit strangling himself and was hanging upside down and making frantic efforts to bend himself so as to chew his own tail feathers.

"He belongs to Patti," continued the proprietor, "who bought him from us a month or two ago. She bought another at the same time and gave us $500 for one and $300 for the other, so you can imagine that they are good birds. Ben Butler in especial has the choicest of vocabularies, and when he once begins to talk there is no knowing what he will say before he gets through."

"Is Mme. Patti fond of birds?"

"I should smile. She buys from us every season, and I understand has quite an aviary at her place in Wales."

"Why does she leave her Ben behind her, then?"

"O, she always sends them to us when she is traveling. While she is in town they never leave her night or day and she cares for them entirely herself. But she is afraid to take them with her, when she leaves, and so she sends them to us. Her friend Mrs. Rodenwald comes in nearly every day and has a talk with the birds and then telegraphs to Patti what they have said. Queer, isn't it? But then you know women have a right to be queer, and when they get $5,000 a night for singing they can be particularly queer, and it is all right."

By this time Mr. Butler had got tired of mistreating his tail and was sitting bolt upright like a decoratively solemn owl, and as the reporter bade him good-by he gravely ejaculated: "I'm awful dry. Won't you stand me a drink?"

But the reporter did not.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT'S CAR.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Letter to New Haven *Register:* Emerging from the bitter outer air into the comfortable warmth of the winter circus quarters today, the writer found a number of the show managers giving orders to the car and chariot builders regarding the work now under way. The new car for the sacred white elephant will eclipse anything in the car line ever built. It is sixty feet long and, like Jumbo's car, fourteen feet in the clear. Jumbo's is constructed entirely for strength, the heavy timbers, plank, and iron simply painted over, and all attempts at adornment abandoned. The sacred white elephant's car, however, not only is being built with every attention to strength, but also to elegance. It is simply palatial. The pure white exterior, mirrors bordered with crystals and precious stones, heavy carvings thick with beaten gold, marbles in alto relievo, and metal work as fine as the Assyrian, Egyptian, or Grecian art can fashion, meet the eye. Then within the enraptured gaze is plunged upon the wealth of marvelous and magic coloring, enchanced by the quivering light through the stained-glass windows. There are groups of golden vessels and gods, the masterwork of Siamese artisians that surround the sacred white elephant. Tapestries and rugs, together with satin cushioned walls, will soften the bumps of a railroad ride. A cultivated imagination is fairly lost in the suggestion afforded by the characters from Thebes, Babylon, Nineveh, and other Oriental cities of the past or present.

To the front and rear of the car are boudoirs for the Buddha priests. These rooms will equal the finest Pullman car apartments in luxury, excepting the appointments, which are Oriental instead of the "Yankee renaissance." "You see," said one of the managers, "These priests worship the white elephant and will not leave him. We are obliged to make them as comfortable as possible, and there is no reason why their gods should not be as handsomely surrounded as in their native land. The car, without the gold and jewels will cost about $62,000, and, although that seems an enormous sum, it will not all be lost, as in the event of the elephant dying or anything happening, most all the paraphernalia can be sold or utilized."

PSALM OF THE HEART.

For The Chicago Tribune.

O faithless man! O faithless man! your love is like the flowers—
Budding and green in Summer-time,
Blasted by Winter's frost and rime.
O faithless man! O faithless man! how short your Summer-hours.

O Summer-sky! O Summer-sky! calm and serene your beauty:
Clouds o'er you roll, yet, ever true
Through time and change to your own blue,
O Summer-sky! O Summer-sky! you point the path of duty.

O restless heart! O restless heart! distraught with joy and sorrow—
Joys far too sweet to last a day,
Tho' sadness makes a longer stay.
O restless heart! O restless heart! when will you comfort borrow?

Deluding hope! deluding hope! your answer bring, Tomorrow
Joy shall abide, yet does not stay:
Poor heart, dream on from day to day!
Deluding hope! deluding hope! you echo still, Tomorrow!

ELIZABETH B. BEEBE.

THE METROPOLIS.

A Carnival of Sleighing and Skating Now at Its Hight.

The Sorosis Dinner and the People Who Were Present and Spoke.

Copyright Law Now Being Discussed—Social and Personal Gossip.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—The body of Charles Delmonico was buried this morning in the churchyard of old St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mott street, or at least deposited there temporarily. The funeral took place at the Catholic Church of St. Leo on East Twenty-eighth street, a requiem mass being celebrated. The well-known restaurateur was only 45 in years, but in physical exhaustion he was 65 or 70, and I think he looked it. I can think of nothing more ghastly than his death, unless it be the death and resurrection of A. T. Stewart. The fact is, that all the Delmonicos, John and Peter, Lorenzo, Siro, and Charles, were too small for their destiny. "See here!" said Abbey, while ordering a costume for a very cheap singer at the opera, "I don't object to paying out money, but I do protest against putting $50 clothes onto a 50-cent man!"

SOCIETY ON RUNNERS.

There is a rush of balls and parties, and the society girls begin to lose their freshness, and look jaded and fagged out. For now they have sleighing and skating, in addition to the ordinary social festivities—the best stretch of sleighing we have enjoyed for two or three winters. The skating is badly cut up and furrowed from overuse, and the parkkeepers take no pains to flood the ice on cold nights to make it smooth. I think there were not less than 50,000 skaters Sunday in Central Park, on the Harlem mere, and the lake at the Mall; it was almost impossible to move, and fancy skating, or any sort of free skating, was impossible for hours. The scene was a gay one, for the revelers were not merely the young, hardworking men and shopgirls in their street apparel of plain cloth, but these were interspersed with thousands of the youthful Fifth and Madison avenoodles, in bits of pretty color and expensive furs.

At Stapleton, Staten Island, hundreds of joyous young men and maidens glided out upon the glassy flats Sunday morning, to the immense scandal of some of the churchgoers. At the close of the service these latter declared that Sunday should not be so shamelessly broken, and appealed to the Chief of the local police to put a stop to the scandal. He sent a force and urged the crowd to disperse and go home and keep quiet, because it was the Sabbath day. They laughed at the patrolmen and told them that they were "fresh." The Chief then ordered them to arrest the revelers and hold them for trial. Five young men and two girls were arrested and taken to the station, where they were hastily followed by 500 other excited skaters, who removed their steel wings as they ran. The prisoners were taken before 'Squire Tiernan, of the next town, Tompkinsville, and the whole crowd went along as an escort of honor, merrily marching on both flanks of the policemen and their prey. The news had flown to Tompkinsville by telephone, and when the strange procession reached there it was met by a dense crowd of sympathizers, many of them armed with skates. Justice Tiernan was not to be found. Back to Stapleton surged the greatly reënforced multitude, and some of the boys extemporized a drum-band of tin pans and other resounding implements so that the return march was effected in a manner more or less imposing.

At Stapleton the babbling, cheering, groaning throng found Justice Kullman. "Well, what's all this about?" he inquired of the officers. "Who is the cause of all this disturbance?"

"These young people," spoke up Officer Idiot; "they are violating the law by skating Sunday."

The crowd hooted him.

"Did they assault anybody?" asked the Justice.

"No, but they——"

"Did they steal anything from anybody?"

"No, but they——"

"Did they infringe anybody else's rights?"

"Yes—no—but they——"

"Ah, they skated, did they? And that is all! Well, they are discharged. When the Richmond County police stop everybody from skating Sunday they'll have their hands full. These young people have committed no offense. You ought to have known better than to bring them here."

And the good policeman escaped, amid bewildering and enthusiastic cries of "Let's chuck him through the ice!"

WITH THE SOROSISTERS.

At the big Sorosis dinner at Delmonico's Tuesday night there were about 350 at table, about half of them being the regular members of the club, and the rest being their husbands, brothers, and friends. The dinner was an exceedingly good one. It is surprising how good a dinner Delmonico can give large parties at $2 a plate. Mrs. J. C. Croly ("Jennie June") presided with the tact, readiness, and dignity she has shown for now lo! these many years as President of Sorosis, and she was ably supported by Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. Erminie A. Smith, Mrs. Henry Herman, and other ladies presiding at the tables at the right and left.

At Mrs. Croly's right sat Courtland Palmer, at her left Felix Moscheles, the English portrait painter, and Mrs. Moscheles, and among the other guests were Gerald Massey, real poet and alleged lecturer; Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. John Savage, Mr. and Mrs. John Habberton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnard, and so on and so on. Barnard has written another operetta for children, he tells me, called "The Dreamland Tree" (about the tenth I believe); Mrs. Habberton assures me that John is writing another novel "not a bit like 'Helen's Babies,' but a good deal better"; John Savage, a poet and about the last of the Irish rebels of '48, says he is very comfortable in his clerkship of the Marine Court; Mr. Bunce says he "hears" that 40,000 copies have been sold of his brochure of brilliant negatives. Moscheles is giving his bright studio talks every week to New York artists and students, and painting portraits more and more, and gathering in $1,000 apiece for them.

But Sorosis. After the fruit was done with Mrs. Croly made a welcoming speech, in which she told how Sorosis came to be, and how it got on in the halcyon days of Alice and Phœbe Cary, when the former was President. Then we had the oddest series of toasts you ever heard of: "Electricity"; "The Spectroscope"; "The Elevator"; "The House Beautiful." I suppose that if there had been time we should have been favored with addresses on the Thrashing Machine, the Apple-Parer, and the Hydraulic Ram.

Mr. Palmer, the President of the Nineteenth Century Club, made light of electricity; Mrs. Smith, President of the Æsthetic Society, said the spectroscope was named from its well-known ability to cope with a speck; Mr. Montague Marks, of the *Art Amateur*, threw out some interesting "Don't" hints on how not to furnish a house; and Gen. Wingate, President of the Twilight Club, launched the apotheosis of the elevator, showing, of course, in the end that woman was the great elevator. Mme. Nordica, the prima donna, Clementine Lasar Studwell, and others decorated the hour with song.

Gerald Massey was called to his feet and spoke, but languidly and without much spirit. He said he was sorry to think that he was best known to America for his poetry ("Yes!" "Yes!"), but he had tried to interest himself in other and better things than anything æsthetic could be—the deeper problems that underlie existence. This allusion to his spiritualism and his labor crankiness was received with hollow silence. He said little, and seemed depressed and out of heart—as Herbert Spencer would say, he appeared out of harmony with his environments.

By the way, Mrs. Studwell tells me that, after some years' retirement within the peace of a pleasant home, she is going to take the concert-platform again. Her voice seems to have grown richer and stronger with rest.

I cannot end this allusion to Sorosis without saying that in this annual dinner to which, the opposit sex are invited, it sets an example that the Century Club, the Lotos, the Union League, etc., might gracefully imitate. If Sorosis had done nothing else, if it had not placed before the country a fine type of high womanhood, if it had not made itself a valuable centre of literature and art in the metropolis, this protest which it annually makes against a selfish exclusiveness and a separation of the sexes in convivial hours is enough to entitle it to honor.

THE PRESCOTT SISTERS.

At Miss Mary L. Booth's reception Saturday evening in honor of Harriet Prescott Spofford and her sister, Miss Mary Prescott, there were eighty or a hundred present—all the best-known writers and artists in town. The bright Prescott sisters are passing a fortnight at Miss Booth's residence on Fifty-ninth street, Miss Booth paying the pleasant debt by visiting in summer at the Prescott-Spofford place up in the old Bay State. It is a rustic cottage on Deer Island, a lovely green gem in the Merrimack, about two miles from Newburyport.

The sisters resemble each other closely. They arrange their hair quite plain, and are prim-looking ladies with clear gray eyes. I asked Mrs. Spofford if she was writing any now, and she said no; she was taking a good long rest. I suggested that she ought to write a long novel—not one of the English three-volume sort, but a good square novel under one ample cover. "I probably never shall," she said. "I like turning out short tales best, and I am not sure that I am equal to a successful novel of the kind you speak of."

Miss Prescott is producing short stories for the magazines. She always seems to me to be embarrassed by a too florescent mind—an accumulation of metaphor. Mr. Spofford was not present. He is a brilliant but rather generous and desultory Boston lawyer.

THE COPYRIGHT LEAGUE.

The membership of the American Copyright League is rapidly growing, and it has already, I believe, 150 members. I saw copies of the membership blank circulating yesterday. Among the Executive Committee are Boyesen, Gilder, Brander Matthews, Thorndike Rice, Stedman, Stoddard, and Charles Dudley Warner.

I saw Mr. Gilder the other day, and he said: "The present form of the proposed international treaty is not wholly liked, but it is probably not far wrong. It has been before three Secretaries of State, and now we are trying to get Mr. Frelinghuysen to take it up and do something. It offers reciprocity to any nation that accepts it. There is almost perfect stagnation now in American literary production. Relatively it was never before at so low an ebb. The piracy of foreign authors and the selling of the best books ever written for 10 or 15 cents makes it impossible for an American man of letters to live unless he be a journalist. The feeling among writers amounts almost to a panic. Something must be done."

I met Warner on the cars. "We need to do only one thing," he said—"change our copyright law so that all Englishmen may avail themselves of it, providing that England extends the same right to American authors. So on to other nations. That would settle the whole difficulty. The publishers have nothing to do with it except indirectly. The present duty will protect them."

Mrs. Frank Leslie told me yesterday: "I am in favor of international copyright. It cannot come too soon. I am not afraid of competition, but I want protection against pirates. For instance, last year I paid Wilkie Collins a good round sum for the advance sheets of his new novel, and I published it concurrently with its appearance in England. I printed it Wednesday. A weekly paper in good standing here got hold of our paper fresh from the press and brought out the same chapters of the story in his paper each week Saturday—three days later. Of course that interfered with me—robbed both me and the author. For when Mr. Collins wrote offering to sell me the American right to his next story, I wrote telling him of my ill luck, and added, 'I do not see, Mr. Collins, that you have anything to sell, much as I would like to buy.' Here is a letter from him in which he regretfully concedes that he has not."

MGR. CAPEL.

The Very-Rev. Thomas John Capel has not yet fired off his gun on the school question—has not demanded formally a "capitation grant" from the Public Treasury for each pupil of a Catholic school educated up to a certain standard.

But he is devoting himself most assiduously to society ladies in New York, his ambition being, as of old, proselytism among Protestants. I know of at least two Protestant families where he has created considerable anxiety by his religious attentions, both of them bearing well-known names, which would be widely recognized if I were to mention them. He is a learned, vigorous man, with an earnestness that sometimes passes for brilliancy, and a moral pitch and a downright sort of candor that are specially engaging to women.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The trial of Bishop Hare, of Dakota, for libel is on again in the Supreme Court. The Rev. Mr. Hinman, one of his shepherds, obtained a verdict last spring for $10,000 on the ground that the Bishop had called him a drunkard, adulterer, etc., when he was no such man; but the Bishop appealed, and the whole nauseating mess is up again—Indian girls, "Sister Lizzie," and all.

Mrs. E. L. Davenport writes to me that I was mistaken in supposing Mrs. John Hoey to be her cousin; it is Mrs. John Wood. CROFFUT.

BACHELORS ABUNDANT.

New York Letter: The announcement that another immense apartment house is to be planned exclusively for the convenience of bachelors must provoke a great deal of wonder and indignation among young women that men should find celibacy so satisfactory as to be willing to make themselves permanently comfortable in it. A bachelor's "flat" is little, if any, cheaper than one for a small family, and a bachelor's meals, taken at hotels and restaurants, cost more money than would supply a family table for two or three; so why, some reasoning girls ask, should these fellows who seem so fond of the society of ladies defer marriage? If the bachelors were to answer they would probably explain that marriage means something different from what it did a very few years ago, when with as much money as a bachelor now spends for necessities a family could live comfortably, dress well, and be in society. It should be needless to remind women that marriage is no such cheap luxury nowadays. To hire a house in a good neighborhood now costs what used to be called a comfortable living salary; dress, if the family is in select society, costs as much more, and so do the several entertainments that any family of proper spirit expects to give in the course of a year. Besides these expenses must be considered the cost of church-pew, opera-seats, a summer jaunt, and perhaps a carriage; then there are the commonplace necessities known as food and servants. Every marrying man should, according to affectionate mammas, be able to meet all these expenses; every bachelor with conjugal tendencies would like to, but not one in fifty is in condition to try. Some few are so reckless as to wed girls rash enough to marry for love, but they must live either on the bride's parents or in retirement. So the bachelor lives in solitude, works hard, and by the time he is rather old to marry finds himself rich enough to take a wife. The bachelor who wants to marry young must either inherit money, find a rich bride, or wed a country girl and avoid coming to the city. Hence the abundance of bachelors.

STREET FLIRTATION—THE GIRLS SOMETIMES TO BLAME.

Philadelphia Letter: So much has recently been written in condemnation of the "masher," that a few words on the other side of the question will not be amiss. While not designing to present the masher as a saint, we would suggest that the burden of street flirtation be placed on the shoulders of those who justly should bear it. Brazen as the male street flirt appears, he will not often speak to a woman who offers him no encouragement. It would be poor sort of fun for him to invite attention all day long if his invitation met with no response. It is manifest that the girls are to blame for his presence upon the streets. Let them lay aside their dashing boldness of manner, which they often foolishly imagine denotes independence, but which is as dangerous as it is unseemly. Such a demeanor provokes remarks from men and women which would make the ears of the average maiden tingle with indignation could she but hear them. There is no doubt that many girls are lacking in that modesty which would entitle them to consideration. With these the street flirtation, frequently resulting in acquaintance, is a great frolic; but these very girls would soon assume a manner not in accord with their character could they see themselves as others see them. Very few girls wish to be considered fast, yet they can by a certain recklessness of conduct while in public places easily earn the appellation. They may not be guilty of any crime, but they will as certainly lose the respect of every one whose respect is worth having as though they were. This particularly applies to women who have reached or passed beyond the age of 20. What may be readily overlooked in the school-girl of 15 will not be forgiven in her sister of maturer years. In no other country are unmarried women allowed so much freedom as in our own. In view of the disastrous results of this custom it would seem to be the part of wisdom to adopt the Old World fashion of chaperones. If, however, the girls and young women can be made to understand the use of liberty, and will conduct themselves accordingly, the masher's avocation will be gone and he will gradually disappear from the public places.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Statistics Relative to the Existing Electorate of Ireland and Great Britain.

Registered Voters, Compared with Inhabitants, Most Numerous in Scotland and England.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5, via PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—As the extension of the franchise to householders in counties irrespective of property qualification is to be the measure which is to decide the fate of the Gladstone Administration, the following statistics relative to the existing electorate of Ireland and Great Britain may be of interest to your readers. They have just been issued by the Government. I give the full list of the Irish constituencies in view of the interest that will be attached to the proposal to extend the voting power of some and to deprive others of the privilege of electing members. The area of the county constituencies of England and Wales is 55,118 square miles; the population (1881) 13,633,902; the number of inhabited houses 2,733,043, and the number of electors on the register in 1883 was 966,721. The area of the borough constituencies in England and Wales is 3,143 square miles; the population (1881) 12,285,537, the number of inhabited houses in the same year 2,098,476, and the number of electors on the register for 1883 651,732.

The number of members representing England and Wales in Parliament is 484, being 187 for the counties and 297 for the boroughs. The county constituencies of Scotland comprise 29,704 square miles, the population (1881) 2,082,834, the number of inhabited houses 409,676, and the number of electors on the register last year was 99,652. The Scotch boroughs cover an area of 114 square miles, have a population of 1,645,290, inhabited houses 425,328, and register 230,789 electors. Scotland has fifty-eight representatives in Parliament, thirty-two of whom are returned for counties and twenty-six for boroughs.

The area of Irish county constituencies is 32,238 square miles, the population (1881) 4,263,814, number of inhabited houses 784,271, and the number of registered electors (1882) 165,997. The Irish boroughs cover 303 square miles; their population in 1881 was 911,022, number of inhabited houses in the same year 129,837, and the number of electors on the register in 1882 was 58,021.

Ireland has 103 representatives in Parliament, 64 of whom are elected for the counties, 37 for boroughs, and 2 for Dublin University. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that one in every 9¼ inhabitants of England and Wales is a registered voter, and one in every 8 2-3 in Scotland, while only one in every 23 1-9 in Ireland has that constitutional right. Scotland, with 1,446,712 less population than Ireland, has 86,423 more electors. Scotland, however, is entitled to more representatives in Parliament than the 58 at present allowed her. Owing to the change which household suffrage will effect in the electorate of Ireland, I append the number of inhabited houses in each of the Irish county constituencies, together with the population and present number of voters in each borough and county in the country:

IRISH COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES.

County.	Population.	Inhabited houses.	Electors.
Cork	268,898	61,181	14,422
Down	235,164	45,635	12,619
Antrim	218,126	31,079	11,765
Tipperary	193,839	33,064	8,939
Tyrone	193,635	37,719	8,465
Armagh	147,162	29,728	6,923
Kerry	191,643	30,285	5,066
Limerick	141,956	22,787	5,713
Mayo	245,212	42,458	3,088
Londonderry	129,135	25,445	5,647
Monaghan	102,748	20,270	2,280
Wexford	105,316	20,407	5,544
Wicklow	70,386	13,038	3,199
Waterford	76,144	13,665	3,076
Westmeath	65,726	13,385	3,395
Sligo	111,578	19,940	3,159
Roscommon	128,807	23,135	3,276
Queen's	70,211	13,629	2,863
Meath	86,536	17,173	3,711
Louth	51,981	10,516	1,932
Longford	61,009	11,171	2,525
Leitrim	90,372	16,351	2,895
Kings	72,001	13,670	3,204
Kilkenny	83,958	16,047	4,354
Kildare	75,804	13,859	2,771
Galway	222,834	39,877	4,465
Fermanagh	79,165	15,527	4,498
Dublin	145,628	24,871	4,982
Donegal	206,035	38,634	4,484
Clare	135,150	23,359	5,260
Cavan	129,476	24,345	5,732
Carlow	40,670	7,883	2,136

BOROUGH CONSTITUENCIES.

Borough.	Population.	Electors.	Borough.	Population.	Electors.
Belfast	208,122	21,805	Carlow	7,185	291
Dublin	273,282	13,580	Lisburn	11,083	841
Cork	104,496	4,764	Ennis	6,307	236
Limerick	48,670	1,916	Mallow	4,439	281
Waterford	29,181	1,446	Youghal	5,826	272
Derry	29,162	1,945	Downpa'ck	3,901	308
Car'ckf'gus	10,009	1,467	Enniskil'n	5,712	403
Dundalk	11,974	570	Galway	19,171	1,034
Drogheda	14,662	670	Clonmel	9,325	406
Kilkenny	15,273	634	Dungann'n	4,074	289
Armagh	10,060	628	Dungarvan	7,391	302
Bandon	4,949	441	Athlone	6,755	345
Kinsale	5,998	207	New Ross	6,670	255
Tralee	9,396	373	Wexford	12,163	516
Coleraine	6,694	431	Portarli'g'n	2,477	161

DEDUCTIONS.

The difference which household suffrage will make in the Irish parliamentary electorate will be that between 244,596, the total present voters, and 914,108, the number of inhabited houses. It will be noted that sixteen of these borough constituencies have populations under 10,000 each. They will all be deprived of the privilege of electing members when the Redistribution-of-Seats bill is introduced after the passage of the Household-Suffrage measure. Ten of these sixteen seats will probably be given to Scotland, and the remaining six will be distributed, along with one each from Galway and Waterford Boroughs (now possessing two each), among the largest Irish constituencies, probably Cork (two), and Down, Galway, Antrim, Mayo, Tyrone, and Donegal, one additional member each. This arrangement would disturb the Irish representation as follows: It would reduce it, in the first place, from 103 to ninety-three members. The sixteen disfranchised boroughs would include nine Nationalists and seven anti-Nationalists. The voters in these nine constituencies would be thrown into the counties in which the boroughs are situated, and in each instance they would strengthen the Nationalist vote in such counties. On the other hand, three out of the seven disfranchised anti-Nationalist boroughs would have their voters thrown into Nationalist counties, but without endangering the Nationalist majorities therein. The remaining four only would add to the anti-National voting in the adjoining counties. For the seven lost to the anti-Nationalist party two would be regained in an additional member each for Down and Antrim, leaving the actual loss at five seats. The Nationalist party would only lose a similar number, as the six other redistributed Nationalist seats would be won back again in the county constituencies to which they would be added. Assuming now that Ireland will be included in the Household-Suffrage bill with England and Scotland, the relative strength of Irish National and anti-National representation in Parliament would be as follows: Down, Antrim, Belfast, and Dublin University, two each; Armagh County and City, Derry County and City, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Dublin County, Carrickfergus, and Lisburn, one each; total, seventeen anti-National members, leaving seventy-six seats for the National party, or what would be equivalent to double the voting strength now under the command of Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons.

It is a singular coincidence that this is the number of followers which the Irish Parliamentary leader counts upon having returned at the coming general election with even the existing franchise. To assail the position which the Irish representatives will occupy in the demand for the inclusion of their country in the coming reform bill will be impossible in reason or justice, and the concession of equal electoral right with Great Britain means the virtual extinction of the anti-National or West British party in Ireland. It will be curious to observe how far fear and prejudice will influence the House of Commons when face to face with this dilema.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

EVOLUTION OF THE OFFICE-BOY.

Arkansaw Traveler: An old negro and his son called on the editor of a newspaper.

"I wants my son ter work in yer office, sah."

"What can he do?"

"Oh, at fust he kaint do nuthin' but sdick yer paper, but arter a while, when he learns mo' sense, he ken black yer boots an' sweep de flo'."

A SHORT CATECHISM.

Philadelphia *Press:* Is genius hereditary?

No.

Why not?

Because so many sons of United States Senators find employment as clerks of the committees of which their fathers are Chairmen.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

The English Poet and Essayist Is Escorted into Chicago by a "Tribune" Reporter.

He Doesn't Like Snow, and Has Never Seen Such Cold Weather, but He Likes the People.

The Man as He Appears, Talks, Acts, and Apparently Thinks—He Has Changed His Opinions.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, the English poet and essayist, arrived in the city over the Michigan Central Road at 7:40 last evening, accompanied by his wife and daughter. A representative of THE TRIBUNE met the train at Lake, and found no difficulty in picking out the English party in the parlor-car. At first glance he reminds one very much of America's Talmage, or rather Brooklyn's Talmage, but as soon as he engages in conversation this resemblance fades away, as there is an utter absence in the English gentleman of that extravagant facial gesture so characteristic of the Eastern preacher referred to. The reporter passed on into the smoking compartment of the car, and to make sure that he had not been mistaken in his man he asked an American in the compartment if Mr. Matthew Arnold was on the train.

The gentleman accosted was an American—there was no mistaking that. And he was a thorough type of the rural lawyer—the man whom the rustics delight to recognize and honor as the "State's-Attorney." He was attired in a suit of black which was somewhat lustrous in certain localities, and upon his head was one of those unvarying plug-hats which show not the slightest deviation in running from rim to summit. Moreover, the glitter of freshness upon its nap had been replaced by the rich and rare gloss of age. His necktie was adjusted with that careless grace which allows the knot to wander around under the ear, and the tangled grey locks hung greasily upon the collar of the coat, mingling pleasantly with the dandruff thereon. The smooth, round, good-natured face was unbroken in outline save by the stump of an unlighted cigar which emerged from the gentleman's mouth. The gray eyes twinkled merrily as he looked up at the reporter, and there was in both their hearts an infusion of that spirit of companionship which always takes possession of Americans on railroad trains. The old gentleman pulled from his inside pocket a pasteboard cigar-case, and as he handed the reporter his last cigar he said:

"THAT'S HIM."

"Yes, sir: he's right in this car, too. That's him in there with the little silk cap. That's his wife opposit and his daughter in front there with the gray jacket. Say, when I came out from dinner today a man asked me if I knew who had sat opposit me. I said I didn't, and he said it was Mr. Matthew Arnold. I said: 'Was it, indeed?' because I thought from the way the man spoke that I ought to know him. Say, now, between you and me, who is Matthew Arnold, anyway?"

"Matthew Arnold is the celebrated English poet and essayist," replied the reporter, glad of an opportunity to enlighten his friend.

"The deuce you say!" was the response, and the old gentleman threw away his cigar-stump and went in to take another look at the Englishman, saying: "I knew I'd heard the name somewhere before, but I couldn't place him."

ARNOLD AS HE IS.

A few moments later Mr. Arnold's business manager presented the reporter to the poet. Mr. Arnold is a tall spare man, with a fine, thoughtful face, and he is a delightful conversationalist. His flow of language is fluent and rapid, and though his speech is marked by very broad accent, the assuring "you know" of the Englishman is seldom used. His hair, which is tinged with gray, is somewhat curly, and he wears it parted in the middle. His side-whiskers are carefully blocked off, while his lip and chin are smooth-shaven. Yesterday he wore a suit of dark cloth, a wide black necktie was loosely tied in a sailor-knot around a pointed stand-up collar, and the only jewelry he wore was a slender watch chain upon his vest. Upon his feet were slippers, upon his head was a small silk cap, and around his neck was thrown a black and white worsted scarf. When the reporter was presented to him he smiled pleasantly, and, removing his valise from the chair opposit, he asked the newspaper-man to be seated.

ON THE WEATHER.

"Is the weather bad out," he asked, rather turning the tables on the interviewer.

"Yes; it is quite cold, but it has stopped snowing."

"Ah, I'm glad of that. I do not like to see the world under a perpetual cover of snow. I like the winter—it is very pleasant sometimes; but I do not like the snow. Do you think you will have a thaw in Chicago soon?"

"Well, that would be hard to say, sir. Our weather is unreliable."

"I suppose so. But we have had a very pleasant day so far. No snow, and a pleasant ride. On the whole I would prefer riding on the cars today, though, than being out in the weather. I don't like your cold weather in this country. At my home in England, near London, we rarely see the weather as cold as 10° above zero, but in New England it went down to 1°. I never saw it down to 1° before."

HE LIKES CHAIR CARS.

"How do you like traveling in America?" asked the reporter, anxious to drop the conventional topic.

"I like these chair-cars very much. One feels a sort of freedom in them, and I think that for long distances, such as one travels in America, they are very nice, as they allow one an opportunity to walk around. Your other cars are so crowded that they are uncomfortable. Now in England my wife and daughter and myself take a compartment, and, by giving the porter two shillings, we are left alone by ourselves. Even when these parlor-cars are crowded one feels that he is in public. But I believe you Americans like that, though.

"Then you don't get so much attention on the American roads as you do on the roads at home," continued Mr. Arnold. "There you find a guard waiting to take your luggage when you get off, but here one gets off as best he may. I once heard a story of an Englishman who was on his first visit to America that I thought very good. He was on a railroad train, and he asked a young American how the people found out where they were and how they could tell when their destination was reached. 'Ah,' said the young American, 'you Englishmen must have your wits sharpened up a bit when you come to America.'"

"ET MUTAMUR IN ILLIS."

"By the way, Mr. Arnold, in your article, 'A Word About America,' published in the *Nineteenth Century*, you expressed some opinions about America and Americans before you had seen either. Have you had any occasion to change those opinions since you have been in this country?"

"Oh, of course one's impressions of a country and people change somewhat when he sees both. I believe now, as I said then, though, that Englishmen and Americans are the same people living on different sides of the ocean. I think that all Americans are neat in their dress and personal appearance. Of course among the lower classes—those who work with their hands—this is not so noticeable. But I am quite suprised to see what a kindly feeling Americans have for the mother country, and how hospitably they treat Englishmen. By the way, is Mr. Irving in Chicago now?"

"Yes, sir. He closes his engagement there tonight. He has been quite ill."

"Ah, indeed. I must tell my wife and daughter of that. They will be interested."

"It was rumored at one time that you did not intend coming West. Is that so?"

"O no. I always intended to come West. My managers may have thought that I would not be appreciated out here, and said something about keeping me in New England, where I was doing very well, but I have always wanted to see the West. My managers thought the Western people might not like the 'sort of stuff I grind out,' but thus far I have been very much pleased. I have been at Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Ann Arbor."

"Where do you come from now?"

"From Ann Arbor. I lectured there in University Hall last night, in the students' lecture course, and there were 1,300 in the hall. I like to see those young men sit there and take such an interest in what I said. I think a great deal of my own university at home, and that sight last night did me good."

"How did you like Boston?"

"Quite well. I was very nicely treated there, as I have been everywhere else. In Buffalo I was in the new hall. It was very pretty. Where do I lecture in Chicago?"

"In Central Music-Hall."

A MATTER OF VOICE.

"Is it a good hall to speak in?"

"Speakers say it is."

"Well, I'm glad of that. I have been criticised for not speaking distinctly, but that was in New York. There I had to hold my manuscript in my hand while reading, and it may have kept back my voice from the audience somewhat, but now I have been provided with an adjustable music-stand upon which to lay my manuscript, and I get along very well. I think, though, that my New York critic is unfair, as persons sitting farther back than he was heard me distinctly, they say. And he is accustomed to the English accent. That may puzzle people unfamiliar with it for a time. I think I speak quite distinctly."

"This critic you speak of was Sir Lepel Griffin, I believe. Do you know him?"

"No; I cannot say that I do. He is, I believe, quite prominent in the civil service in India."

"Have you read his scathing criticism of America and Americans?"

"I saw extracts from it published in THE TRIBUNE of today. I hardly think, though, that he is a competent critic, as experience in the civil service of India is not the training to make one a perfect man of the world. He is quite severe, isn't he, alongside of my slight touch?"

"What do you think of what you have seen of American criticism?"

"Do you mean in the newspapers? I have read the newspapers up and down, but little else."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

"Well, what do you think of our newspapers?"

"Oh, they are smart," with a laugh. "But I think they have too much about the 'woman marrying the bony skeleton.' When I first came over I was very much interested in the story of a man turning out to be a woman or something of that sort. I think there is too much of that sort of stuff with big, leaded headlines in your American newspapers; but I can't help but laugh at the racy way in which it is written about. The literary and dramatic criticisms I have read in your newspapers show careful, intelligent thought, and they are not so broken up and fragmentary as the political criticisms are. But I think you make too much of the sort of news which is excluded from the English newspapers, and appears only in our *Police News*."

"As you are the author of the term philistine in its present application, Mr. Arnold, will you please give your definition of it?"

"You will find my definition of it in one of my essays on criticism, but, as I remember it, I said that philistinism was a hard, dogged, and narrow opposition to the children of light—the chosen people. There is no word in our language that expresses it, and I think in time we will adopt the word as our own. By the by, how far are we from Chicago now?"

"About seventeen miles, sir."

"Why do we go so slow? Is snow keeping us back?"

"No, sir, but the trains have to run slowly in going into the city."

"Oh, indeed. I suppose yours is another city of great distances. I don't like that. New York is so long and narrow. You have 700,000 people here, haven't you."

"Yes, sir, between 700,000 and 800,000."

"Do you think I will find it warmer as we go South—when we go to St. Louis? I believe you call it San Luis, though?"

"No, sir. Plain Saint Louis. It may be warmer there, but this cold wave is widespread."

"Too bad. I am so afraid of my voice. I have to nurse it carefully, and I don't know that I am doing a wise thing in talking to you."

LORD COLERIDGE.

"Did you see Lord Coleridge before he left for England?"

"O yes. He was much pleased with the country and the people, but he was very tired. You know Americans want to show visitors everything, and he had been going through mills. Are Americans like that when they go away from home?"

"Well, sir, they usually like to see all that is to be seen."

"I know; but do you suppose if Americans were spending their time in looking at English cathedrals they would like to be dragged off to look through a mill? I believe in making a choice and not looking at things one cares nothing about. Lord Coleridge was delighted at the deference shown Englishmen and England by Americans, and he did not hesitate to say so. I believe," continued Mr. Arnold, "that I am to be received by the Literary Club tonight, and I hope I shall not be asked to talk. On that account I have refused all proffered banquets and receptions, and decided to live quietly while in America. I like your warm houses here and I like to stay in them. They may be too warm for health, but they are very pleasant. Now, in England they have no heating apparatus in private houses, but I'm afraid I shall want to put a stove in my house when I get home."

"I am a little afraid that if I came here to this country for several successive seasons I would not do well, as lecturing is rather played out in America. But thus far I have been warmly received everywhere I have gone, and I anticipate a cordial welcome in Chicago. We shall stop with the family of Gen. McClurg during our stay.

WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

"But I am talking too much and must stop. I shall hope to see you again," and the pleasant gentleman went over to join his wife and daughter.

Mrs. Arnold is a very pleasant, matronly-looking lady, with iron-gray hair, and Miss Arnold is a bright, pretty, rosy-looking English girl, apparently enjoying the best of health. Mrs. Arnold was quietly dressed in black, and she wore over her traveling-dress a plain gray knit jacket. The ladies both appeared to be enjoying their surroundings.

At Kensington the party was joined by Maj. Pond, the manager of the tour. The reporter's elderly American friend, who had been nervously facing the car, was finally addressed by Mr. Arnold, and as he eagerly seated himself on the arm of a chair opposit the essayist he turned and winked proudly to the newspaper man—then bent over as if in close converse. Very soon he popped up, walked quickly down the aisle of the car, stopped before the reporter, and said:

"Say, I don't know anything about this, but he wants to know whether he'll have time to change his clothes before the reception tonight?"

"Of course he will. The reception is given to him and he will be waited upon."

"Well, he didn't know," and the American hurried back to tell Mr. Arnold the reassuring news.

When Twenty-second street was reached the party began to prepare to leave the train. Mr. Arnold put on his overcoat, overshoes, silk hat, and gloves, put a single glass on his eye, took a slender umbrella in his hand, gathered up his parcels and was ready to alight. The ladies put on their wraps and prepared to follow. At the depot Gen. McClurg met the party with carriages, and they were driven at once to his house.

A RECEPTION.

Later in the evening Mr. Arnold was tendered a private reception by the Chicago Literary Club in their rooms in the Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. Only the members of the club were present. Maj. H. A. Huntington, the President of the club, read a paper on "Philistinism"; Mr. E. G. Mason spoke on "The Poetry of Arnold"; Mr. Franklin MacVeagh read a paper on "The Prose of Arnold"; and Mr. Arnold made a few informal remarks in response. The affair was very pleasant.

Mr. Arnold and family will remain the guests of Gen. McClurg today. Tomorrow evening Mr. Arnold lectures in Milwaukee, and Tuesday and Thursday evenings in Central Music-Hall. He will remain in the city Wednesday, and will go on to St. Louis the latter part of the week.

A CURIOUS PLANT.

In an article in the *National Review* on the plant ganjah, which is used as an intoxicating drug in India, it is stated that Dr. Chevers gives the particulars of several criminal trials in which it was urged for the defense that ganjah had excited the fury or nerved the hand of the murderer. He also mentions several cases of "running amuck," as it is called, where a man madly attacks and stabs every person whom he meets while in this state of frenzy; but some of these cases are attributed to the use of opium as well as ganjah. He remarks: "We have abundant evidence that fakirs keep themselves almost constantly under the influence of ganjah—the excuse being that this mode of intoxication abstracts the thoughts from the objects of sense, and assists their absorbtion into the Deity. The face of an habitual ganjah-smoker can scarcely be mistaken. The expression of the countenance forcibly carries with it the idea that reason has been partially unseated."

LONDON'S CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

London Truth: The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster is to be commenced forthwith. It is to form the centre of a vast quadrangle, comprising the site of the Tothill-Fields Prison, recently purchased for £115,000 from the Middlesex magistrates, and a site adjoining, long in possession of Cardinal Manning. As a frontage to this vast square houses are to be built in architectural keeping with the building and of a character to adorn the neighborhood. The cathedral itself, which is to cost something like £500,000, is to be 570 feet in length and 350 feet in width. Westminster Abbey is 511 feet in length by 203 feet across the transepts. The plans of the new cathedral are borrowed from Germany, for Sir Tatton Sykes purchased the designs of the Votiv-Kirche, in Vienna, from the architect, the late Baron von Ferstel.

A DUAL LIFE.

Important Decision by Judge Shepard Relating to Jurisdiction in Cases for Divorce.

The Absolute Right of Divorce for Anything but Cruelty Not Yet Attained To.

Where Parties Have Lived Out of the State, "Animus Manendi" Must Be Shown—Several Trials Had Yesterday.

TWO FROM ONE.

DIVORCE CASES HEARD IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

There was no diminution in the number of applicants, old and young, happy and sad, who crowded Judge Shepard's room yesterday to be released from their matrimonial yokes, but the tales of sorrow and cruelty they told were somehow specially uninteresting. Nearly all of the complainants were women, which speaks rather ill for the masculine element.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE.

After delivering a long opinion on the rights of married women, the Judge called the case of Justice vs. Justice. The suggestive name was noticed and made the subject of numerous puns by the lawyers who were sitting around waiting for their cases to be tried. Mrs. Sophia Justice, the complainant, was a middle-aged woman with a subdued manner and low voice, who had evidently had her share of life's troubles. She was married in July, 1868, to William M. Justice, and lived with him up to three years ago. She was a widow when she married him, with a comfortable amount of property, and he had lived off her until the property was gone and then left her. He had shown his ungratefulness to her for supporting him by striking and pinching her and threatening to kill her. When they had been married about three years he reformed for a time and surprised himself by doing some honest work, but the shock was too great, and he soon suffered a relapse into his old habits. A young man who lived "der Nort Zeit out" corroborated all the wife's statements, and also bore testimony to Justice's habitual drunkenness and general worthlessness. A decree was granted.

BAKER'S BLOOMING BRIDE.

Sarah M. Baker, a substantial dame of about 300 pounds, complained that she was the victim of cruel treatment at the hands of John L. Baker. She is the owner of the Brighton House at Brighton Park, and was married twenty years ago in Buffalo. Her husband is nominally a veterinary surgeon, but his heavy work consists in lying around the house and making himself a terror to his family. She has supported him the most of the time since their marriage, but with advancing years she found the task a little wearisome and wanted surcease of sorrow in a divorce. She got it.

SHE LOVED TOO SOON.

A pale-faced little Polish wife who labors under the terrible appellation of Sabina Dzerzinsky confessed that she had loved unwisely before her marriage, and was obliged to lay some very forcible legal arguments before Johann Dzerzinsky before he would marry her. They lived together four weeks, and he supported the child while it lived, but as soon as it died he left her, and she had been obliged to take care of herself nearly the whole of the last three years. A decree was granted.

ALL FOR A BURGLARY.

Augusta Dankwart produced a legal document from the Criminal Court showing that her husband, George Dankwart, had been convicted of burglary and sent to Joliet for two years, and the Judge made her happy by telling her she need not live with him again.

HE LEFT HER IN FOUR DAYS.

A little dark-haired English woman, who answered to the name of Emma Murray, testified that in January, 1877, John A. Murray had coaxed her to marry him by stories of his wealth and the happy home he would give her, but four days after the ceremony was performed she was compelled to go out to housework, and he soon after deserted her. She went away from the court-room a free woman.

NOT YET "MUGGINSED."

Lydia De Puy said she was married nine years ago to George De Puy, but was heartily sick of her contract. At one time he became angry because the proceedings at her father's funeral were not carried on to suit him. He had often knocked her down and kicked her, twisted and pinched her arms, and abused her in other ways. On one occasion he abused her child because he could not count correctly in a game of "muggins." She went to his employer once and asked him to send her husband out on the road traveling, as she could not live with him any longer, but she omitted to state whether her request was complied with. He had been married twice before, and each wife had obtained a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty. The case was continued for further testimony.

NOT STYLE ENOUGH FOR HER.

Eugene L. Thomson was one of the two masculine applicants for divorce. He married Mary V. Thomson in 1869, when he was in a fat Government office. After he lost his position he found the living the world owed him was a poor one, and to make it still harder his wife left him because he could not support her in the style she liked. A decree was granted. This case was concluded at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Judge then adjourned, leaving half a dozen disappointed complainants still unheard.

JURISDICTION.

A NOVEL DECISION BY JUDGE SHEPARD IN DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

An important decision was rendered yesterday morning by Judge Shepard which will have the effect of cutting off a large number of divorce cases from the Chicago courts. The question was raised in the cases of Mabel L. Derby against Abraham H. Derby, Millie K. Taylor against Walter A. Taylor, and Rosa Lazonert against Morris Lazonert. The following very full abstract of the opinion gives a satisfactory statement of the question involved and of the decision:

THE OPINION.

In these cases, which are similar in their general features, the complainants are wives seeking divorces from their husbands. From the evidence I am disposed to believe each one of the complainants has shown sufficient cause under our statute to entitle her to a decree of divorce, if this court has the requisit jurisdiction. All necessary jurisdictional averments are properly made in the bills filed, and the statutory causes complained of are properly alleged.

The proof in each case shows that the marriage was solemnized without this State; that the parties during the entire time of living together as man and wife resided without this State; that the acts alleged as grounds for divorce occurred without this State; that the husbands have never resided within this State; that the complainants have never lived within this State until separated from their husbands for the reasons and causes alleged in the bills of complaint, but that subsequent to such separation they did come to this State and did actually live here for more than the required statutory time before beginning such suit. The question, therefore, remaining is the single one of jurisdiction, and as a preliminary to that consideration I will assume that the complainants came into this State in good faith, with the animus manendi, that their being here is no mere pretense of residence and is nothing short of an actual abode here for the full statutory period, with intention of permanent residence. These being default cases, the court on its own motion, after hearing the evidence, raised the question, permitting and requesting arguments in favor of jurisdiction by complainants' solicitors. Sec. 2 of the Divorce act, is as follows:

"No person shall be entitled to a divorce in pursuance of the provisions of this act who has not resided in the State one whole year next before filing his or her bill or petition, unless the offense or injury complained of was committed within this State or whilst one or both of the parties resided in this State."

Sec. 5 of the same act is as follows:

"The proceedings shall be had in the county where the complainant resides, but process may be directed to any county in the State."

Sec. 4 of the same act confers jurisdiction upon this court, as well as upon the Circuit Courts of the respective counties in the State, "in all cases of divorce and alimony allowed by this act." These comprise all the jurisdictional sections of the act.

The Legislature of this State was, in the enactment of this law, legislating for the people of this State, not for others. The utmost stretch of this proposition is found in the assertion by some of the courts of other States, in passing upon similar statutes, of the duty of the courts of such States to control the status of persons who are citizens of such States and amenable to their laws. Applied to the control of the status of such persons in all their natural rights of person or in property, I concede such an assertion to be correct, but the right of divorce has not yet attained to the dignity of a natural right, except, perhaps, for the cause of cruelty. The residence contemplated by our statute must be actual and bona fide, the animus manendi must exist. No mere pretense of residence, no passing visit, no temporary sojourn, and no assumption of residence here *pro hac vice* only—nothing short of actual abode here with intention of permanent residence will fill the letter or the spirit of the statute. I cannot consider the question as an open one after a careful examination of the decisions of our Supreme Court.

A NEW QUESTION.

The Judge then went on at great length to cite and comment on the numerous decisions of Illinois and other States. He said the question had never been raised before, or if it had been decided in the affirmative by his associate Judges. It had been decided that a wife could acquire a separate domicil from her husband whenever it was necessary or proper that she should do so, and that in such case the question of the domicil of the husband was of no consequence—a proposition which was eminently correct. A separate domicil would be in many cases absolutely necessary to the protection of the woman from forced cohabitation, acts of physical violence, or from prima facie condonation. But the Illinois statute said nothing about domicil. If it had meant "domiciled in the State," it would have been just as easy to have said so as to have said "resided in the State." Although popularly speaking "domicil" and "residence" were often used synonymously and were usually one and the same, yet the legal distinction had been many times clearly drawn. In all the cases cited on the subject of jurisdiction where it seemed courts had retained it, when the wife had a domicil apart from her husband there was a qualification of the apparent support of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Ashbaugh vs. Ashbaugh, expressly held that in contemplation of law the husband and wife were one person, and her residence followed that of her husband, and reversed the decree of the court below, which had dismissed the bill on the ground that the wife could not maintain the suit for want of residence, though her husband had been a resident. In Davis vs. Davis, 30 Illinois, 180, the Supreme Court went further and held the wife properly brought her suit in the county where her husband resided, though it was not where she lived. The decision in the Ashbaugh and Davis cases was reaffirmed in Kennedy vs. Kennedy, 87 Ill. 250.

THE CONCLUSION.

Judge Shepard then concluded:

It seems to be the plain policy of our statute to exclude from the courts of this State all suits for divorce in behalf of persons not legal residents. The question of jurisdiction does not pertain to the parties alone, it concerns the policy of the State and the administration of justice in it. Society has an interest in every marriage, and it is the duty of the State in the conservation of public morals to guard the relation and to see that the status of all applicants for its dissolution should be established. It is no answer or argument to say that to deny this jurisdiction is to render the statute unequal in its effects upon the man and the woman that it gives to him what it denies to her. That is true of much in legislation and in that universal custom which is as forcible as law itself. If the Legislature had intended a different meaning from the legal one, as applied to residence, it would have been easy to have defined it. Our statutes are full of definitory sections. In the Pauper act where the same word "residence" is used the Legislature took pains in Sec. 17 to define it and to limit its meaning from its legal sense. In the same general care for those who are weak it should have defined and limited the word in the Divorce act if its intention had been that it should be construed in any but its legal sense. This court has nothing to do with the injustice of legislation; it has no more right to construe a plain sentence to accommodate its sense of justice than it has to interpolate an additional cause for divorce among those specifically named. The same reasons which would impel a court to carefully criticise an act of the Legislature hindering marriage should guide a court to strictly construe an act permitting this dissolution. Entertaining this view of the statute, I must hold that this court is without jurisdiction to dissolve the marriages of these several complainants, and the bills in both cases will be dismissed for want of jurisdiction unless the complainants prefer to dismiss of their own motion, in which case they may do so without prejudice, or they may apply for a change of venue.

AN APPEAL.

Later in the day, Mr. B. M. Shaffner, the attorney for the complainant in the Lazonert case, made an application to the Judge for an appeal. He said he thought he would have better success in the Supreme Court, and, as the question was a new one, he would like to have the decision of the court of last resort.

The Judge said he was glad the matter would be carried up, and an appeal would be granted on a nominal bond for $100 being filed.

A SCHOOL-GIRL'S PLAINT.

The Latin-Teacher in the West Division High-School Said to Use Shockingly Bad Language to the Pupils—The Principal Says There Must Be Some Mistake.

A young lady reader appeals to THE TRIBUNE to institute a reform in the Latin department of the West Division High-School. In a note forwarded through the mails she says:

"Shut your mouth. Now you show your breeding. I'll give you zero for that. If you were a boy, I'd kick you down-stairs. What's the matter with you? We'll all be grandmothers before you get through." These are a few samples of ethical culture to the girls of the Latin class in the West Division High-School. Please tell us through the columns of THE TRIBUNE if this talk to high-school girls is essential to the study of Latin.

The letter was read to Mr. G. P. Welles at his residence on Ashland avenue last night.

"If the writer is a pupil of the West Division High-School," said he, "and she wanted an answer to that question, she should have asked me. As Principal of the school, it is my duty to regulate matters of that kind. It should not have gone to THE TRIBUNE, but since you are to publish what she says I am ready to give my reply."

"Then no complaint with reference to the use of this language has ever reached you?" he was asked.

"This is the first I have heard of it."

"You teach Latin yourself sometimes. Of course you did not use any such language to a young lady?"

"Most certainly not, and if the fact had reached me that any teacher under my direction had been guilty of speaking in that way I should have reprimanded him for it. I don't mean that I would have reprimanded him in the sense that I would speak to a child, but I should have told him that it was altogether improper and asked him to avoid any repetition of it in the future."

"There are several teachers who hear Latin recitations, are there?"

"Yes."

"Any gentleman besides yourself?"

"Yes, and one lady."

"Can you not tell by the construction who was likely to have used the language quoted in the letter?"

"I cannot. I don't believe it was ever used in the school. I should like very much to know who wrote the letter."

"Which class do you hear?"

"The senior, usually, but not always. I assume the right to hear any that I like, but the teaching of Latin is not the most important of my duties as Principal. That is not what I am paid for, and I look upon it merely as an incidental feature of my work; but if there is any one reason above another why I am kept there, it is to give a high moral tone to the institution. In all my remarks to, and my intercourse with, the pupils, I have striven to inculcate a love of moral principle, and have taught the young men and women of the Senior class that they were relied upon to assist me. I believe they have done so, and I know that not one of these could have written the paper you hold in your hand. I do not believe there is the slightest bit of feeling on the part of any one of them towards me. On the contrary, they all like me, I am sure. So I could not have been referred to by the correspondent."

"It is not possible that the words, 'If you were a boy I'd kick you down-stairs,' were used by a gentleman?"

"No, nor a lady," was the quick response.

"How many ladies teach Latin?"

"Only one; but it is needless to mention her, for she graduated under me, and I have known her for years, and know her to be a perfect lady at all times. I must repeat that it was the duty of the writer of your letter to have come to me."

"Perhaps she was afraid," was suggested.

"She had no reason to be. I am never unkind, and always try to decide fairly between pupil and teacher without preference, whenever any complaint is made to me. Complaints, you know, are constantly coming to me from some source or other, but I don't think of any special charge made against any Latin teacher. No, it could not have referred to me. The class I teach is in Virgil, and I have no trouble with the pupils whatever."

EXCUSES FOR BANKRUPTCY.

Wall Street News: One day three or four weeks ago a retail grocer over in Jersey sat down with his clerk one evening and said:

"James, I owe New York houses over $3,000."

"Yes, sir."

"We have $2,000 in cash in the safe, the stock is all run down, and this would be the time to fail in business."

"It certainly would."

"But I want a reasonable apology to give my creditors when they come down upon us for explanations. See if you can't think of something tonight and let me know in the morning."

The clerk promised, and the grocer wheeled a chest of tea and a bag of coffee home as a beginning. Next morning when he appeared at the store the safe was open, the cash gone, and in the desk was a note from the clerk reading:

"I have taken the $2,000 and am prepared to skip. It will be the best excuse in the world for your failing so flat that creditors cannot realize two cents on the dollar."

WORKS OF ART.

The Splendid Loan Collection Now on Exhibition at the Art Institute.

Five Chicago Artists Conspire to Get Up an Artistic Show at Stevens' Gallery.

Walter McEwen's Collection—A Letter from David Neal—Local Notes from the Studios.

THE ART INSTITUTE.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION—A MOST INTERESTING DISPLAY.

Among the interesting loan collection of pictures now on exhibition at the Art Institute are some choice works, the privilege of enjoying which cannot be too highly appreciated.

First among these stands No. 22, "The Fountain," by Jules Breton, owned by Mr. Henry Field, of this city, which picture alone should be sufficient to insure the success of the exhibition; yet, surrounded as it is by other remarkable works, the question arises whether the people of Chicago are aware of the fine opportunity offered them in the present exhibition.

"The Fountain," so called, is a gem not only of artistic skill, but is an exquisit example of the highest order and is worthy of unmerited praise, showing, as it does completely, the chief characteristics that distinguish the works of this master—that of being conceived with dignity and the skill with which the fine conception has been carried out, proving Jules Breton a painter as well as an artist. As the sun is going down behind them two women of Brittany have come to the foot of a green hill, to a fountain imbedded in rocks, to fill their jars with water. One of the women stoops beside the fountain, resting a hand on the swiftly-filling jar. In every line of the woman's body is the subtlest expression of dignity, while the draughtsmanship in face and figure is perfect; but it is the young girl, the central feature of the picture, that rivets the attention with indescribable fascination and evokes the sympathy of the spectator. She stands with great natural dignity and grace, awaiting her turn to fill the jar now so easily supported on her shoulder. "Her grieved eyes have already seen unending days of labor, and her lips have learned silence from the twilight to the dawn; she has stood beneath the sun at midday and guided her feet by the stars at night." The melancholy with which Jules Breton invariably invests his peasants is here in the highest degree; the peace that pervades the picture, in the beautiful landscape and in the dignity of the women, is a melancholy peace full of tender pathos. It is the poetry of labor. Such sentiment of poetry is rarely combined with such powers of execution as are shown in "The Fountain"; everything keeps its place with wonderful justness of value, while in masterly rendering of character this beautiful picture is an achievement to be studied and enjoyed.

A work of wholly different character is No. 17, "Lazy Spain," by Domingo, also owned by Mr. Henry Field—a tiny canvas, so cleverly executed that one is lost in admiration of its skillful solution of technical difficulties—broad, solid, and learned, yet free and soft in style, with the additional charm of conveying completely the sentiment, "Lazy Spain."

No. 16, "In the Studio," by William M. Chase, owned by Mr. James H. Dole, is a brilliant, dashing picture, vigorously painted, and is an admirable example of masterly handiwork and of more than skillful painting—a capital piece of color and draughtsmanship that shows searching study.

No. 18, "Study," by Henner, shows, even in this slight example, complete command of the brush. The figure of a woman, her back towards us, lies upon the grass; the color is fine and the modeling of the figure remarkable.

Passing the admirable picture by Charles Sprague Pearce, of which the Art Institute is the fortunate possessor through the liberality of some of its patrons, and of which much has been said previously, No. 24 arrests attention—"The Brigands," by Hébert. There are so few works of this distinguished artist in this country that it is with pride one learns of so fine an example being owned in Chicago, Mr. Henry Field being the fortunate possessor. "The Brigands" is a picture of pure art, giving with exemplary spirit a solidity in perfect keeping with finest draughtsmanship. The tone is attractive and the mystic charm of the picture is enhanced by the passionate sentiment expressed in the face of the woman so jealously guarding her charge, the two brigands sleeping beneath the cave. Smooth in touch, it escapes hardness, while the modeling is at once firm and facile, precise and free.

Hanging next is a little picture of irresistible charm—No. 29, "The Rialto, Venice," by Villegas—the last of the four contributions by Mr. Field. Better known by his pictures of more gorgeous coloring, such as "Slipper Shops in Cairo," and like subjects, a finer small example by Villegas than the picture here exhibited it would be difficult to find. It is a marvel of execution, cleanly painted, with its values cleverly preserved. It is not a literal transcription of the scene, as one familiar with Venice will readily perceive, but what matter when the spirit of Venice is so wonderfully portrayed? Every line is full of interest and life, and the little work is painted throughout with a touch exquisitly direct, light, and felicitous.

On the same wall is another "Venice," wholly different—No. 35, by Martin Rico, owned by Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute. Rico is a clever painter, sustained by deep poetic feeling. This picture is full of charming poesy, beautiful quality, and the highest refinement, and shows, moreover, complete command of artistic resources and accurate knowledge.

As much has already been said here and elsewhere of Alexander Harrison's remarkable work, "Les Amateurs," recently presented the Art Institute by a few public-spirited gentlemen of Chicago, this, with a number of other fine examples, all worthy of more than a passing notice, is now omitted.

On the north wall of the gallery two superb landscapes by well-known American painters compel attention. No. 60, "The Shady Pasture," by Swain Gifford, lent by Mr. Charles A. Mair, of Chicago, is strikingly picturesque in subject, and the work throughout is very strong and solid and delightfully frank in attack and tone, of which qualities the collection contains no finer example.

No. 64, "A Reminiscence of Kerry," by Wyant, lent by Mr. Walter F. Cobb, combines exquisit sentiment with masterly execution. A few knowing sweeps of the brush seem to give nothing and everything; the first effect is striking and true, while a careful examination brings to light that fullness of observation which gives value to this superb work so filled with remarkable qualities of light and air.

These are the chief treasures in the present collection, but many of the other works exhibited merit careful inspection and description, and it is to be regretted that such able works as Richet's landscape, one of the six contributions of Mr. C. W. Fullerton, Thomas Moran's incomparable piece of color, to which Bunce's "Venice" is only second in this respect, Winslow Homer's clever study, Shirlaw's fine heads, Bridgman's "Gulnare," De Thoren's fine rendering of a spirited scene, Schleich's strong example, the fine specimen by Diaz, Quartley's masterly marine, and Bristol's refined landscape, must at present be dismissed with only such passing mention.

Hanging next to a charming head by V. Corcos is a fine "Brittany Interior," by Edgar M. Ward, which, with the marine by Quartley, is lent by Mr. George Mason. Among the finest examples in the collection is the exquisit "Bit of New England Coast," by George H. Smillie, owned by Mr. E. A. Driver. A picture full of fine feeling, delightfully rendered, is James D. Smillie's "Cape Porpoise," and hanging below the last is "The Angelus," a beautiful work, by Ernst Maissner, which, with the only Diaz in the collection, is contributed by Mr. S. M. Nickerson. Much could be said of the "Portrait of a Lady," by Cabanel, of the rich piece of portraiture by Elliott, of the fine decorative example by Kirkpatrick, and of the two works by Jacquet, the smaller rendered in an especially slight although agreeable manner.

From its prominent position, a leading picture of the collection is the large example by Boulanger, a work in which good and bad are combined in the most remarkable manner.

The opportunity afforded in the present exhibition is not to be underrated, and the thanks of all appreciative visitors are due the generous owners who have thus considerately consented to place on public view their choice specimens of art, while too much praise cannot be awarded the management for the enterprise and judgment manifested in the second annual exhibition of the Art Institute.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT.

FIVE WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS REPRESENTED AT STEVENS' GALLERY.

An exhibition of some 130 paintings by well-known local artists began at Stevens' Art Gallery last evening. The artists, whose achievements abroad have won for them cordial recognition at home, are John R. Key, F. C. Bromley, L. C. Earle, H. M. Rosenberg, and E. L. Field. The work which they exhibit is the fruit of their labors during the last year. Sketches made abroad have been elaborated into paintings. The collection embraces specimens of every description of painting in oil and water-colors, and in black and white. It is one of the best exhibitions of paintings ever made in Chicago by local artists.

Few of the paintings are of great size. Two things strike the beholder—the artistic effect with which the pictures have been hung on the walls, and the appropriate fitting of the frames. Although the pictures are placed closely together on the walls there is no confusion of color or effect. Everything is shown to its full advantage. In the matter of the frames they have been selected by the artists to fit the pictures which they inclose. Many persons lose sight of the fact that an incongruous frame generally conceals the merits of even the best of pictures.

The flower-pieces of John R. Key, of which there are several, are well executed and rich in their coloring. Mr. Key has also a number of landscapes and coast scenes.

Frank C. Bromley, whose marine views and landscapes are well and favorably known, is represented by some of his best work. His moonlight and water views are exceptionally fine. He has also some drawings in black and white which are delicately done.

L. C. Earle has a number of paintings which are novel in their conception and show much skill in their treatment. Most of them are views of scenes abroad, and several are of various types of Nature.

Messrs. Field that Rosenberg, who spent last summer in France and Italy, brought back with them a large number of paintings of scenes in those countries. These gentlemen deal largely with the various phases of human nature and types of foreign character, which they portray in a skillful manner.

WALTER M'EWEN.

A COLLECTION OF HIS PAINTINGS TO BE EXHIBITED HERE SOON.

In the near future Mr. Walter McEwen, whose residence is Chicago, but who has been studying and painting and achieving a reputation abroad for many years, will give an exhibition of his work in this city. As this will be one of the art features of the season, the following sketch by David Neal, who is well known and greatly admired here, professionally and socially, will be of interest:

The exhibition of a collection of some twenty-five pictures and studies by Walter McEwen at the rooms of the Munich Art Union was not only an event of especial interest to his immediate friends, but gave rise to no little general discussion on the part of both artists and laymen. Admitting the justice of much of the adverse criticism, and taking into consideration all the waywardness and originality—the natural consequence of the artist's determination to strike out of the regular "rut" which is so characteristic of the weak side of the Munich school—any one with a true understanding of what real art is must be at once convinced that we have here to do with a talent of unusual promise, which is marked by a freshness and independence extremely invigorating. Even the frequent neglect of mechanical means met with in these pictures, so likely to be misunderstood, seems to a great extent excusable, it being plain that this is not the result of a want of capacity in this direction, but rather a fear of cramping his breadth of tone, and the danger of destroying the freshness by too much manipulation has led him somewhat into the other extreme.

A more defined drawing and a higher cultivation of character expression, necessary to perfect portrait painting, might possibly be desired, but there are things which a man so genial as Mr. McEwen evidently is will easily overcome with time and experience. He has, for the present, followed his natural instincts in so remarkably developing his strong conception for color. I am particularly struck with the naive way he has of placing his figures, which is the opposit of posing, to me a charming quality; and in freely saying this I simply second the comments I repeatedly heard expressed by several of our leading artists, who were ready to acknowledge that this exhibition was an exceedingly interesting one and well worthy of study. This exhibition of Mr. McEwen again supports what has long been freely assented to by the whole corps of artists upon this side of the water—namely: that Americans are now prepared to successfully enter the field with Europeans upon their own ground, notwithstanding the disadvantages we labor under from the want of early training and the absence of proper surroundings in early youth. We ought to look forward with hope to the time when the worn-out prejudice against the "American artist" may also be overcome in our own country, and the position be accorded to us we have a right to command and which we already undeniably enjoy in the estimation of Europeans. I must say that I can recall but a limited number of artists here who show such an outspoken talent as that displayed by Mr. McEwen in these pictures. I learn they are en route for America, where they will be exhibited, and where I presume there will be enough difference of opinion, but I am sure there will be many who will see much of importance beyond the mere surfaces of these canvases.

NOTES.

GLANCES AT STUDIO AND GALLERY.

At Vergho & Rubling's there are two excellent companion pieces by Douner, entitled "The Old Man" and "The Old Woman." They are in oil, on board, and are strong types of character.

Howard Kretschmar, the sculptor who acquired so favorable a reputation in a short time in Chicago by his bust of Gen. Sheridan, now has a studio in Central Music-Hall, he having decided to make this city his home. He had already achieved fame elsewhere, and came here in the first place to get acquainted. He has done so.

About every day somebody inspects Albert Roullier's collection of rare engravings, etchings, and monotypes at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, selects one or more, and then inquires the price in an easy, off-hand business way, carelessly exposing anywhere from 15 cents to $2. When informed that the prices range from $10 to $500 apiece, the chromo-amateur is astonished and either becomes indignant or ashamed of himself because of his ignorance. Mr. Roullier will leave for New York next Sunday.

Bispham has acquired a good and deserved reputation for his reproductions of the Campana, especially those showing ancient ruins and more ancient cattle. He has several good specimens of his work at O'Brien's. At the same place are two pictures by H. J. Rollins—one a winter scene called "The Village Smithy," and the other an autumn scene without a name, on the back of which is the legend:

In deep, lonely glens, where the waters complain.

"Le Bain," or "At the Bath," by Eugene Le Jeune, and a copy of the Venus de Medici give a classical air to the gallery.

Schroeder is again in the city. At the Artists' Supply Company's rooms there is a good 12-by-18 marine by him in oil, entitled "On the Mediterranean." A larger marine, "The Lost Ship," by the same artist, was recently purchased by Mrs. John B. Jeffery. Mr. Hammarsköld, the manager, has sold to Mrs. Sawyer, of the North Side, Miss Woodruff's water-color, "Examining the Sketch," a very clever work. The story, in brief, is this: An artist has employed a man to sit as a model. After the sitting he stops to examine the artist's work, naturally manifesting an intense and curious interest in it. The artist takes advantage of the opportunity and sketches him again as he stands inspecting the sketch of himself. A pretty head on a plaque, "Marjorie," is by Miss Leona Miller.

A MAN FROM BRAZIL.

Dr. Alfonso Celso—He Describes the Condition of the Ex-Slaves in His Country.

Dr. Alfonso Celso, a member of the Brazilian National Assembly from the Province of Winas, is at the Grand Pacific, having come to Chicago with letters of introduction from Senator Logan. The Doctor is quite a young man, handsome, well-made, and intelligent, with a brilliant smiling face. He is traveling in this country for pleasure and to learn. He has already visited all the principal cities of the East and Canada, and will now go to the Pacific coast, thence to Chili, and from there home by the Straits of Magellan. He speaks confidently of the future of his country, which is almost as large as the United States. Railroads, he says, are being built rapidly, and they are all Brazil needs to open her great resources. The exports are yearly increasing, the principal trade being in coffee, cocoa, and hides.

The principal thing Brazil needs is labor, the population being now far too small to develop the resources of the country. For this reason many are claiming that the Chinese should be brought in and utilized. Others point to the example of the United States and urge that the policy here inaugurated should be maintained there. It is doubtful whether the Chinaman would make an agriculturist, at least in the United States he has sought the cities. The principal emigration comes from Italy and Germany, there being several prosperous colonies of both nationalities. The Government aids emigrants and offers them good inducements to come.

Lastly, Dr. Celso touched on the negro question, and said that race was progressing but very slowly in Brazil. There were about 2,000,000 of them. In Southern Brazil they still worked on the great plantations, and were about the same as when slaves, except that they were paid for their labor and protected by the law. But in Northern Brazil they were a little ahead of their Southern brethren, many owning small farms and working for themselves. There were no race troubles. Relations with other South American Powers were peaceable and would remain so. Brazil had all the territory she could handle, and as the other countries were Spanish, with different languages and customs, there was no desire to have any closer connection with them than now existed.

THE LITTLE ONES.

Funny Sayings of Small Children.

Chambers' Journal: At a public meeting in Edinburg some time ago, Prof. Blackie told his audience the following story: "A little boy at a presbytery examination was asked, 'What is the meaning of regeneration?' 'O to be born again,' he replied. 'Quite right, Tommy. You're a very good boy. Would you not like to be born again?' Tommy hesitated, but on being pressed for an answer, said: 'No.' 'Why, Tommy?' 'For fear I might be born a lassie!' he replied."

This appears to be an excellent illustration of the folly of asking children difficult theological questions before they are old enough to grasp the difference between worldly fact and divine allegory.

Much more to the point, and a splendid specimen of childlike reproach, was the reply of a little urchin, who, with his brothers and sisters, were always scolded by their grandfather whenever they dared to invade the precincts of his library. "Would you like to go to Heaven, Bertie?" his mother asked of him one evening when she had been reading to him Mrs. Hemans' beautiful verses on the "Better Land." "No, mamma," was the quick response. "You wouldn't like to go to Heaven, my son! Why?" "Why, grandpa will be there, won't he?" "Yes; I hope he will." "Well, when he sees us children, he'll come scolding along and say, 'Whew! whew! what are you all here for?' No, mamma; I don't want to go to Heaven if grandpapa is going to be there."

We cull the following from one of the French papers: A little boy was sitting by the bed of his grandmother, who was very ill. "Ah, my poor child," she said, "I am very bad; I am going to die." He looked very much mystified for a few minutes, and then suddenly exclaimed: "Why will you die? Does God want an old angel?"

"Grandpapa," said another intelligent little fellow, "who made those great ditches in your forehead?" "God, my dear." "What did He make them for?" "I don't know, Willie. Don't ask silly questions." Willie was thoughtful for a few moments, and then said: "I know now! Father can tell how old his cows are by the wrinkles on their horns. Is that what God put wrinkles on your brow for, grandpapa?"

Some remarkable answers are sometimes given by children in response to questions put to them in school. At a school at Wallsend, near Newcastle, the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word "appetite," and after a brief pause one little boy said: "I know, sir; when I'm eatin' I'm 'appy, and when I'm done I'm tight."

Another teacher asked a bright little girl what country was opposit to us on the globe. "I don't know, sir," was the reply. "Well, now," pursued the teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir," replied the pupil with an air of triumph.

Children frequently put puzzling questions at home to their parents on various subjects, as is evinced by the one which a smart boy, who had been reading the newspaper, put to his father: "Pa, has the world got a tail?" "No, my boy; it is quite round," replied his parent. "Well," persisted young hopeful, "why do the papers say 'so wags the world,' if it ain't got a tail?"

As an instance of juvenile precocity, we may mention the stratagem employed by a little 5-year-old fellow whose mother had told him that it was impolite to ask for cakes or other things which they might see being prepared while visiting at other people's houses. Calling at a house in the neighborhood where a cake was being made, he eyed the precious composition very wistfully for some time without speaking, but at last he ventured to say in an undertone, "Mother says it's not polite to ask for cake." "No," was the reply; "it does not look well for little boys to do so." "But she didn't say I must not eat a piece in case you gave it to me," was the unanswerable rejoinder.

Of a similar kind was the suggestion of a little girl who, while at a party, had left upon the table half an orange. On passing the house the next morning she thought of the orange, and, feeling like finishing it, she entered and said to the lady, "Mrs. M——, I left part of an orange here last night, and I have called to see about it. If you cannot find it you needn't trouble yourself about it, as a whole small orange will do just as well."

Children, if permitted, will sometimes try to argue a question, but it is seldom that they venture on closing an argument, when it is particularly addressed to them. A certain Aunt Betsy was, however, trying to persuade her little nephew to go to bed, and, by way of argument, said that all the little chickens went to roost at sunset. "Yes," replied the boy; "but the old hen always goes with them."

A little girl, who had heard that every one was made of dust, was one day standing at the window, and appeared to be very intently watching the eddies of that staple of creation as they were whirled up by the wind. Her mother, observing her, asked what she was thinking about; and she responded in a very serious tone, "I thought, mamma, that there was going to be another little girl." This, however, was not so precocious an answer as that wrung from another little girl who was reproved for playing with the boys, and was told that, being 7 years old, she was too big for that now. "Why, grandma," she replied, "the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

Some children are often amusing by reason of their conceit, as in the case of the young French gentleman of the mature age of 5, who, on being told that the baby wanted to kiss him, said: "Yes—he takes me for his papa."

Amusing answers also occur when attempts are made to tax a child's memory about things with which it may be imperfectly acquainted. In this category may be reckoned the two following incidents:

"Well, my child," said a father to his little daughter after she had been to church, "what do you remember of all the preacher said?" "Nothing," was the timid reply. "Nothing!" he exclaimed, in a severe tone. "Now, remember, the next time you must tell me something of what he says or you will have to be punished." Next Sunday the child came home with her eyes all wild with excitement. "I remember something today, papa," she cried, eagerly. "I am very glad of it," said her father. "What did he say?" "He said, 'A collection will now be made'!"

We will close our paper by an amusing example of childish skepticism. A little boy about 4 years of age was saying his prayers at his mother's knee, and, when he had finished the Lord's Prayer, she said: "Now, Willie, ask God to make you a good boy." The child raised his eyes to his mother's face for a few moments, as if in deep thought, and then startled her with the reply: "It's no use, mamma. He won't do it. I've asked Him a heap o' times."

ALMOST AS GOOD.

Detroit *Free Press:* A gentleman who yesterday appeared at the Eastern Haymarket in search of fodder for his horse was at once surrounded by half-a-dozen owners of loads anxious to sell. When they had exhausted their breath in shouting "timothy" he quietly replied:

"All your loads look fine enough, but I'm a little particular."

"Why—how—what!" they shouted.

"I want a load of hay with about 150 pounds of stones in the centre of it."

All fell back with injured looks upon their faces, but presently one seller gave the gentleman a wink to cross the street to a saloon. When both were out of sight of the crowd he whispered:

"Say, I've got the load you want."

"Are the rocks there?"

"No, but my son William is lying alongside the binder under that blanket. He won't quite pull down 150 pounds, but I'll steal you four or five sticks of good cordwood to make up the difference."

A GIRL WHO WORKS WONDERS.

Rome (Ga.) *Bulletin:* There is now living in Polk County, about fourteen miles from Rome, a girl 14 years of age, who possesses wonderful and inexplicable powers. She is a daughter of one of Polk County's best and most honorable families. It is said that the little girl can place her hand upon a chair and it will walk all about the room. She places her hand upon a table and it moves as she wishes it. Our informant says that she placed her hand upon a chair in which a man sat, and the chair, man, and all, moved at her touch. He says that a man sat in the chair, and another man lying under it tried to hold the chair to the floor, but that under her mysterious touch the chair pulled to pieces. This little girl was in Rome Tuesday, and while in one of the stores she placed her hand upon a stool and it promptly moved in obedience to her will.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BRIEFS FROM THE COURTS.

A TRADE "BLACK-LIST" BRINGS ON A $25,000 SLANDER SUIT.

Kate M. Schmidt commenced an action yesterday against John A. and Alexander Davidson, wholesale marble-dealers, to recover $25,000 for alleged slander. Her husband is a marble-dealer in the Village of Schermer, in the Town of East Northfield, in this county, and in 1883 failed in business and his place was closed up. She bought out his business with money furnished by her father, and has since carried it on in her own name. She never owed defendants anything, but they have placed her name on the "black-list" of a pamphlet called "The Pocket Manual; or, How to Get Rich," which was issued in 1882 by the Marble-Dealers' Association. Robert Donohue, of Burlington, Ia., is President, and E. H. Bradbury, of St. Louis, is Secretary of this association, and the members have agreed not to sell goods to parties whose names are in this list. Mrs. Schmidt says her husband owed defendants $202 when he failed, but she was not responsible for his debts. The publication of her name in the "black list" has injured her business reputation, and she thinks the defendants should be made responsible.

ALLEGED FALSE ARREST.

Rosenkrans & Weber, the wholesale jewelers, were made defendants in a $5,000 suit at the instance of Allerton E. Barker. He is a retail jeweler in Iowa, and a customer of defendants. In February last they sent him a request to come to Chicago, as they wished to see him, but on his arrival, much to his surprise, he was arrested on a capias. Not being able to obtain bail, he had to stay in jail over night, but was released next day on a writ of habeas corpus. He claims the defendants had no just cause to have him arrested, and wants pecuniary reparation.

A BROKEN LEG.

Margaret O'Leary recovered a verdict for $500 against the Chicago City Railway Company for damages for a broken leg, which she got by falling off a car on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street.

KOERSTEIN'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

The habeas corpus case of Herman Koerstein was argued yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett. Koerstein was formerly a railroad official in Bromberg, Prussia, but was guilty of forgery and embezzlement and fled to this country. The necessary extradition papers were forwarded to the German Consulate here, and he was arrested under the terms of the treaty between Germany and the United States. Koerstein claimed that the certificate of the American Consul in Prussia to the record of the offense, and the issuance of the warrant in Prussia, were irregular and insufficient, and that he was entitled to his discharge. The Judge took the matter under advisement.

MORE ANENT THE COUCH ESTATE.

In the case of Henry R. Glover and others against James Couch and others, one of the defendants, Caroline Johnson, formerly Caroline E. Couch, filed a cross-bill asking for the payment of her share of the Couch estate. She claims she is the devisee of a quarter interest in the estate of her deceased father, Ira Couch, and attacks the management of the affairs of James Couch by Chumasero and Dupee as fraudulent, and asks to have them account for their doings. The charges are substantially the same as those made in the original bill.

WORK FOR THE CHARITABLE.

WEST SIDE CLERGY ASKED TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY—THE DESERVING AND THE UNDESERVING.

The number of applications to the Charity Organization Society from the West Side has increased to such an extent during the last month that the society has decided to start work at once in that section of the city if sufficient funds can be raised for the purpose. A letter has been addressed to the clergy of the West Side, irrespective of religious creed, asking them to meet Tuesday at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, No. 18 South Elizabeth street, at 3:30 p. m., for the purpose of discussing and arranging a plan of action by which the operation of the society on the West Side can be efficiently carried out. The coöperation of the clergy is desired as a preliminary to a public meeting of citizens for the same purpose.

The conference of visitors of the North Side will meet at No. 430 North Clark street Monday forenoon at 11 o'clock, instead of 3 p. m., as previously announced.

The Central District office, No. 9 Borden Block, reports that a man about 50 years of age wants a position as janitor or messenger, and a bright, colored boy of 14, who helps support his mother and sister, a position as elevator-boy or to do chores about the house.

The South Side District office, No. 2207 Michigan avenue, reports the following cases:

Case No. 116—Desires position as porter.

Case No. 119—Has a wife, children, and aged grandmother to support; desires light work.

A woman begging on account of sick baby, and sometimes a dead baby, has been followed to her home, and no sick or dead baby found. She spends all her money for whisky.

Another woman says she has two children and begs for bread, clothing, bedding, etc. She has no children, and is intemperate.

At the North Side District office, No. 430 North Clark street, within the last week four beggar-boys have made application for relief for their families, who when visited by the agent denied that they were in need of aid. Situations are wanted for a good machinist, with family to support, and for an engineer with invalid wife; also for boy who is the only support of a helpless mother.

THE CASE OF CHILDS.

ONE POLICY-MAN AT LEAST BOUND OVER TO THE CRIMINAL COURT—THE EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH "TEA."

The continued cases of the policy-shop dealers who were arrested Wednesday were called up before Justice Kersten yesterday at the Chicago Avenue Police Court. All the defendants except C. A. Childs, who stood trial, asked for a change of venue to Justice Kistler, which was granted. The hearing was set down for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Childs was represented by John May, of Forrest & May, and the city by Charles Cameron. The latter again made a farce of the proceedings by appearing in a maudlin condition, and the spectators were unanimous in saying that his actions were disgraceful. He sunk into a seat from which he was unable to rise without assistance, and his breath was suggestive of a distillery. He attempted to conduct the examination of the defendant, who, noticing the befuddled state of the great attorney, took advantage of it and poked fun at him. Justice Kersten finally interfered and began to question Childs. From his statement the court was satisfied of his guilt and bound him over in $500 to the Criminal Court. Childs told a gauzy story. He maintained that the place he ran did not belong to him. He accounted for the sale of the ticket to Serg. Baer by the flimsy excuse that he bought it for the officer at the latter's request; he simply wanted to accommodate a stranger.

A POOR PENSIONER.

MR. BISBEE'S SERIES OF DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING THE $3,700 HE SAYS IS COMING TO HIM FROM UNCLE SAM.

Sheriff Hanchett ran across a rather novel case yesterday, which puzzled him considerably. John W. Bisbee, who enlisted in the Eighth Illinois July 1, 1861, and was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh so badly that he did not recover until 1866, came to the city yesterday morning, accompanied by his wife and three small children, having been informed by somebody that there was a large sum of pension money waiting for him here in Chicago. He came here from Rock Island, where he had left all his baggage as security for his board-bill. He had previously lived in Sterling, Ill., where he had received word from a Springfield attorney by the name of Brown that by going to Chicago he could collect some $3,700 of pension which had been sent up for him to Effingham, Ill., but had been returned because it was not claimed. Mr. Bisbee after his arrival went at once to the Pension-Office, where he was told that his claim should be looked up. In the meantime he was referred to Mr. Wieder, the claim agent, who would look after his comfort while waiting for an adjustment of his claim. On the way out of the building a young man who had spoken to Bisbee in the Pension-Office introduced a man to him as Mr. Wieder. This party asked Bisbee how much money he had, and when told that 15 cents was the extent of Mr. Bisbee's cash told him to go to the Sheriff's office where he would meet him at 2 p. m. to make further arrangements. Bisbee thereupon wended his way to the Sheriff's office, where he appeared about noon with his wife and little ones. As he said he was waiting for an attorney no particular attention was paid to the family group at first, but when the appointed attorney did not turn up at the appointed hour, a messenger was sent to Mr. Wieder's office, and there it was learned that nothing was known by Mr. Wieder of Bisbee. The latter then told his story in a straightforward manner and excited sufficient sympathy to have the employés of the office club together to provide dinner for the half-famished family. Bisbee then went to Wieder's office and was told there that he could hardly expect any pension, as he was marked off on the list as a deserter, but was promised that everything should be done to ascertain whether any pension was due him.

A reporter asked Bisbee, who looks like an honest man, how he came to bring his whole family with him on his search after his pension-money.

"I was written to," he answered, "by Mr. Charles H. Brown so positively that the money was waiting for me that I thought it best, as I was not doing over well at Sterling, to break up at once and make a fresh start from the place where I got the money. In Rock Island I got out of funds and left my baggage as security for board. The landlady would not let me take my papers from my trunk, and so I have got nothing to show that I am John W. Bisbee and no deserter. Owing to my wounds and my long sickness I was never regularly mustered out, and only received a certificate from the surgeon, which may amount to a discharge. In 1868 I married, and in 1874 I went to Washington to see about my pension. There I saw Gov. Oglesby, and he knows all about me. Could I have proven then my honorable discharge I should have received my money on the spot. But my witnesses were scattered all over the West, and I had no money to prosecute my case. I then went to Arkansas, where I farmed up to last fall, and then came to Sterling, where I had just begun to make a living, when I heard that I had been allowed $3,700 back pension."

The Sheriff's employés believe Bisbee's story and spoke last night of taking care of him until his case can be investigated in Washington.

CHICAGO ARMS COMPANY.

THE ASSIGNEE OF THE CONCERN UP BEFORE COMMISSIONER HOYNE.

The preliminary examination of Stephen A. Reynolds, charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes, was held before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning. Reynolds, who claimed to be the assignee of the Chicago Arms Company, is charged with carrying on the business and sending the fraudulent circulars through the mails. Mahlon Morse and Charles Linscott, who are also connected with the company, the latter, it is alleged, in the capacity of manager, waived examination.

The first witness called was John Gidley, of the Town of Emerson, Mich., who testified that he had received circulars from the Chicago Arms Company through the mails; that he had sent the company $15.50 for a gun, shells, etc., and had heard nothing from it since.

Several other victims testified to the same effect.

Charles W. Foster, a Chicago lawyer, testified that he had heard of the proposed organization of the Chicago Arms Company some time last fall. Reynolds had often asked the witness questions in regard to the business. On one occasion he wanted to know whether, if parties should engage in the sale of articles for which there should be a great demand, and they should be unable to supply the demand, and should then make an assignment, this could be called a conspiracy or not. The witness told Reynolds that on this simple statement no conspiracy could probably be found, but it undoubtedly led to other circumstances of a more complicated nature.

Post-Office-Inspector Lawrence stated that Reynolds was taking an inventory of the stock of the Chicago Arms Company Dec. 11, 1783. Before the assignment was made the witness had seen Reynolds about the rooms of the company. Morse had told the witness that he had bought out Linscott, giving him a note for $2,000. Linscott had claimed that he had paid for fifty guns, but when Morse took possession there were only seventeen guns. Morse said he was 400 guns short that had been paid for. It was claimed that the note had been transferred to another party, and that $500 had been paid on it. Morse had said that he made the assignment to Reynolds because he was afraid he would be pushed financially. During a period of two or three months the firm received about 600 registered letters, none of which contained less than $10. There were also numerous ordinary letters received containing $2.50 and $3. It was estimated that during this time the Chicago Arms Company must have received about $30,000. After the assignment was made about 1,400 letters accumulated at the Post-Office, as no one called for them until after Reynolds' arrest. There was no record at Springfield of the company having been incorporated.

S. A. Reynolds stated that he was an attorney-at-law admitted to regular practice. Linscott had gone to the witness and stated that he was in a business and wanted to incorporate it. The only interest that the witness had in the Chicago Arms Company was in the capacity of an attorney. He prepared the instruments of sale.

At the afternoon session Reynolds was cross-examined, but nothing new was brought out. The case was taken under advisement until tomorrow.

REFUSED THE INJUNCTION.

JUDGE DRUMMOND DECLINES TO INTERFERE IN THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD BRIDGE CASE.

Judge Drummond yesterday overruled the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of the Goodrich Transportation Company against the Peshtigo Company. The defendants owned the dock north of the Illinois Central Railroad bridge, and which forms the north side of the draw, and had been accustomed to moor vessels alongside the dock in the draw, thus diminishing its width and interfering with navigation. The present bill was filed to prevent such obstruction of the river, and it was claimed that the Federal courts had jurisdiction because the stream was a navigable one, on which the General Government had expended large sums of money; that the ordinance of 1787 in regard to navigable streams flowing into the St. Lawrence was still in force in this State, and that any obstruction of the river was a violation of the acts of Congress of 1822 and 1827, making the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and by consequence the Chicago River, which was the outlet to the same, a public highway. The Judge refused to issue an injunction because it was so doubtful whether the court had jurisdiction, both companies being residents of the same State and the city being merely a nominal party; also because Congress had never passed any legislation with respect to the Chicago River. There was no exigency requiring an injunction now, as navigation was closed, and the parties could go on and prepare for a final hearing. It is probable that a similar bill will be filed by A. E. Goodrich, a resident of this State, so as to give the Federal Court jurisdiction.

EDUCATION.

ITS PURPOSE—LECTURE BY F. W. PARKER.

Col. F. W. Parker, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, delivered a lecture entitled "Purpose of Education" in the lecture-room of the New Jerusalem Church yesterday morning before an audience numbering about 100. It was the opening of a course of lectures on educational matters which is to be given under the auspices of the Chicago Froebel Association for the purpose of awakening an interest in the kindergarten schools. The association has established a number of these schools throughout the city, and nine of them are conducted on the charitable plan, there being no charge for tuition. It is the aim of the association to have the kindergarten system introduced into the public schools, with a view of its supplanting the present primary method of instruction. These lectures are calculated to give parents sufficient interest to lend their aid in bringing about such a such a result.

The lecturer confined his remarks almost exclusively to the purposes of education, and said there should be an end of eternal discussions of methods, so that they might arrive at the ideals of educations. He deprecated the traditional method of teaching children, which consisted in rushing them through a series of text-books with no other aim in view than having them pass a written examination. The minds of children were crippled so far as mental action was concerned. They committed their lessons to memory because they must do so in order to avoid punishment. Thus they became mere machines without giving their lessons thoughtful consideration. He spoke of the advantages of the kindergarten schools, which aroused children to mental action by inspiring them with a love of knowledge, and promoted a harmonious growth of the body, mind, and soul.

Next Saturday Col. Parker will lecture at the same place on the "Relation of Skill to Education."

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CURIOUS END OF A COMPLICATED LAND TRANSACTION—TWO MORE HARD CITIZENS TO "GO DOWN."

Some time ago Charles W. Farnham and M. B. Mills were arrested, charged with wholesale swindling. It was alleged that the pair sold a tract of land in Winnebago County, Iowa, to Delos W. Eldred, and when the latter came to take possession of it he found that it had again been sold by Farnham and Mills to Winchester D. Scott for a valuable consideration. Eldred laid the matter before the grand jury, and at the same time Scott turned up before that body and accused the men of having cheated him out of house and home. An indictment was found, in which the allegations were set forth fully, and yesterday the cases came up for trial in Judge Hawes' court. Scott and Eldred were absent. They were represented by counsel, who stated that there would be no prosecution, and caused the cases to be stricken from the calendar. Farnham was held in $500 bail on another indictment, charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses on a promissory note from Noel B. Boyden, to whom he represented himself, the complaint says, as being the owner of some land in Wisconsin which in fact is not in existence.

Tiedeman and Klein, who were on trial for robbery before Judge Hawes, were found guilty, the jury fixing their term at eight years each in the penitentiary. Both men are dangerous criminals, and the North Side police are jubilant over their conviction, which rids them of two hard characters.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The statements in certain papers yesterday morning in regard to the small-pox in Lake View are not strictly true. The 9th of this month Dr. Grosvenor reported to Mr. Crawford, Captain of Police, a case of small-pox in the family of Josiah B. Chapin, No. 1246 Diversey street. A placard was placed on the house the same day. Mr. Chapin was notified that he must either remain in the house or else stay away entirely. Mr. Chapin, who is a member of the firm of Tracy, Kingman & Co., doing business at No. 86 Market street, went downtown the same day and has not been in Lake View since. The rest of the family are at home and do not leave the premises. Arrangements have been made with the grocer, the butcher, and milkman to leave the necessary supplies for the family in the yard, and no persons but the policeman and the doctor have access to them. The children have not been in school since the case was reported, and altogether the authorities are doing all that can be done to prevent the spread of the disease. The patient is convalescent, and the physician in attendance notified the Supervisor yesterday that in a few days the house might be disinfected.

Friday evening burglars blew open the safe in Schumacher's foundry, near the corner of Clybourn and Fullerton avenues. They carried off about $20 in cash and a number of checks, notes, and other papers amounting to $1,300, which were found in the yard near the building. The burglars left a drill behind them, which is the only clew.

CHICAGO LAWN.

The twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of the Rev. Uriah Eberhart and his wife was celebrated last Wednesday evening at their residence in the suburb of Chicago Lawn. It was also made the occasion of a family reunion, there being representatives of four generations present—from the silver-haired mother to the infant a year old. The presents were beautiful and costly: A feature in that line being the gift of Mr. Hammond, of Iowa, son-in-law, of twenty-five bright, shining, new silver dollars. Speeches were made by Prof. John F. Eberhart, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, the Rev. Uriah Eberhart, and others. Dr. Thomas referred to the time, thirty-three years ago, when he had stopped at the house of the Eberharts on the Allegheny River, in Pennsylvania, and they traveled over the hills of West Virginia preaching together; when he (Mr. Eberhart), as Presiding Elder, had issued the Doctor his first license to preach, and when he and the Rev. Ira Eberhart were students reading from the same Greek book, which he still had at home, under the instruction of Prof. John F. Eberhart.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

The "Freeman's Journal" of Dublin.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you kindly answer what newspaper published in Dublin or Belfast would be the best for me to subscribe to (for the purpose of following the Irish question thoroughly), being one that is not one-sided, but fair and impartial, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Ticket Speculation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If it is a fact, why is it that half an hour after Haverly's box-office was open for the sale of tickets to Abbey's opera Monday last no tickets could be bought for "Faust" except in the last three rows in the gallery? It is fair to presume that tickets had not been sold to more than ten or twelve persons in that time, as the twelfth man in line at 10:30 did not reach the window until 1 o'clock. In that case, how could so few have bought all the tickets in the house? Can the editor tell? That, in connection with the fact that some tickets were sold around the entrance to the theatre at an advance of over 100 per cent, would indicate that blocks of tickets found their way into the hands of speculators before the public had a chance to purchase, as stated in one of the papers yesterday. C. H. B.

Sensible Advice.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For several years I have watched the course of Chicago politics through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, thinking that your scathing criticisms would have some good effect, and influence the course of "the best Mayor," and that body of "able statesmen" called the Common Council. But alas, they are too corrupt, and apparently lost to all shame, and the only thing now to be done is to "turn the rascals out," as Dana (one of their own kind in politics) says. Why will not the business-men next election-day give one day for solid work at the polls and elect honest and intelligent men? They will win, and it will pay them. Awake, citizens of Chicago, and govern yourselves, taking the reins from the weak (if you would think so) hands of the saloon hangers-on and gamblers. DEMOCRAT.

An Outrage on the Traveling Public.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Through some relationship to the editor of or personal interest in the Chicago *Herald* the Superintendent of the Union News Company forces on the train newsboys large numbers of that paper. If not sold they are not taken back, but become a direct pecuniary loss to the boys. This causes them to use their utmost endeavors to rid themselves of their stock of *Heralds*, keeping back THE TRIBUNE and *Times* until all of the two-penny papers are sold, saying meanwhile that they have no other Chicago papers. If they do not sell the *Heralds* they lose them, but can return unsold copies of the other papers. Several boys whom I've questioned report that they daily throw several copies of the *Herald* away or tear them up for wrapping-paper. They say they dare not "kick" or they "would get the bounce." The traveling-men are getting onto the scheme, and swear they won't take a *Herald* as a gift. In the accompanying note you have my name, which I do not wish published, as this is a matter which interests THE TRIBUNE more than me. VERITAS.

Pickpockets at the Theatres.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Evidently there are a gang of well-dressed thieves, loafers, and pickpockets hanging around the outside and inside entrances of Haverly's Theatre to prey upon the people going in and out that place of amusement. I have lately noticed in print the complaints of those who had lost opera-glasses and other articles through the operations of these "gentlemanly"-appearing pickpockets, who are so adroitly working their game there during the Irving season, and may continue to press it the harder during the coming opera season.

I wish to add my complaint, though well aware most people say nothing of their losses, feeling that the things lost have gone beyond reclamation. One evening in the early part of the week when leaving this theatre with company, and while still waiting within among a crowd and jam of folks for the call of carriages, a fine opera-glass was taken from my overcoat pocket, but I did not discover my loss in time to spot the thief. Again, Gloves and handkerchief were taken from me. Last week an acquaintance of mine lost his opera-glass by the work of a pickpocket while coming out of the theatre. Today, a gentleman informs me, his wife had a very valuable fan cut from her hands when passing out of the theatre from last night's entertainment.

Theatre managers could keep their places safe from depredations of this kind if they but tried, instead of permitting such an abundance of well-dressed scoundrels to hang around the entrances. It seems intended that there should not be much remaining of a fellow after his purchase of extortionate-priced tickets and running the gauntlet of a line of pickpockets.

It also might be well for the patrons of Mapleson's opera, soon at hand at McVicker's, to be on the lookout for this same annoyance, provided the old man does not discharge the rest of his opera company before they arrive here. GEO. C. SKIDMORE.

What Sheridan Wants to Find Out.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. P. J. Sheridan, one of the reported leaders of the Irish Invincibles, is now in Chicago, where he will commence a series of lectures, for the rather peculiar purpose for a lecturer of gathering "the real feelings of his countrymen on the present situation in Ireland," and "to intensify that feeling if possible." But it appears from Mr. Sheridan's statements to a TRIBUNE interviewer that he knows all about the real feelings of "his people" already. One thing he knows, he says, is that a majority of Irishmen either here or in Ireland do not support the policy of Parnell. There has been quite a different impression. Mr. Sheridan evidently thinks that the majority support his policy. His audiences during his Western tour may be the test of this. Another statement of Mr. Sheridan is that the extreme party of Irishmen, those in favor of "a torch and dynamite policy," those who believe with him and Mr. Patrick Ford, are pursuing a policy "which will enlist the sympathy and coöperation of the United States." This is probably as accurate as the assertion that the majority of the Irish do not sustain Parnell. For the rest, Mr Sheridan's views about men and things are, to say the least, peculiar. He evidently thinks it a crime and a sin that Mr. A. M. Sullivan should earn a living in England, intimates that he sacrificed O'Donnell for the sake of success at the English bar, and that that gentleman's alleged refusal to defend James Carey's associates in the Phenix Park murder was an insult. Mr. Sullivan, by the way, did not refuse. His brother, who defended most of the culprits, refused at first, when selected by the Crown, but afterwards consented at the request of the prisoners' friends. Mr. Sheridan candidly admits that he connected himself with the Land League movement in Ireland "as a cover for my [his] movement as an Irish revolutionist." The result of his and other "revolutionists'" connection, it will be remembered, was to bring much discredit on the Land League, especially in this country, and to encourage the commission of a number of murders and outrages which eventually led to the hanging of a score of Irishmen and the sentence to various periods of penal servitude of several scores of others. When the Parnellites in Ireland read Mr. Sheridan's interview in THE TRIBUNE they will not regret that he can no longer use their organization in Ireland to cover his revolutionary schemes. AN IRISHMAN.

About the Defense Fund for O'Donnell.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Congressman Finerty's letter in your journal of this morning to my mind evinces too sensitive a disposition on his part. His sneer at those who question the disposition of Irish patriot funds is uncalled for. No one knows better than he that the "scandals" about such matters have had only too much foundation. The evidence in this direction is beyond question: it is usually given by those who have been instrumental in promoting or collecting them. There is no lack of testimony here. Now, when it appears quite plainly that of the $60,000 of American money subscribed for the defense of O'Donnell only $12,500 have been spent in that way, I conceive it to be the duty of an American public journal to note and comment on the fact. Mr. Finerty's name was brought into the matter, no doubt, because he was the person whose name was most prominently associated with the Chicago part of the collection. Nobody, at least no Irishman, doubts Mr. Finerty's honesty or honor, though they may have grave doubts about his judgment, his discretion, or the wisdom of his indorsements, and they will not take as all-sufficient his certificate of moral and patriotic character to Mr. Patrick Ford, of the *Irish World*. That gentleman, as it now appears, received $54,000 for the O'Donnell defense fund. He accounts only for less than $8,000 of that amount. Until Mr. A. M. Sullivan's letter appeared he vouchsafed no explanation, nor did he give any promise of explanation, of the expenditure. Now he says he is waiting for Mr. Guy's report. O'Donnell was convicted two months ago; he was executed seven weeks ago. It was time that an accounting was forthcoming surely, especially as Mr. Ford has inaugurated a new patriotic fund for bringing London and other English cities into a condition where Mr. Finerty's picture of the New-Zealander walking across the plank over the Thames to survey the ruins might be realized. It so happens that Mr. Ford has been connected with other funds, the skirmishing fund for one, which have not been used for the purposes for which subscribed.

But apart from the financial phase of the question—that is the least important perhaps—I am sorry to find Mr. Finerty lending his influence to this new scheme. Does he think that is consistent with his duty as an American citizen, as an American Representative? Is it consistent with his position as a leading Irish-American supporter of Mr. Parnell? At the Chicago convention, whose resolutions Mr. Finerty helped to make, it was enunciated as the cardinal principle in the government of Irish-American organizations that the first duty was to support the people of Ireland in any policy that they should select for themselves, that there should be no attempt to dictate to them from America, or to push them into extreme lines of action. I put it to Mr. Finerty whether his course recently in Irish-American affairs is consistent with the declarations of the Chicago Irish convention which he organized? Is it not the duty of Irishmen to sustain Mr. Parnell as faithfully as in the days of the Chicago convention? Has he not proved worthy of the loyalty of Irishmen everywhere? Is he not the acclaimed leader of the people of Ireland? Isn't it bad policy for Mr. Finerty to countenance revolutionary little side-shows which there is only too much reason to believe are gotten up for the purpose of embarrassing Mr. Parnell, and which are certainly calculated to hurt Ireland materially and morally? I put these questions in all candor and in a most kindly spirit to Mr. Finerty. S. J.

Who Is the Chicago Doctor?

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have just received a most remarkable book, entitled "The Ministry of Healing; or, Miracles of Cure in All Ages." A. J. Gordon, pastor of Clarendon Street Church, Boston, is the author. The object of the book is to prove not only that the age of miracles did not pass away with the apostolic period, but that miracles of cure are now wrought in answer to prayer, according to the promise in James, v., 14, 15. Among the cases of cure recited by Dr. Gordon to sustain his views I have selected the following, which I find on page 184, as it is a case of great significance, and one of the most important witnesses to it, it is alleged, is a Chicago "Professor of Surgery." In a case of such importance it would seem that he should give the public his name and testify as to the facts.

Dr. Gordon writes as follows:

The following narrative of a well-known physician, Dr. R——, of Philadelphia, is certainly very striking. It is given in his own words, as published in "The Great Physician," by Dr. Boardman. Being asked to give an account of the recovery of his son Dr. R—— said:

"I do not like to speak of it to people generally, they are so unbelieving; but I can tell you. The children were jumping off from a bench, and my little son fell and broke both bones of his arm below the elbow. My brother, who is a Professor of Surgery in the college at Chicago, was here on a visit. I asked him to set and dress the arm. He did so, put it in splints, bandages, and in a sling. The child was very patient, and went about without a murmur all that day. The next morning he came to me and said, 'Dear papa, please take off these things.' 'Oh, no, my son; you will have to wear these things five or six weeks before it is well.' 'Why, papa, it is well.' 'Oh, no, my dear child, that is impossible.' 'Why, papa, you believe in prayer, don't you?' 'You know I do, my son.' 'Well, last night when I went to bed it hurt me very bad, and I asked Jesus to make it well, and *it is well*.'

"I did not like to say a word to chill his faith. A happy thought came. I said: 'My dear child, your uncle put the things on, and if they are taken off he must do it.' Away he went to his uncle, who told him he would have to go as he was six or seven weeks, and must be very patient; and when the little fellow told him that Jesus had made him well, he said, 'Pooh! pooh! nonsense,' and sent him away. The next morning the poor boy came again to me and pleaded with so much sincerity and confidence that I more than half believed that he was really healed, and went to my brother and said, 'Had you not better undo his arm and let him see for himself? then he will be satisfied. If you do not I fear, though he is very obedient, he may be tempted to undo it himself, and then it may be worse for him.' My brother yielded, took off the bandages and splints, and exclaimed, 'It is well, absolutely well,' and hastened to the door for air to keep from fainting."

I have learned that Dr. W. E. Boardman, the author of "The Great Physician," from which book Dr. Gordon copied the above statement, is now engaged in "faith work" in England. It is, therefore, not convenient to ask him who Dr. R—— is. It is to be observed that no date is given. "Dr. R——, of Philadelphia," is quite indefinite. I find in the Chicago Directory the names of forty-seven physicians whose surname initial letter is R. Possibly there may be double that number in Philadelphia. So, too, "the college at Chicago" is quite indefinite. I find in the Directory the following names of medical colleges here:

Bennett Medical College, 511-513 State street.

Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, South Wood street, corner York.

Chicago Medical College, Prairie avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, West Harrison street, corner of Honoré.

Hahnemann Medical College, 2811 Cottage Grove avenue.

Rush Medical College, West Harrison street, corner of Wood.

Woman's Medical College, 337 and 339 South Lincoln street.

The names of the Professors are not all given. Learning that Dr. Robert L. Rea is a Professor of Anatomy in one of the colleges, I communicated with him on the subject, and he answers that he is not the person alluded to. He knows nothing of the case.

If any person, professional or otherwise, knows anything of this case, he ought, in the interest of truth, to make it known. W.

Democratic Rule in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Democrats are in absolute control of all the departments of this city. They have the Mayor, the Common Council, the Board of Education, the police, and the police courts. They have all but four members of the County Board, and most of the county offices. They are responsible for the city and county legislation, for the expenditure of all the public money, and for the proper administration of the law. What has been the result as far as the public interests are concerned?

It is not necessary to go further back than the history of the last ten or twelve days for an answer. Within that time the City Council has perpetrated one of the most gigantic jobs known in the history of the municipality, a job which confiscates the property of thousands of citizens, which endangers life, damages the public property, and which may yet render the city liable for millions of dollars; it has attempted through its Democratic majority to break up one of the most advantageous public institutions because the managers would not submit to blackmail; two valuable franchises have been granted, it is believed corruptly; two or three new schemes of plunder have been initiated and an Alderman, one of the ring, has introduced a series of resolutions at the instigation, it is said, of some civic officers, the adoption of which would defeat the operation of a just, equitable, most necessary, and most salutary law, which would add $1,000,000 yearly to the city's revenues without increasing the burdens of the taxpayers. All this time the deliberations, if such they can be called, of the Municipal Legislature, have been characterized by ribaldry, blasphemy, and a disgusting offensiveness of language without a parallel outside the lowest grogshop. So much for the Common Council.

The Board of Education has hitherto been beyond reproach, but during the last two weeks events have occurred which seem to indicate that it is fast deteriorating. The appropriations for the coming year are $150,000 in excess of those for the previous year. The estimates generally indicate a tendency to reckless extravagance, and some of the items appear to have been increased to facilitate jobbery and "place"-making. At a recent meeting the recommendations of a committee of the board involving the expenditure of a considerable sum of money were so manifestly unjust to the taxpayers that they were hurriedly abandoned when a few honest members indignantly exposed their purpose and protested against concurrence in them.

The police courts, save one or two on the West Side, have been turned into pardon shops, and agencies for making it easy and almost pleasant for criminals to violate the law. Gamblers, policy-men, thieves, thugs are on intimate terms with the Aldermen who control the Justices, and they are allowed to go unwhipped of justice because of their political influence and Aldermanic backing.

Turning from the city to the county, we find an equally scandalous state of affairs. The Aldermen refuse to enforce the law against liquor-dealers by means of suitable ordinance; the County Commissioners refuse to permit the State law to be enforced by the agency of the courts. Apparently at the dictation of offenders against the Dramshop act they have selected grand juries composed largely of ward-politicians, saloonkeepers, ex-saloonkeepers, and gamblers in order to prevent the indictment of those who sell liquors to minors and drunkards, and otherwise violate the law. These juries also stifle investigations and aid criminals to escape the penalty of their crimes. The County Board, since the Democrats have obtained control, has removed valuable officers to make way for ward-strikers, whose only recommendation was that they were born in a foreign country or that they stood well with gambling ringsters; new offices have been created, and the public moneys have been disgracefully used to reward strikers for election services rendered to individual members.

Never in the whole history of the county and city have the public affairs been managed more corruptly or the public money spent with such reckless extravagance. At no time has the influence of the gamblers and criminal classes been so powerful. From Mayor to scrubwoman at the City-Hall all appear to know and to acknowledge a gambler as the "Warwick" and "boss" of the Democracy in Chicago. The County Board is organized at his dictation, and the appointments are made mostly through his influence. Thus is it with Chicago and Cook County under Democratic rule. Following the example of his great exemplar, the boss gambler asks the people: "What are you going to do about it?" REFORM.

A CAT THAT CAN READ.

Philadelphia Call: "I've got a cat," said a lady to me the other day, "that can read. At any rate she knows when a letter comes for her." "A letter!" I exclaimed in astonishment. "Yes, a letter, and if you don't believe it I'll prove it to you. Just wait a minute until I direct one." My friend left the room, and in a few minutes returned with a sealed envelope, addressed, "Miss Pussy, No. — Marlboro street, city." "Now," said she, "if you will kindly post that for me tonight and be here when the postman comes around on his first delivery tomorrow morning you shall see that I am telling you facts." I posted the letter as requested, and was at my friend's house promptly the next morning. Soon the bell rang, and shortly afterward the servant entered with a bundle of letters, among which was that for Miss Pussy. Placing them near her feline highness on the floor my friend said, "Now, Miss Pussy, pick out your letter." Sure enough, Pussy at once showed an interest, and in a moment had pushed aside with her paws the envelope addressed to her. I was about to acknowledge my sin of incredulity when my friend said, "Wait a minute. She'll open it and devour the contents." Scarcely had she said this when Miss Pussy had torn the envelope open and in a moment was literally devouring its contents—catnip.

MINCE PIE.

Pall Mall Gazette: Most people unwittingly commit a dreadful heresy over the ordinary Christmas mince pie. Its usual shape at the present time is round. Four centuries ago to eat a round mince pie would be to stigmatize yourself as a Jew or heretic. The orthodox shape is a long oval. It was doubtless meant to represent the cradle in Bethelem, and tradition further asserts that the strange mixture which makes the mince represents the fruits and spice with which the Kings in the legend filled the cradle.

A fact. A Baltimore parrot has been taught to say: "Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN the city churches today as follows:

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. JAMES S. GREENE WILL PREACH at Emanuel Church, corner of Twenty-eighth and Hanover-sts., at 4 p. m.

BISHOP FALLOWS WILL PREACH IN ST. Paul's Church, corner Washington-boulevard and Carpenter-st., morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Flight into Egypt." Evening subject: "A Man Who Did Not Reach the End of His Journey."

BISHOP CHENEY WILL PREACH IN CHRIST Church, Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., at 10:45 a. m. on "A Macedonian Appeal," at which service will be distributed a pastoral letter. The sermon at 7:45 p. m. will be the fourth of the series on the Gospel in the Exodus: "Can Miracles Soften a Hard Heart?"

THE REV. R. H. BOSWORTH WILL PREACH AT Trinity Church, Cedar-st., Englewood, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Services in church on Sixty-first-st. court, west of Stewart-av., Englewood, at 3 p. m., followed by Sunday-school.

THE REV. F. J. WALTON, RECTOR, WILL preach at St. Matthew's Church, Larrabee-st., between Belden and Fullerton-avs., at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

DR. F. A. NOBLE WILL PREACH AT THE UNION Park Congregational Church, corner Ashland-av. and Washington-boulevard, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Not Transferable." Evening subject: "Other Excuses Considered." Sunday-school at 12:15.

THE REV. E. F. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH morning and evening at the South Church, Drexel-av. and Fortieth-st.

DR. HENRY M. SCUDDER WILL PREACH AT Plymouth Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at 11 and 7:30. Evening subject: "The Valley of Humiliation."

THE REV. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, B. A., will preach at Leavitt Street Church, corner of Leavitt and Adams-sts., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject: Morning—"The Joys of Heaven." Subject: Evening—"The Life of Joseph: His Home."

THE REV. G. GRIFFITHS WILL PREACH AT Welsh Congregational Church, No. 211 West Madison-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE REV. D. J. McMILLAN, OF UTAH, WILL preach at the Sixth Church at 10:30. The Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr. will deliver a sermon in the evening. Subject: "Character of Judas."

THE REV. A. E. KITTREDGE WILL PREACH IN the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden-avs., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject of evening sermon: "The Attraction of the Cross."

THE REV. J. H. BARROWS, D. D., WILL PREACH at the First Church, corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st., at 10:45 a. m. on "Spiritual Harvests." Evening service at Central Music-Hall. Subject: "Memory an Element in the Future Life."

THE REV. D. HARRIS WILL PREACH AT THE Welsh Church, Sangamon and Monroe-sts., at 10:30 and 7:30.

THE REV. W. T. MELOY, D. D., OFFICIATES AT United Church, Paulina and Monroe-sts., at 10:30 and 7:30.

THE REV. DR. W. C. ROBERTS, OF NEW YORK, will preach at the Second Church at 10:45 a. m. on "Religious Needs of Our Country." In the evening the Rev. S. J. McPherson will tell about "Striving and Achieving."

THE REV. THOMAS PARRY WILL PREACH at the Jefferson Park Church morning and evening.

THE REV. J. H. WALKER WILL PREACH AT the Campbell Park Church, Leavitt-st., south of Harrison, morning and evening. Special services Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

THE REV. THOMAS E. GREEN, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Eighth Church in the morning on "The Mustard-Seed." In the evening a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of New York City.

THE REV. E. H. VAWERS WILL PREACH AT the First Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams-sts., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday-school at 12:15.

BAPTIST.

THE REV. DR. LORIMER WILL PREACH AT Immanuel Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st. Subject at 11 a. m.: "Religion and Culture." Subject at 7:30 p. m.: Continuation of the series on the parables—"The Prodigal Son." Baptism after evening sermon.

THE REV. DR. HENSON WILL PREACH AT THE First Church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "God's Work and Man's." Evening subject: "A Word of Promise"—second of a series of sermons on "Voices from the Cross." Baptism at the close of evening service.

THE REV. N. E. WARD, D. D., WILL PREACH in Memorial Church, Oakwood-boulevard, near Cottage Grove-av. Services at 11 and 7:30.

THE REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, D. D., WILL officiate at the Fourth Baptist Church morning and evening.

THE REV. DUNCAN MACGREGOR WILL preach at the Ashland Avenue Church at 10:30 and 7:30.

THE REV. DR. W. M. LAWRENCE WILL PREACH at the Second Church, Morgan and Monroe-sts., at 10:30 and 7:30.

THE REV. W. C. CARR, PASTOR, WILL PREACH at Hyde Park Church, Madison-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

INDEPENDENT.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS WILL PREACH AT THE People's Church, Hooley's Theatre, at 10:45 a. m.

THE REV. J. L. RICHARDS WILL PREACH AT the Ashland Avenue Welsh Church at 6 p. m.

THE REV. C. A. BLANCHARD WILL PREACH at the Chicago Avenue Church in the evening. In the morning, John Currie, evangelist, will officiate.

UNITARIAN.

THE REV. J. L. JONES WILL PREACH AT 10:45 and 7:30 at All Souls' Church. Evening subject: "Mohammed, the Prophet of Arabia."

THE REV. J. V. BLAKE WILL CONDUCT THE services at the Third Church, Monroe and Laflin-sts., at 10:45.

THE REV. MR. GORDON, OF MILWAUKEE, will preach at Unity Church.

LUTHERAN.

THE REV. CHARLES KOERNER, PASTOR, WILL conduct services at Trinity Church, corner of La Salle-av. and Elm-st., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: "Thy Kingdom Come." Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

THE REV. L. HEILMAN WILL OFFICIATE AT Grace Church (English), Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st., at 10:45 and 7:30. Communion services in the morning.

THE REV. F. A. RAHLER WILL PREACH AT 10:30 and 7:30 at Wicker Park Church, Hoyne-av. and Le Moyne-st.

CHRISTIAN.

THE REV. J. W. ALLEN WILL PREACH IN THE West Side Church, Western-av., near Van Buren-st., morning and evening.

THE REV. HENRY SCHELL LOBINGIER WILL preach morning and evening at the Central Church, Indiana-av. and Twentieth-st.

NEW JERUSALEM.

THE REV. W. F. PENDLETON WILL PREACH AT Union Park Temple, West Washington-st. and Ogden-av., at 10:30. Services at Lincoln Park Chapel, North Clark and Menomonee-sts., at 4 o'clock.

THE REV. L. P. MERCER WILL PREACH at 10:30 at the New Church Temple, Van Buren-st., east of Wabash-av.

UNIVERSALIST.

THE REV. SUMNER ELLIS WILL PREACH AT St. Paul's Church morning and evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. J. H. KNOWLES WILL CONDUCT full cathedral services at the Cathedral, Washington-boulevard and Peoria-st., at 10:30 and 7:30.

THE REV. L. S. OSBORNE WILL PREACH IN Trinity Church, Twenty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., at 10:45 and 7:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. DR. A. C. GEORGE WILL PREACH at Langley Avenue Church at 10:45 and 7:30.

THE REV. P. H. SWIFT WILL PREACH AT Centenary Church at 10:30 and 7:30.

SPIRITUALIST.

A SPIRITUALISTS' AND MEDIUMS' MEETING will be held at Apollo Hall, No. 2730 State-st., at 10:30.

THERE WILL BE A SPIRITUALISTS' CONFERENCE and fact meeting in Lester's Academy, No. 619 West Lake-st., at 3 and 7:30.

FRIENDS.

CENTRAL MEETING OF FRIENDS MEET AT 10:45 a. m. in the Athenæum Building, corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

ORTHODOX FRIENDS' MEETING ON TWENTY-sixth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs., at 10:30 a. m. Seats free. All are invited.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

THE REV. P. F. QUIGLY, D. D., A DISTINguished Catholic divine of Cleveland, O., will preach at 11 a. m. at St. Anne's Church, corner of Fifty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

DISCIPLES OF JESUS THE CHRIST ASSEMBLE at No. 156 Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park School-House, at 4 p. m. All are invited.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

ELDER JOSEPH R. LAMBERT WILL PREACH at No. 213 West Madison-st., at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHESDA GOSPEL AND TEMPERANCE MISsion, No. 129 Fourth-av. Children's service at 10:30 a. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Gospel meeting every evening, except Saturday, at 7:30 p. m.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT 4 O'CLOCK in the Woman's Gospel Temperance Church, Noble and Ohio-sts.

MR. W. M. SALTER WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Society for Ethical Culture in Weber Music-Hall at 11 a. m. Subject: "Obstacles to the Progress of Liberalism."

PRAISE AND PREACHING SERVICE WILL BE held at Central Music-Hall at 7:45 p. m.

THE REV. JAMES S. GREENE WILL PREACH at Tyng Mission-Hall, Archer-av. and Twenty-first-st., at 7:30 p. m.

THE EVENING EVANGELISTIC SERVICE at Farwell Hall will be conducted by the Rev. W. G. Craig, D. D., of the Presbyterian Seminary.

[NOTE—It is desirable that all notices intended for this column should be left at THE TRIBUNE office not later than 12 m. every Saturday.]

"Pale, Poor, Puny and Pallid.

Considering all the ills that attack little children, it is a wonder that any of the poor little youngsters live to grow up.

There are children who are truly objects of pity. They seem almost bloodless. Their cheeks are thin and pinched; their eyes are hollow; and their skin is tightly drawn over their foreheads. There is nothing hearty about them. They do not enjoy their lives. They are suffering from the debility that leads to marasmus. Poor things!

Do a good deed for the pale, poor, puny, pallid child. Hand its mother a bottle of *Brown's Iron Bitters*. Here is life even for the most delicate, the most debilitated; for the child almost given up for dead. Iron in the blood is what the child needs to bring it up. The little digestive apparatus will recover. The pale cheeks will fill out. The weary groan of the child will be exchanged for the merry prattle of infantile gladness. Your druggist will tell you what wonders *Brown's Iron Bitters* has done for very sick children.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. H. Holden & Co. is dissolved by limitation, C. N. Holden retiring.
A. H. HOLDEN,
CHAS. N. HOLDEN,
WM. A. BRACK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. H. Holden and Wm. A. Brack will continue the manufacture of "The Chicago Enamel Paint" and sale of paints, oils, brushes, calcimine, etc., under the firm name of A. H. Holden & Co.
A. H. HOLDEN,
W. A. BRACK.

THE UPLANDS HOTEL,

Bashman, Dodge County, Ala., will be open for reception of guests Jan. 15, under the management of G. A. Farnham, proprietor of the American, Saratoga Springs. For terms address I. BROKAW, Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first-st., New York.

LEAN LADIES may speedily become stout. Home treatment. Particulars, 3c. Wilcox Specific Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WORTHY
Of Confidence.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a medicine that, during nearly 40 years, in all parts of the world, has proved its efficacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (extracted from the root of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS your blood vitiated by derangements of the digestive and assimilatory functions? is it tainted by Scrofula? or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?

THE leading physicians of the United States, who know the composition of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, say that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this remedy is it possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity.

THOROUGHLY effective renovation of the system must include not only the removal of corruption from the blood, but its enrichment and the strengthening of the vital organs.

RELIABLE witnesses, all over the world, testify that this work is better accomplished by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA than by any other remedy.

BLOOD that is corrupted through disease is made pure, and blood weakened through diminution of the red corpuscles is made strong, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING the blood and building up the system require time in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA more speedily than from anything else.

MEDICINE for which like effects are falsely claimed, is abundant in the market, under many names, but the only preparation that has stood the test of time, and proved worthy of the world's confidence, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists: Price 1; six bottles for $5.

Tested by Analysis.

When a question arises as to the relative merits of two or more articles intended for the same use the most rational way to settle it is manifestly to submit them to the inspection and judgment of unbiased experts. For the purpose of deciding such an issue the proprietors of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER took steps of which the following letter is a sufficient explanation:

3 East Fourteenth-st., New York, May 10, 1883.

SEABURY & JOHNSON—Gentlemen: At your request I have carefully examined samples of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS, and also of Allcock's Porous Plasters, for the purpose of determining which contains the greater amount of essential medicinal ingredients, valuable in a remedy used for external application.

Equal quantities of each kind of plaster were taken for analysis, and the methods of examination employed were identical. As the result of my examination I find that Benson's Capcine Plaster contains active medicinal constituents not present in Allcock's plasters. In my opinion it should therefore be preferred in all cases where plasters are indicated. Yours respectfully,

J. P. BATTERSHALL, M. D., Ph. D.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The eminent chemist arrives at the same conclusion as a host of physicians, druggists, and others, only by a different route. He decides by chemical test: they by observation and experience. And thus the claim that Benson's plaster possesses vital points of excellence shared by no others is sustained on every hand. In addition to this, great weight may properly be attributed to the fact that Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have received the highest awards over all competitors at the leading exhibitions at home and abroad.

Purchasers are cautioned against the numerous imitations placed on the market by unscrupulous parties. When in doubt look for the word Capcine, which is cut in the centre of the genuine.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

St. Jacobs Oil

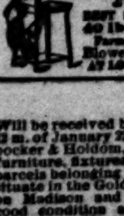
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.



The PIVOT CORSET.
Elastic and Easy in Any Position.
This Corset expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer, making an EASY AND ELEGANT FIT.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE, $1.00.
Manufactured by
FOY, HARMON & CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
☞DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

STATE LINE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin winter rates reduced to $50 to $60, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $21.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.



CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50. 4 Ton $60, Beam Box included. 240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5. The "Little Detective," ¼ oz. to 25 lb. $3. 300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10. 40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10. Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Drills, Vices & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BIDS
Will be received by order of the County Court until 12 m. of January 22nd, 1884, at the office of Knickerbocker & Holdom, Room 13, 164 La Salle-st., for the furniture, fixtures, and other property in bulk and in parcels belonging to the Chicago Mercantile Club, and situate in the Golden Eagle Clothing Store building, on Madison and Clark-sts. The furniture is in good condition and of a substantial and durable character. The property can be viewed on the premises upon permit to be had upon application at the office of Knickerbocker & Holdom, where all information in relation thereto will be furnished. All bids received subject to the approval of the County Court.
THOMAS T. MORFORD,
Assignee of the Chicago Mercantile Club, Insolvent.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF.
Peck's Patent Tubular Cushioned Ear Drums. The only sure, easy, and unseen device used to permanently restore hearing. Recommended by scientific men of Europe and America. Write for free illustrated descriptive book to WEST & CO., 7 Murray-st., N. Y., Agents for South and West.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

P. J. Sheridan, editor of the *Irish World*, New York, is at the Palmer.

Capt. J. C. Wyman, of Valley Falls, R. I., is at the Tremont.

The Rev. J. W. Sanderson, of Milwaukee, is at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben T. Cable, of Rock Island, are at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. Alfonso Celso, member of the Brazilian Parliament, is at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The Hospital Committee of the County Board yesterday formally accepted the new hospital buildings. Some of the new rooms will be opened during the week.

The Trustees of the Chicago Women's Medical College met yesterday at the Sherman and appointed a committee to devise ways and means to erect a college building on a site already selected.

Mr. John E. McWade, the baritone, has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and will soon assume his position in Prof. Swing's Central Church. He has already resumed his place in the Chickering Quartet.

At the Directors' meeting of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Brega; Vice-President, R. S. McCormick; Secretary and Treasurer, J. M. Ball.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street [TRIBUNE Building], was as follows: 8 a. m., 26°; 9 a. m., 26°; 10 a. m., 26°; 11 a. m., 27°; 12 m., 26°; 1 p. m., 22°; 3 p. m., 20°; 6 p. m., 16°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.48; 6 p. m., 29.62.

While crossing the Illinois Central Railroad tracks at Fifteenth street yesterday morning Michael Monyan was struck and instantly killed by a locomotive of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. He was a laborer, 52 years old, married, and lived at No. 1615 Butterfield street.

Miss Hope Glenn, the contralto who accompanied Mme. Christine Nilsson during her concert tour last season, will sing a solo today at the Third Presbyterian Church, Ashland avenue. Miss Glenn sails for Europe the 30th inst. to take part in the London Monday popular and Crystal Palace concerts.

A pleasant informal reception was held last evening at the art studio of Mr. Stevens on Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. The gathering consisted of members of the press and a few other guests. An enjoyable evening was passed, and the collection was much admired.

The South Town Collector paid another $100,000 of the city taxes of 1883 to the City Treasurer yesterday. He levied during the week upon the firms of F. White & Co., No. 70 State street, the Rock River Paper Company, No. 140 Lake street, Rivet & Co. and Garcia & Barona, No. 126 Clark street.

The annual election of the Chicago Congregational Club will be held at the Palmer House tomorrow evening. The balloting will no doubt be spirited, as there are several tickets in the field. Among the candidates for President are Dr. J. H. Hollister, the Rev. F. W. Fisk, and E. W. Blatchford.

There is a lull at present in the Building Department, and for two or three days there have been no permits issued to speak of. The dullness is caused by the bad weather. Architects say, however, that the coming season promises to be a lively one, and a large number of building permits will be taken out.

"Our Insane" was the subject of Mr. S. V. Clevenger's lecture before the Philosophical Society at Apollo Hall in Central Music-Hall last evening. He discussed the various phases of insanity in an interesting manner. "Will There Be a New Religion?" will be the theme of Dr. H. W. Thomas next Saturday evening.

A chicken-fight—not of the regular sort, but of the miscellaneous kind, where each man brings his own birds—was begun yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Oakland, a small station on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, a few miles north of the city, lasted all evening, and will continue all or the better part of today.

At the regular meeting of the Peabody Lodge last Monday the following officers were elected: E. M. Dickson, P. M. W.; P. Johnson, M. W.; Charles Smith, Foreman; M. Colbert, Overseer; S. M. Dickson, Recorder; J. Rosenthal, Financier; B. Hessemer, Receiver; M. Murray, Guide; N. Kuen, I. W.; P. Thilan, O. W.; E. P. Haven, Representative to Grand Lodge.

The climate of Vermont is even more exhilarating than that of Chicago. In fact, the recent cold snap here was like a balmy spring day compared with the frigid temperature that visited the State of many sons. A private letter from Barre, in that State, states that every thermometer in the town but two froze up at 40° below, but those two were spirit thermometers and registered 48° and 50° below. The inhabitants lived.

A meeting of the Directors of the Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company was held yesterday morning at the office of John Newell, of the Michigan Southern Railroad. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. Thayer of Boston; Vice-President and General Manager, John B. Sherman of Chicago; General Superintendent, G. Titus Williams of Chicago; Secretary, J. C. Dennison of Englewood.

The Curling Club met at the Sherman House last evening to make arrangements for the match to be played between the home team and the Milwaukee club in that city Tuesday. Eight rinks were selected, and the players will leave here tomorrow afternoon. The contest is for the District Medal given by the Grand National Curling Club. Wednesday morning the North and South of Scotland men will play for the Dalrymple Medal, and in the afternoon the battle will be for the McClintock Medal, in which all nationalities may enter.

In accordance with a request from the Commissioner of Public Works Acting Corporation-Counsel Winston has furnished an opinion to the effect that permission may be granted the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company to lay underground wires from its office to the new Chamber of Commerce. Permission is granted from the ordinance passed Oct. 27, 1879, and amended May 1, 1886, and the route shall be from Washington and La Salle streets on the north, or from Wabash avenue on the east, as the Commissioner may elect.

A railroad accident which was attended with fatal results occurred Friday night near Garrett, Ind. The Baltimore & Ohio passenger-train, No. 1, east bound, while running at a high rate of speed, ran into a freight-train going in the same direction, demolishing both engine and caboose. John Hultchad, the engineer of the passenger-train, was slightly injured, and the fireman, Samuel Deavorce, instantly killed. Either through carelessness or inability, the passenger-train was not signaled in time to prevent the collision.

The first annual banquet of Oakwood Council, No. 805, Royal Arcanum, was given at their installation of officers in Landmark Hall Wednesday evening. The installation ceremonies were performed by Deputy Grand Regent Dr. W. H. C. Lewis, of Hyde Park, assisted by Leslie Lewis, Acting Grand Guide, E. S. Atwood, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain Warren, and other officers of the Grand Council. Addresses were made by the incoming Regent, E. A. Mack, Orator Prof. John Fraser, and Chaplain Prof. Lewis Stuart.

"Dr." Williams, a Clark street specialist, was fined $20 in the Desplaines Street Police Court yesterday morning for circulating indecent literature. The prosecution was brought by Officer McAffee, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who was aided by Detective Palmer in working up the case. It was proven that the business circulars used and distributed by the "Doctor" were devoted to the discussion of filthy subjects and that the language used was prurient and undisguised. Williams promised to discontinue the practice. The circulars had been left on the steps and thrust under the doors of private houses, where they fell into the hands of girls and boys. Williams is a young man of 33.

Mr. James M. Gamble, of this city, has purchased of Frederick Heide the four-story brick building and lot No. 99 North Clark street for $21,000. Mr. Gamble proposes to erect a new six-story brown-stone front building thereon, as an addition to and in conformity with the Hotel Albany apartment building adjoining, on the southwest corner of Indiana street. The improvements will cost $19,000, making a total investment of $40,000. His intention is to construct flats that will even excel those of the present Albany. They will be ready for occupancy May 1. The present building cost $107,000, making the entire investment $147,000.

The announcement that Fay Templeton would appear in "Olivette" at the Criterion Theatre last evening drew a large audience. A half-hour after the usual time for the curtain to rise Miss Templeton had not put in an appearance, and the spectators became impatient. The delay was owing to the actress' illness, and the "Pirates of Penzance" was substituted for "Olivette." Many had their money refunded, while hundreds remained. Miss Templeton is only slightly indisposed, and it is understood will certainly appear today at the matinée and evening performances.

The Directors of the Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which President E. Nelson Blake presided. The session was private, but Mr. Blake authorizes the statement that no important business was transacted. The members assembled, he said, at his request merely to prepare for the work of Tuesday's meeting. The board, he said, would have hard work for some little time to come, owing to the election of the new members, many of whom are unfamiliar with the routine. The most important thing at present is to get the committees properly arranged. The election of the Secretary was a matter for the board to settle.

The Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P., will arrive in Chicago at noon today, and will stop at the Grand Pacific. He and his brother, the Hon. William Redmond, M. P., are on their way East through the United States from Australia, and will speak at various points under the auspices of the Irish National League of America. William Redmond will arrive in Chicago a few days later than his brother. Both will speak in the First Cavalry Armory, Michigan avenue, the 29th. From here their engagements will be as follows: The Hon. John E. Redmond at Detroit Feb. 2; Buffalo, Feb. 4; Rochester, Feb. 6; Utica, Feb. 9; Syracuse, Feb. 11. The Hon. William Redmond will speak at Columbus, O., Feb. 3; Pittsburg, Feb. 7. They will then meet, both speaking at Trenton, N. J., Feb. 13; Paterson, Feb. 14; Philadelphia, Feb. 15; Brooklyn, Feb. 16; Boston, Feb. 17; Manchester, N. H., Feb. 18; New Haven, Conn., Feb. 20; and New York, Feb. 21.

WATER TO JEFFERSON.

Commissioner Cregier stated yesterday that while he would not say that he was in favor of selling water to the Town of Jefferson, he could not see that there was any objection to it. The town wanted 700,000 gallons of water daily, which would cost $56 a day. It was willing to lay the five miles of pipe at its own expense, but the Commissioner thought the pipes should be under the requirements of the Department of Public Works. As far as Chicago was concerned the increase in pumping would not be noticeable. The pumps frequently changed several millions of gallons a day, and were now running at an increase of 7,000,000 a day over last year. He would make a recommendation to the Committee on Fire and Water in which he would set forth the above facts. The question was not one of capacity, but rather as to whether it would be policy to furnish water to the outside towns.

A DOCTOR STUDYING LAW.

Some time ago, when the Commissioner of Health requested all of the physicians to report promptly all cases of infectious diseases, a certain physician maintained that he could not be compelled to do so under the law, and further stated that he should charge a fee for all cases reported by him. He was as good as his word, and has presented a bill of $20 against the city for twenty cases of scarlet-fever reported by him. Dr. De Wolf at once laid the matter before City-Attorney Grinnell, who gave an opinion yesterday on the subject. Mr. Grinnell holds that under Sec. 1,464 of the municipal code all physicians are required to report infectious diseases to the Department of Health, and a failure to do so makes them liable to a fine of $200 under Sec. 1,493. He further states that no fees can be charged or collected from the city for making such reports.

TENEMENT AND FACTORY INSPECTORS.

The Tenement and Factory Inspectors last week made twenty special examinations, examined thirty-three houses, 140 factories, seventy-eight stores, served twenty-four notices, and abated three nuisances. The Inspector in his report on No. 77 North Green street says that the premises are a disgrace to the neighborhood. The service-pipes have bursted, and the overflowing privies are filled with slop and refuse. Slop is also thrown from the windows, and has accumulated in the alleys. There is but one narrow stairway, and in case of fire there would necessarily be large loss of life. The recommendation is made that the place be torn down. Other places reported in unsanitary condition are as follows: No. 331 Fulton street, Nos. 47 and 49 Desplaines street, Nos. 173 and 175 Polk street, Nos. 205, 485, and 523 Clark street, Nos. 51 and 53 Taylor street, Nos. 1609 and 1611 Prairie avenue, No. 1814 Michigan avenue, No. 2504 Wentworth avenue.

DIETZSCH WILL NOT FIGHT.

It having been noised about that Mr. Emil Dietzsch, late candidate for City Clerk on the Citizens' Union ticket, had been cheated out of his election by fraud, and that the proof for this statement had been offered him, Mr. Dietzsch was asked about this matter and he said it was true that Mr. E. F. Cragin had come to see him some time ago and had told him that the Union League, in its investigation of frauds committed at the last Mayoralty election, had become convinced that he had received more legal votes than Neumeister, and that he ought to contest Neumeister's right to the City Clerk's office. Mr. Dietzsch further said that he had not felt like spending time and money on an election contest, and had therefore declined Mr. Cragin's offer, especially since the latter had only spoken in general terms and seemed to have drawn his conclusions entirely from what he had found out about fraudulent voting in one precinct of the Ninth Ward.

A WILL ON PARCHMENT.

A singular specimen of an old-fashioned English will has been left at the Recorder's office by Ogden, Sheldon & Co. to be recorded. It is the last will and testament of William Reed, London, Eng., and was executed in that city April 13. It is quite voluminous, covering five pages of parchment, or skins, each page being larger than a page of THE TRIBUNE. The testator left an estate valued at nearly $15,000,000, much of his property being located in this country. There is scarcely a county along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad in Illinois but contains land belonging to the estate. The will has already been recorded in nine counties in this State. The deceased is said to have been a great public benefactor. He was the founder of the Reedham Orpham Asylum, a short distance from London, with accommodations for 1,600 children.

MUST HAVE WANTED TO DIE.

John Wilson, a Norwegian, 69 years old, made his will Friday afternoon, and yesterday morning about 11 o'clock took his own life with the aid of a small rope and a clothes-hook in his bedroom at No. 25 Emma street. He lived at this number with his wife, and it was while she was out on an errand that he ended his existence. He had been in ill-health for several weeks. He was not financially pressed. That Wilson had determined to die is evident from the fact that after suspending himself from the clothes-hook he was obliged to draw up his feet to prevent them from touching the floor.

EMPLOYES ARRESTED.

A few days ago a young man named William E. Hill was arrested on the charge of embezzling a large sum of money—about $500—from the Western Publishing Company, of which L. W. Gagge is the head, and of which Hill was a traveling agent. Yesterday John W. Hill, also one of Gagge's agents, and a brother of William E. Hill, was arrested on the same charge, the amount involved being $300. He gave bail for his appearance before Justice Meech Feb. 1. Gagge has lately had some difficulty with his employés, a civil suit growing out of it, and the Hills allege that it is to this old trouble that they owe their arrest.

HERMAN AND CARTER.

THE TIE THAT BINDS THEM AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE FORMER'S MORTGAGE ON THE CITY PRINTING.

One would suppose that Gen. Herman Lieb had had enough of the newspaper business while connected with a public office. His somewhat turbulent career while endeavoring to edit a German paper and run county affairs at the same time would be a lesson to most men. But the General will not be downed, and, moreover, he is backed by the Mayor. Not content with having a good paying position as head of the Water Department, Lieb has again launched into German journalism, and is again inflicting a much-abused people with his heavy articles. Nearly all of the literary work on his paper—if it can be called such—is done by employés in the Water-Office who are paid by the city. Not content with getting most of his work at the city's expense, he must needs put in a bid for a slice of the city printing. Notwithstanding that a lower bid was made by the *Neue Freie Presse*, Leib will get the job, because Harrison desires it. The committee to whom the printing bids were referred has sent a sealed recommendation to the City Clerk to be opened at the Council meeting Monday night. Although this package has been guarded carefully, it has been ascertained that the *Telegram* will receive the English printing and the *Democrat* (Lieb's paper) will receive the German printing.

To a person not acquainted with the facts it would seem surprising that Mayor Harrison would countenance such proceedings, but if certain statements can be relied upon it is to his interest to do so.

The statement is made that Lieb owes Harrison considerable money, and that the Mayor naturally wants him to make all he can out of the Water-Office.

THE IRVING SEASON.

IT CLOSES, LEAVING THE FIGURES RICH AND THE PATRONS HAPPY.

Haverly's Theatre was filled last evening, it being the last performance in the present engagement. After the first act Mr. Irving was called before the curtain, when he made the following graceful speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is my privilege to thank you for the hearty and enthusiastic welcome which you have given us during our too short stay amongst you. Many years ago, when a boy in England, I remember a song—

To the West! to the West!
To the land of the free!

Your fair city—the Queen of the West. For the welcome you have given my colleagues and myself I thank you—especially I thank you on behalf of Miss Ellen Terry, whose indebtedness to you is equal to my own. I was good humoredly told the other day that I was too pleased with America, especially with Chicago, and if I were to find some faults it might be a relief, and would vary the monotony a little. [Laughter.]

Well, I hope I am not naturally a fault-finder, but if I were you have afforded me no opening, for you have loaded us with gratitude and extended to us a welcome as broad as the prairie upon which you stand. I cannot leave you without thanking the press of Chicago for its sympathy, its eloquent and its ungrudging recognition of at least a sincere although incomplete effort to bring the dramatic art abreast of the other arts and not leave the art of the stage behind and out in the cold in the general march of progress.

I am very glad to tell you that we shall soon meet again, for we shall have the honor of appearing before you the 11th of next month, and when we shall have the gratification of spending another week amongst you. And now I beg to thank you again and again, and I can but hope that we may live in your memories as you will live in ours. [Applause.]

The receipts for the first week of the Irving engagement, ending Jan. 12, footed up $17,048, and for the second and last week, ending last night, $19,117, making a total of $36,166 for his two-weeks' stay in Chicago.

A POLICEMAN'S LUCKY SHOT.

IT BRINGS DOWN "DOC" FARMER A NOTORIOUS CROOK, IN ONE OF HIS BURGLARIOUS EXPLOITS.

Officer Dewald of the West Chicago Avenue Station fired a shot yesterday morning for which the respectable element of the community will no doubt feel grateful, inasmuch as the ball from the officer's revolver buried itself in the chest of "Doc" Farmer, a notorious crook, whose death few would mourn. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning Farmer and a companion entered F. A. Michaels' hardware store, No. 345 Milwaukee avenue, armed for a desperate purpose and conducting themselves boldly, for people were already astir on the street. They found no one in the store except the proprietor's son, a lad of 15, who was easily induced by one of the burglars, who shoved a revolver under his nose, to remain quiet. While the boy looked tremblingly into the barrel of the weapon, his guard's comrade went to one of the showcases and helped himself to a lot of knives and revolvers. Both burglars then withdrew, first warning young Michaels that it would cost him his life if he attempted to follow. The boy, however, did not wait long before hurrying to the Chicago Avenue Station, where he related his exciting adventure. Officer Dewald went out with him to search for the thieves, and, by a fortunate chance, the two were met face to face at the corner of George street and Elston avenue. The guilty pair did not waste any time parleying. Both whipped out their revolvers, covered Dewald, and pulled the triggers. Neither weapon was discharged, fortunately for Dewald. The latter called upon the men to surrender, but they were already off on the run. Then it came Dewald's turn to fire, and his weapon did not fail him. There was a loud report and one of the fugitives fell headlong in the snow. Leaving the wounded man in charge of eager citizens who had gathered on the scene, the officer continued the chase after the other thief, who was also made a target of, but without avail. The fellow was fleet of foot and finally disappeared from view.

The wounded man was taken to the station in a patrol-wagon and a physician was summoned. An examination showed that the bullet had entered just below the left shoulder-blade and lodged beyond the reach of the probe. The bullet being a large one, and the wound in a dangerous place, the physician expressed the belief that the result would prove fatal. The prisoner all this time was acting in a sullen manner. He gave his name as Peter Calsoman, but would neither deny nor affirm his guilt, although one of the stolen revolvers was found in his possession. In spite of the fictitious name and the evident desire of the prisoner to conceal his identity, he was identified by half a score of officers as "Doc" Farmer, an old-time thief and burglar. When asked why he had not given his right name, he made no reply. He also refused, as a matter of course, to tell who his fleet-footed companion was. Doc was removed to the County Hospital and Dewald was left there to guard him.

"Doc" Farmer is about 32 years old, and dates his career of wickedness from childhood. While a boy he served two terms in the Reform School. After reaching manhood he became a successful aspirant for the striped honors of the penitentiary. Ten years ago he was sent to Joliet, where he served two years for burglary, and since his release has spent a large portion of his time in the jail, bridewell, and police stations. He has never been mixed up in any very big jobs, but has always been one of a tough gang and planning or committing some offense when not behind the bars.

At midnight there was no change in the wounded burglar's condition.

THE LAKE-FRONT

AND THE RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

Capt. John F. Stafford has written a letter in regard to the Lake-Front question bearing on the nature of the city's shadowy title thereto, the removal of the Exposition Building, and the matter of riparian rights, in which he says:

Some time ago the Mayor gave to the Council his views on the subject of removing the Exposition Building; but, like his views on the subject of the sale of the three blocks lying north of it—and of which the Council know even less than pertains to the Exposition—they seem determined to ignore all suggestions from him, and boldly strike out—in the dark. In April last Judge Moran granted an injunction against the city, restraining the Council from granting any more privileges to squatters to occupy any portion of the Lake-Front grounds. He (the Judge) issued the following order of court at that time:

"That everything then on the 'Lake-Front' should remain as it then was until the final decree of said court."

And right here comes in the point. As my suit is to determine the title to the property lying east of Michigan avenue and between Randolph street and Park row; if the court should find the title to be in the State, and not in the city, don't you think that there would be a "pretty kettle of fish to fry," and that the city might have to pay for the cooking? We had better go slow, and, as Old Abe used to put it: "Wait and see the salvation of the Lord."

In the matter of riparian rights this, too, seems to be as little understood.

Riparian rights give us a claim on all accretions that may be washed by the action of the water on to land owned by us, and abutting on the same. As this harbor is now protected by a sea-wall that will prevent such accretions along the Lake-Front as far south as Park row the question of riparian rights is of but little value. And as the general Government does have a certain control over the harbor, it is quite unlikely that the city or any one else will be permitted to fill in any portion of its present bounds. The real question at issue is the submerged land in the harbor under the water. This the Illinois Central Railroad Company claim under the act of Assembly of 1869.

To settle the title to this submerged land I urged the suit brought by the State, and for which purpose a bill was filed the 5th day of March, 1883. That bill is now pending in the Federal Court, watched by Messrs. Williams and Thompson, with the Attorney-General and Judge Beckwith in the background, and will not be dismissed until the court shall determine who really owns the harbor of Chicago—the city or the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Now you will perceive how very little the question of riparian rights affects the sale of the three blocks by the city to the railway companies. If the courts find the title to the submerged land in the railroad company (as specified in act of 1869), then the company will take possession of the harbor, and all the Aldermen in the United States cannot prevent it, no matter whether the reservation in the deed of the three blocks be one inch or ten feet; so you see that cuts no figure whatever—except to give the "learned Thebans" of the Council an opportunity to exhibit the sincere (?) interest that they have in the "Lake-Front" question. The title once established in the United States and the State—as it most certainly will be in the Lake Park suit—who, let me inquire, will be the party to dispose of the three blocks then? The case once decided by Judge Moran, the city could not dispose of the property, even though it were carried to a higher court. Is not "the bird in the hand, then, worth the two in the bush"? Think of it and give us your views. Until recently all the fighting on this question has been done by Mr. Scammon, Mr. Hoyne, and myself. You can bear witness to the pertinacity with which we clung to it. One of the three (Hoyne) is dead.

While he lived, neither time, labor, nor money did he grudge in defense of the rights of the people in this question, although you can little realize the obloquy that was heaped upon us during the early part of the contest, and by very many of those who are now loudly clamoring for riparian rights.

But "Duncan is in his grave," etc., and when this question is settled aright—and it will be if I am permitted to live a while longer—then posterity will do honor to his memory. Of late many of our best citizens have volunteered to contribute money to defray the legal expenses, and I feel more encouraged than ever of success in the end. Respectfully, JOHN F. STAFFORD.

MYSTERIOUS AS EVER.

THE QUESTION "WHO MURDERED AMELIA OLSEN?" STILL UNSOLVED—THE POLICE STILL CLAIM TO KNOW A DEAL MORE THAN THEY WILL TELL.

Four days have elapsed since the dead body of Amelia Olsen was found on the snow covering the prairie in the northwestern section of the city, and not a definit and decisive clew has been brought out by the vigorous investigations which the police have given every detail of the case. The throng which curiosity or friendship to the murdered girl attracted to the spot where the body was found was smaller yesterday than before, owing to the blinding snow-storm which swept across the prairie. Stakes have been driven into the frozen ground to mark the spot, and, aside from them, the throng and the snow together have effaced every sign of the tragedy.

At the house where the murdered girl lay there was a constant coming and going of visitors. Among them were included young girls and old women, boys and gray-haired men. The comfortable little parlor contained them as best it could, and often the door had to be closed for lack of room to accommodate more. The face of the dead girl was turned to a livid hue, but nevertheless wears a lifelike expression. Her betrothed seems to take his loss most keenly, remaining much of the time in the room where the visitors are admitted.

Rumors were thick in the vicinity of the arrest of a friend of Shehan's on the charge of complicity in the crime, but the police resolutely hold that no arrest other than that of Shehan has been made. Sheban remains at the West Chicago Avenue Station, and no one is allowed to see him beyond those who are taken to his cell to give them an opportunity to identify him, and in these cases no conversation is allowed.

Occasionally suspicious characters are seen about the scene of the tragedy and are closely questioned by the police, but no results have come from this source. Yesterday a young man who had been staying around the corner of Chicago avenue and Leavitt street most of the time since the morning of the murder, with no apparent object, was taken to the station by Lieut. Steele and then let off. He seemed a "crank" who had had his head turned by the morbid fascination surrounding the crime.

That the police are not very confident of the case against Shehan is proved by the persons who have been taken to identify him the last two days. While they may have uncovered some suspicious circumstances in the unfriendly relations existing between him and the girl, and his conduct the afternoon prior to the tragedy, it certainly appears they are not at all certain he was in the vicinity of the corner of Chicago avenue and Leavitt street that night. At that corner is a saloon—a very natural place for one waiting to meet a person there to while away the time. The bartender was taken to the station and saw Shehan, but was unable to identify him as being in the saloon that evening. Notwithstanding, the police are closely following all his movements, and hope soon to decide for themselves either his guilt or innocence.

A detective, one of the best in the case, was asked if there was any alarming amount of truth in the rumors that jealousy among the craft was hindering the work. He said as the time wore on, with no decisive developments, the detectives had become convinced that the best and united work alone could accomplish anything. Not that jealousy had hindered the investigations from the first, but the feeling of personal work in the case had now given place to an esprit du corps, and the detectives were working with the single determination to thoroughly run down the slightest clews. He entertained no sanguine hopes, however, of a successful solution of the mystery.

Not all of the detectives take so gloomy a view of the case, and some hint rather openly that a week more will find the right man run down and sufficient evidence for his conviction secured. Whether or not they believe Sheban to be the man they decline to state.

Lieut. Steele was again seen by a TRIBUNE reporter late last evening. He said there were fifteen detectives now at work on the case, and while something important might be found by them at almost any time, he expected no great developments for a day or two at least. Capt. Bonfield also expected no important arrests or other movement from the police in the near future.

The funeral of Miss Olsen will be held today at the Scandinavian church, corner of Indiana and Sangamon streets, at 2 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken to Graceland.

Dr. Bluthardt, County Physician, said yesterday that his official report would not be prepared until Monday, and that he should first present it to the Coroner at the inquest. He stated to a reporter that his investigations clearly showed that an outrage had been committed, but no ravishment. Slight external injuries and internal abrasions found upon the girl's person were produced by a human hand, and the spots of blood found upon the clothing resulted from this, and not natural causes. The clothing was subjected to a process of maceration, and the Doctor is now engaged in a search for traces of any substance that would corroborate the results of the post-mortem examination.

GRIN AND BEAR IT.

THE SUPREME COURT VIRTUALLY ADVISES A. M. WRIGHT & CO. TO THIS EFFECT IN FINALLY DISPOSING OF THE FAMOUS JULY CORNER CASE.

The legal squabble growing out of the big July wheat corner of a year and a half ago, in which Mr. A. M. Wright was heavily involved, has been finally disposed of by the Supreme Court. Mr. Wright, it is alleged, defaulted in the settlement of certain deals and filed a bill in chancery, asking that the Board of Trade be enjoined from taking any action to suspend or expel him. A temporary injunction was granted. Then the Board of Trade entered a motion to dissolve the injunction, which was allowed, and the bill dismissed for want of equity. This decision was given in the Superior Court and affirmed in the Appellate Court. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court with a like result, and a rehearing of the case has not changed the decree, although a long opinion has been filed as a substitute for the opinions previously given. After stating that the rules of the Board of Trade are legal, necessary for the transaction of its business, and absolutely essential to its existence, the opinion says that all members are presumed to have consented to be governed by the rules and by-laws when they became members. Regarding the power of the courts in the matter it says:

The courts have no power to establish other or different rules from those adopted by the body, or modify them. The Legislature has conferred on the body and not the courts power to prescribe and enforce rules for the admission or expulsion of members. And when such rules have been adopted, although we might regard them unreasonable and unjust, we have no power to remodel them or enjoin their enforcement. As was said in the case of Fisher vs. The Board of Trade (80 Ill., 55), if appellants are in danger of being expelled "by proceeding contrary to the constitution and by-laws or rules of the board, a court of chancery cannot restore him." If the allegations of the bill are true, we cannot presume that men of high business character would expel appellants. To so presume is to treat them as lost to all sense of fairness and blind to the plainest principles of right. If the facts alleged in the bill should be established we must presume the rules would not be enforced to the expulsion of appellants.

The opinion then cites several previous decisions, and says of the rights of members:

But it is said that a membership is of great value, and will sell for nearly $4,000, and therefore the court should interpose to preserve the rights in appellants. These memberships are not property or rights of property. They cannot be sold on execution nor subjected in equity to the payment of the member's debts. It is a privilege he exercises by his membership in the board, and which he agrees may be forfeited by failing to conform to the rules and regulations of the board, and he agrees that the question of a forfeiture may be tried under the rules of the board and by the board.

Appellants have long been members of the board, and they allege that the privilege of membership yields them $15,000 as an income. From this long period of time and this large income it is not a violent presumption to suppose that they have derived a large portion of their gains by the force of this rule in breaches of similar contracts, and settled or adjusted as it is proposed to be against them. They were aware of the hazards incurred under the rules when they entered into these contracts, and it is but fair that they submit to the losses, as they have exacted them from others under similar circumstances.

Judge Dickey and Judge Mulkey concurred in the general result of the decree, but dissented from the opinion that the courts should not interfere to protect a member from expulsion in a case where a proceeding to that end should be in violation of such rules and regulations.

A DASTARD'S DEED.

A BLACK SCOUNDREL OUTRAGES A LITTLE GIRL AT THE DOUGLAS SCHOOL, AND IS STILL AT LARGE.

A particularly bold colored wretch, who, it is feared, will elude the police, committed a vile outrage Friday forenoon at the Douglas School on Thirty-second street, the victim being the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. George Hardy, residing at No. 3126 Indiana avenue. Shortly after 11 o'clock, while the school exercises were going on, the girl had occasion to visit the basement, to reach which she was obliged first to pass out of a rear door of the building. Scarcely had she reached the basement when she was suddenly confronted by a powerful young negro, who grabbed her by the throat and threatened to kill her if she made an outcry. But before her brutal assailant had harmed her something frightened him, and he fled as suddenly as he came. After he had gone the child burst into a violent fit of weeping and started back for the school-room. On the stairs she met a steam-fitter who was working in the building, and told him to run to the basement. He did so, but found it deserted. Prof. Bright, the Principal, and the teachers were soon made aware of what had taken place, and a thorough search for the miscreant was begun. The police were also called. Several colored men hanging about the neighborhood were arrested, but were all released except one. This one gave the name of Oscar Diggs, but his real name proved to be Dave Williams. He had been seen loafing near the school, and his evasive answers to questions put to him make the police suspect him. The girl, however, does not identify Williams as the man. Her assailant wore a black Derby hat, short, dark overcoat, and light pants, while Williams, when arrested, wore a cap and dark pants. Mrs. Callaghan, wife of the school-house engineer, saw a man answering the description given by the girl standing near the school-house about 11 o'clock. He probably saw the girl enter the basement and followed. Prof. Bright says that during school hours scarcely a moment passes without one or more of the scholars or employés about the building being in the basement, and the wonder is that the villain was not surprised and captured. It would have fared badly with him had any of the men gone to the child's rescue.

A WEST SIDE GIFT SCHEME.

THE EXTRA INDUCEMENTS A MADISON STREET SHOE-DEALER OFFERS TO PURCHASERS, AND THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called yesterday afternoon at a shoe-store on West Madison street, near Curtis, where, according to an advertisement, a ticket which may draw a prize gift was given with every pair of shoes sold, costing $2 or over. The proprietor could not be found, being out of the city, but one of his representatives was questioned in reference to the nature of the business. Thinking he was addressing a purchaser, the clerk gave a glowing description of the manner in which the prizes were distributed. He said that no charge was made for the tickets, and that the price of the shoes was not affected by the scheme. The prizes won were simply charged to profit and loss, and the tickets were offered simply as an inducement for the purchase of the goods. The books contain a series of printed numbers, and the name of each purchaser of a pair of shoes is written down opposit one of these. The numbers are all placed in a wheel once a month and three prizes drawn out, amounting in all to $10.

"Have you seen the law on this subject?" the man was asked.

"Well, no, I have not. You'd better see the proprietor about that," was the reply.

"Where can he be found?" was the next query.

"In Georgia. He has gone South."

"You are selling goods under these conditions, and have not read the law?"

"Well, no, not as I know of. What is it?"

A copy of Sec. 180 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois was shown and the attention of the clerk called to the following words:

Whoever sets up any lottery for money, or by way of lottery disposes of any property of value, real or personal, or under pretense of sale, gift, or delivery of any other property, or any right, privilege, or thing whatever, or disposes of or offers or attempts to dispose of any real or personal property, with intent to make the disposal of such personal property dependent upon or connected with any chance by dice, lot, numbers, game, hazard, or other gambling device, whereby such chance or device is made an additional inducement to the disposal or sale of said property, and whoever aids, either by printing or writing, or is in any way concerned in the setting up or managing a drawing of any such lottery in such disposal, or offers or attempts to dispose of property by any such chance or device, shall for each offense be fined not exceeding $200.

In spite of this law the shoeman sells goods under the same conditions at two West Side stores—an enterprise to which THE TRIBUNE respectfully calls the attention of State's-Attorney Mills.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

MRS. GOUGAR'S TERM FOR WHAT ARE COMMONLY CALLED WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar was announced to lecture yesterday afternoon at Hershey Music-Hall on "Female Suffrage," but only twenty or thirty women assembled to listen to the lecture. Mrs. Gougar's name is familiar on account of the trouble at Lafayette a few months ago, out of which she honorably emerged. Her discourse yesterday was lucidly arranged and was uttered with clearness and force. She spoke of the fight against class legislation in favor of the negro, and drew a parallel between that struggle and the one now being waged for female suffrage. The speaker did not like the term "woman's rights," and preferred to substitute for it "human rights." If men proposed to represent women's privileges they should also represent women's penalties. She quoted statistics to show that, if morality were to be made the test of the ballot, then women were more entitled to the privilege than men. There 1,500 male prisoners at Joliet and twenty-three females. There were 30,000 abandoned men in Chicago and 1,500 abandoned women. She went on in this incisive way, much to the satisfaction of her small but enthusiastic audience.

A "SCALPERS' MARKET."

LIVELY TRADING, BUT IN NO PARTICULAR LINE—A RISE PREDICTED.

Speculation continued yesterday quite as vigorously as any during the week except one. The large aggregate of transactions was principally on account of the local professionals, although a liberal stream of outside orders flowed through the session. New-Yorkers dealt actively and heavily, and in corn especially the interest of the outside public was manifested to a degree highly satisfactory to commission houses. The leading cereals were, as usual, in close sympathy and fluctuated together up and down.

Wheat opened a trifle languid. Many of the shorts, among them Poole, bought in early, after which an attempt was made by Roche to bull prices. This was promptly resented by the bears who proceeded with their usual tactics in knocking down prices until a cent decline was marked. Adams, Murray, Cudahy, Geddes, Kershaw, Mair, and Schwartz all figured prominently in the selling movement. The market hesitated at 95⅝c, and its extreme sensitiveness was illustrated by the small purchase, which turned prices upward.

"This is a cinnamon-bear bulge," said Billy Murray, contemplating Bangs and Moore, who led the buying. The improvement continued until at the close the decline had been recovered and prices were at their opening point.

An evening-up process went on actively all the morning. Lester and Hobbs, it was telegraphed, bought in the last hour wheat enough to fill Lake Michigan.

There was a large and well-distributed business done in the corn pit. They bought liberally of the May delivery, and most of the prominent houses were kept busy with buying and selling orders from the local and New York customers. The Lindblom following were prominent as the largest buyers. No especially new feature was evident in the market except a renewed interest from all quarters. Prices closed, after having declined ⅛ to ⅜, at about the opening figures.

Mess pork and lard changed but little, and showed a good general speculative business. A few of the board, notably Henry Warner, attacked pork, but achieved no success. The packers' contingent were as usual credited with supporting the market.

The report of a large steamship firm's failure in New York infused a weaker tone into the curb trading, which was quite heavy, and the final close marked a decline for the day of ⅛ to ⅜c in wheat and ⅛c in corn. Gossip related that much of the short wheat and corn was bought in during the day and would be put out again on the first rally. "It is only a scalpers' market," said a dealer whose name suggests a conflagration. "They play the same game every day—boost the market up a little, get in the outsiders, then bang it down again."

"The happiest man on 'Change is Dave Long, who never bought a bushel of grain on a long deal in his life," said the gossips.

Night advices by telegraph and mail to customers were largely of the same tenor as usual. Higher prices were predicted on any encouragement. Until definit bull news was received the market was virtually in the hands of the local manipulators. Although no clique existed wheat was at a point where a sudden rise or fall might happen at any time and proceed with great rapidity.

"The effect of night messages is to set the pace for outside speculators next day," said a dealer in the hall. Active markets were generally predicted for some time.

A DIVORCE CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Hannibal, Mo., says the celebrated divorce case of Mrs. Mary L. Cruikshank against John J. Cruikshank Jr., which has agitated church and social circles for several years past, has been decided by the Judge of the Circuit Court granting plaintiff a decree giving her $30,000 alimony, a valuable residence, an equal share in the household property, and custody of the daughter. The minor son is placed in care of the father. John J. Cruikshank, the defendant in the case, is very wealthy and one of the largest lumber merchants in the Mississippi Valley.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S MONEY-ORDERS.
Cheap, safe, convenient. Payable to order or bearer at 6,500 places in the United States and Canada.
Rates:
$5, 5c; $10, 8c; $20, 10c; $30, 12c; $40, 15c; $50, 20c.
For sale at all offices of the company.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
87 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—Dr. J. Pischczak, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Shreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS—FOR FINEST DENtistry. Address A 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF-INTEREST IN GOOD saloon and restaurant, near Palmer House. Price $250. Address A 23, Tribune office.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT. FOR RENT. Best of Ribbons and Carbon Paper for sale. Machines Remodeled and Repaired. E. G. SEEDS, Room 43, Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY OF GOOD address, of respectable parents, fair penman, with best of references, to learn business and make himself generally useful. LOUIS BOWSKY, 147 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE EXPERT PHOTOGRAPH finishers for mounting and touching out. Apply between 11 and 12 a. m. Monday at HENSHEL'S studios, 103 State-st.

WANTED—WOOD-YARD, THOROUGHLY competent and experienced man to superintend the manufacture and sale of kindling-wood. Address with references and salary required, A 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON NORTH OR South Side from $12,000 to $15,000. Apply at 80 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

122 PARK-AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF front rooms, with or without board; strictly first-class; private family.

443 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — TO rent with board—A large back parlor; also a small room.

LOST AND FOUND.

A MISSING GIRL—SUITABLE REWARD will be given to any one who will or can give information as to the whereabouts of Bertha Anderson, who left her home, No. 555 Dixon-st., on March 24 last. She was 48 years old, not very bright mentally, of stout build, dark-brown hair, blue eyes, and had on dark or black clothes. The undersigned is very anxious to hear from her or of her. OLE NELSON, 213 North Green-st., Chicago, Ill.

COACHMAN WANTED—TO GIVE INFORMAtion that will lead to the recovery of harness and robes taken Tuesday night; a liberal reward given. Apply at stable rear 492 West Adams-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of diamond stud lost on State-st. Wednesday evening. Y 69, Tribune office.

LOST—A PUG DOG. LIBERAL REWARD for his return to DR. HENROTIN, 166 Dearborn-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH, A PAIR of gold eye-glasses, with chain attached, on Thirty-seventh-st., between Calumet and Indiana-avs., or in Indiana-av. cars, between Thirty-seventh-st. and Trinity Church. Return to 283 Thirty-seventh-st. and receive reward.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, IN VICINITY of North Clark and Goethe streets, a bracelet with small gold bangle attached; finder will be rewarded. W 32, Tribune office.

REWARD OFFERED AND NO QUESTIONS asked for information leading to the recovery of harness and robes taken Tuesday night from stable rear 492 West Adams-st. Apply at stable.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts; also 30 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

FOR SALE—58 UNIFORM BOXES, SUITable for military or any equipped society. Apply to T. H. AGNEW, Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., between 2 and 6 o'clock p. m. GIL W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S NEW SEALSKIN AT a bargain. Address A 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NEW-MILCH COW, cheap, only $35. Apply at 4449 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE FURNACE, IN good order, $30. SAML. I. POPE & CO., 193 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GENTLEMEN GOING West would like to sell their evening dress suits, nearly new; English made. Address W 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE MAGIC-LANTERN outfit ready for the road. Lock drawer No. 21, Onarga, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN—Three handsomely finished seal-skin dolmans of latest design and new from first hands; are offered at half the price of their actual value. For inspection call at 200 Kinzie-st., between State and Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 REMINGTON TYPEwriter in perfect order, $35. Y 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW MILCH-COW FROM MY Pleasant View farm. Call at OSCAR FIELD'S, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A1 BATTERY. 536 WASHINGton-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPERA CLOAK—COST $50, will sell for $15; worn only once. Address Y 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE TYPEWRITING MAchines, caligraphs, double case, almost new, with stands, 50 cents on the dollar. 385 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

BOARD—IN RESPECTABLE FAMILY FOR young lady, in exchange for music lessons and use of piano; no other pupils. Address A 12, Tribune office.

CHURCHES SUPPLIED WITH SINGERS BY the Chicago Musical College, Central Music-Hall. DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' cast-off clothing. Address J. GELDER, 142 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, VARious standard makes, sold on small monthly payments or for cash, as purchasers may desire. Please call and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A BIG BARGAIN IN PIANOS FOR THE next thirty days—We will sell you pianos at your own price to reduce stock; terms easy; old pianos taken in exchange. C. H. FEST & CO., 200 State-st.

A PROFESSIONAL VOCALIST IS COMpelled to sell his piano (square 7-octave). Will take $100 immediate cash. 112 Wabash-av.

AUCTION PRICES IN PIANOS, UPRIGHT and square, on Monday. Auction Rooms. POMEROY, SON & CO., 80 Randolph-st.

CHICKERING PIANO ONLY $97. AUCTION Monday. POMEROY, SON & CO., 80 Randolph-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the finest made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVE, almost new; must be sold at a sacrifice; call and secure a bargain. 704 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HAINES SQUARE grand piano at 2722 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HAZELTON Bros. upright piano at a bargain; party leaving the city. X 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND Chickering upright piano; also a Steinway square. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE—PIANOS! A large assortment of square pianos, of the best makes, will be offered during this month below manufacturers' prices. Inspect them, and secure a bargain while it is to be had. C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., general wholesale agent for Chickering & Sons. M. A. Van Wagoner, Manager.

GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO $135, OR WILL rent for $4 per month. HORACE BRANCH, 89 State.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS are foremost and best. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full of tone, constructed to endure; used in leading musical colleges East and West. Can be found only at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO OR ORgan go to PROSSER'S. He makes renting a specialty. 215 State-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

MUST BE SOLD!—FIRST REASONABLE offer takes fine little Chickering piano, at 68 North Clark-st.

POSITIVE BARGAINS—SAVE YOUR MONey—Several upright and square pianos, leading makes, slightly used, worth twice the price; also new pianos; must be sold this month regardless of cost or time. LEWIS, NEWELL & GIBBS, 132 State-st.

PERSONAL—IF YOU HAVE AN UPRIGHT piano, Steinway, Chickering, or Weber, as good as new for sale, address, with price, Z 28, Tribune office.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as Steinway pianos.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—IN PERFECT ORder and fully warranted; get my prices and terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LIGHT USE OF PIANO, FOR which will loan reasonable amount; good care. Address X 4, Tribune office.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Manufacturers of ORGANS. Warerooms: Corner State and Adams-sts. Factory: Corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts.

WE HAVE LEFT WITH US FOR SALE A fine Eastern-made piano; must be sold at once; $135. 211 State-st., one flight.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT; NEW styles; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

$800 UPRIGHT, PIANO $177; RARE chance. POMEROY & SON, 80 Randolph.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WITH $600 TO $1,000 capital, in an enterprise in which there is no risk and which will certainly yield a profit of $10 to $100 per day; will bear closest investigation. W 52, Tribune office.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—IN A LEGITImate and profitable business; can furnish $300 and services. No replies noticed which do not give particulars. First-class references. W 51, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—BEST MONEY-MAKing business in the country; not much money required; security given; trades now making that will net $10,000 within ninety days. Confidential. Address W 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 in an old easy-payment furniture business; the best location in the city; too much for one to attend to. Address X 9, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 IN AN old-established manufacturing business; want to increase the business. Address W 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED business; capital required about $2,500 to $5,000. Address W 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, TO JOIN the undersigned in a first-class grocery and meat market on Halsted-st., between Madison and Adams. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GOOD MANUfacturing business, well established and paying well; $800 required. H. P. HART & CO., 119 Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $150; SALOON finished finely; 2 living rooms and furniture; party take charge; cost $830. DOLAN'S, 146 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 TO $1,400 to invest in a business that will give large cash profits within a few weeks. Address Z 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE FURNITURE jobbing business; trade established; $4,000 to $5,000 required. Best of references. Address Z 31, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF good reputation and ability in looking after an office can step in a wholesale and retail business, making money. Bank reference. Capital required $10,000 to $20,000. Z 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 TO ENgage in mercantile business in Chicago; no competition. Particulars at DOLAN'S, 146 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing and mercantile business; staple article, large local trade and splendid profits; $4,000 cash and services as financial manager.

PARTNER WANTED—SALESMAN IN LITHographic business with good trade desires partner with $4,000. Lithographic artist or printer preferred. O E 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SALESMAN WITH good trade appearance and business ability desires partner with $4,000 to $5,000 in manufacturing business. Sure investment; good profits. Big chance for right person. O E 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE RETAIL dry goods and clothing; one in hardware; one in groceries; one to superintend the whole under one roof; store to be started in a good town in Kansas. For further information apply to S. A. BROWN & CO., corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—PARTNER—$400 FOR HALF interest in a country produce store; profits guaranteed $100 per month. Please investigate; this is no humbug, but a chance not often found. X 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $2,000 as partner in a commission business; a safe and profitable business can be done. Must have first-class reference. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN A BEST PREscription drug store. Address Y 80, Tribune.

WANTED—A LADY WITH SMALL CAPital who understands running dining-room as partner or alone in a first-class furnished-room house. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER TO GO TO NEW ORleans for the next three months in an established business; small capital required; investment secured. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN RESTAURANT, or will engage a good man to run it; obliged to go to Kansas about Feb. 1. Address O O 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTner in hotel business paying good profits; $1,000 required; security given. A 2, Tribune office.

$20,000—A MEMBER OF THE BOARD of Trade who has a large New York and local business desires a partner with capital. The best of references. Address W 61, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM OF 800 ACRES, WITH good house and barn, for term of years, located at Rose Lawn Station, Newton County, Indiana. Call at Room 63 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—440 ACRES ALL UNDER FENCE and stocked; large brick, 20 rooms, for two or three families; only 20 miles from Chicago and 3 miles from Desplaines; wants $4.50 per acre, half in advance; want good tenant. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, CORner of North La Salle and Illinois-sts., 40x80 feet, or will build to suit and lease for a long time. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 21 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DR. FRANKLIN BROOKS, 167 EAST WASHington-st. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. except Sundays.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE THOUSAND feet of plank suitable for barn floor; also some matched flooring. Address THACHER, Room 8 Central Music-Hall.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced double-entry bookkeeper and business man with first-class city references. Address V 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHer and typewriter operator. No objection to leave city. Best references. Address W 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND writer as private secretary or business correspondent; young man; thoroughly experienced; can operate typewriter. X 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT OFFICE WORK by steady young man. Best of references. Address W E, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND and typewriter as business correspondent. City references. X 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SHIPPING clerk or packer; has had four years' experience in shipping department of a silver-plate factory. Good reference. Address S. P., Box 638, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, experienced, and reliable double-entry bookkeeper; strictly temperate; can furnish security if required. Good references. Address W 44, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL stenographer and typewriter operator as correspondent. Address X 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORTHAND correspondence clerk, bookkeeper, or accountant by reliable young man (Scotch) of first-class experience. City references. X 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged man as assistant bookkeeper, salesman, or bookkeeper in a wholesale house; has been in business for himself for a number of years. Can give the best references as to honor, ability, and trustworthiness. Address X 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST A1 bookkeeper evenings after 5 p. m. gratis; unqualified references; railroad accountant. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, having a thorough knowledge of the dry-goods business in every department, would like an appointment to manage a store or run a good department in some city west of Chicago, where there is plenty of scope for energy and ability. Highest references. W 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN IN a wholesale or retail house; has had twenty years' experience in the grocery, provision, and fruit trade. Good references. X 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper or cashier, accustomed to general office work, by a practical and experienced man; one who understands his business. The most unexceptionable and responsible references given. Address M 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced male stenographer. Z 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT prescription drug clerk; can comply with all requirements. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; good penman; several years' experience; outdoor work preferred. Z 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or assistant by trustworthy young man of six years' experience. Best of city references. Address Y 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TALENTED gentleman as clerk or correspondent; would assist some literary person; living wages expected. References. Z 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHman just from Montreal with some good furnishing or dry-goods house. Best of references. Seven years' experience; salary secondary consideration. Address Y 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MARried man as collector; $100 as security. Best references. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper or cashier; ten years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable, and thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate. References, Sprague, Warner & Co., and others. Address Y 66, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — A MIDDLE-AGED Chicago resident with large experience in office and executive duties, with A1 references, would like business connection with parties who will pay a fair compensation for capable and loyal services. Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AN ENGAGED bookkeeper, thoroughly competent, and with best city references, desires small set of books to keep or other office work to do evenings; could work part of evenings. Y 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 21 in wholesale establishment with a view to traveling when competent; have a good knowledge of business in general, and can furnish best of references. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A THOROUGH business man, correspondent, and accountant, qualified to take charge of office management, desires engagement. Ample bonds and first-class references. Z 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORTHAND correspondent by young man; use typewriter or telegraph; experienced. Best references. Y 39, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) in some wholesale house. References. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN ... as office assistant; fair stenographer and penman; salary no object. W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of first-class business ability as merino underwear and salesman, floorwalker, or bookkeeper in city, wholesale or retail. City references furnished from present employers; good reasons given for desiring a change. X 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of four years' experience, in good commercial house. Can give good references. Z 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRApher and typewriter; law or railroad office preferred. Y 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT STEnographer and typewriter operator. Best references. W 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper or office work; thoroughly competent, reliable, good penman, not afraid of work, living with his parents. Address X 91, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN TO travel for a wholesale liquor or cigar firm; eight years' experience in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. Address W 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS business man as a traveling salesman or in the house. Will give best of references. Address Y 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of six years' experience as a traveling salesman either on the road or in the city. X 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 SALESman with some good house; wholesale boot and shoe preferred; would wish to travel next fall; have several years experience. Good references. Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN (Scotchman), 14 years as commercial traveler, with wholesale grocery or manufacturing houses; can give security. X 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING salesman for wholesale grocery house; will work for small salary; desire to travel in Michigan. X 57, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED boy to do chores after school hours for board. Address M. ANDERSON, 265 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17 as delivery boy; is well acquainted with the city and a good hand with horses. Z 63, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL watchmaker and jeweler; have full sets of tools. Address W 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPErienced shirt-cutter, to take charge of manufacturing department or to do cutting. Can give best references. X 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS engineer and machinist; experienced in mills and manufacturing. A1 reference. X 88, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL cutter and tailor who has experience in cutting cloaks, jackets, and ulsters. W 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as an adjuster and repairer of sewing-machines. Address H. L. 1700 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 NEW YORK custom cutter. Address, for two days, X 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TAILOR'S CUTTER of ladies' costumes, riding-habits, and overgarments, with long Paris and London experience, offers his services to any one desirous of building up a first-class ladies' trade. Address P 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS cutter and fitter, late of New York, wishes a few more engagements by the day. Call at or address No. ..., for two days.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE in private family to look after horse and do chores about the house; can work cheap. Address A. OL..., 235 West Blackhawk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; willing and obliging. The best of references. Address W 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; 10 years' experience. Good references. Address 244 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging. A1 city references. Address X ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; can furnish best of reference for being obliging and ... in a careful and satisfactory manner. X 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (Swede). Address X 100, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a married man; understands the care and management of horses. City references. Z 44, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; young man, single; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country. Best references. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN coachman. Reference. O S 14, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY a married man; English; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; lived seven years in one place and two in another. Can give the best of city references; wife will do first-class laundry work if required. X 93, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE AS coachman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages and is willing to make himself useful. Best city references. O S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family. Best of city references. O S 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. City references. Address A 7, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY A thoroughly trustworthy young Scotchman of 23, in private family; experienced. Will be disengaged Monday. References. Address V 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, industrious Swede; married; would like a place as porter or any kind of work. Good references. Address W 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, MESsenger, porter, or any place of trust by a young Englishman. First-class city references. BURTON, 108 Rebecca-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with 15 years' experience in the hardware trade. First-class city references. Address X 11, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEman, formerly of Chicago, but for the last twelve years a resident of New York, as Eastern agent for a Chicago manufacturing, commission, or commercial house. Best references as to character, experience, and ability. Address X 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE and pushing man, able to speak English, German, and Scandinavian; well posted in the roofing business. Address X 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTORNEY. References. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 LUMberman in office or traveling. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble young man in private family or boardinghouse; is a good waiter and will do general housework; will be found very obliging. Address Y 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENglishman as servant; can do anything; a good home the principal object. Address No. 3851 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as private detective. Address A 6, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL in small family. Apply at 1127 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework. Call Monday at 248 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, first-class cook, in a private family. Good references given. Inquire at No. 10 North Sangamon-st. or address W 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL as second girl in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing if required. Address 184 North Carpenter-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girl to do general housework in small families. References. Please call Monday at 274 Bissell-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work or cooking by an English girl. 449 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 190 Wisson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl in a private family for general housework or laundry; competent for either. Best of city references. Address MR. LINSTRON, 27 Pearson-st., near North Market.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ASSISTANT cook in hotel or boarding-house who thoroughly understands order cooking. The best of city reference. No objection to the country. Lower bell 1425 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT Swedish girls; one to do general housework, the other to do second work or as nurse. Call Monday at 112 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. City reference. X 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT colored girl to do second work and plain sewing or nursing and sewing. Call or address Sunday and Monday N D, 1335 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD STRONG girl to do general housework. Call for two days at 342 Laflin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD REspectable Swedish girl to do general housework in private family. Call at 163 Townsend-st., basement. MRS. NOREN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework. Call Monday at 93 Gurley-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework or second work. Call at 135 Oak-st., Room G.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a first-class boarding-house. Please call at 147 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL to do second work and sewing. Inquire at 169 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE girls to do general housework on the North Side. Call Monday forenoon at 228 East Division-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Call at 218 North May-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RELIABLE German cook, not afraid of general work; also by a competent second girl who can sew and take care of children. References. No postals or letters. Call Monday. Basement, 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged Norwegian lady to do second work in private family or to keep house for a widower with small family. Call at 227 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-class colored girls; one for up-stairs work, and one to cook. Best of city reference can be given. Call at 2234 Third-av. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl in an American family to do general housework. Call at 147 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl in private family. Address J. M. IRELARD, rear 190 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl to do light housework and second work. Reference required. Call Monday at 105 and 107 North Clark-st., second floor, Room 14. No postals.

SITUATION WANEED—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as cook. No cards. Call three days. 3921 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework in a small family. References. Z 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work in a first-class private family. Please address Y 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL in a small family to do second work or general housework. Call at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WITHout washing, by a German girl, three years here; learned cooking in Germany; German preferred. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL for general housework. Can give reference. Call at 132 East Erie-st., Room 18.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR general housework and laundry work in private family; South or North Side. Call or address 216 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK and laundress in private family or to do general work. References given. Call at 168 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ABLE-bodied Swedish girl to do all kinds of housework in an American family of not more than six; South Side preferred. Please call at 2830 Shurtleff-av. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced girl for second work or general housework. Call Monday at 2334 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN girl to do second work or general housework. Apply at 4038 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress in private family. Address 875 West Madison-st.; no calls Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work in a private family. Call for two days at 291 North State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble girl to assist in light housework or as second-girl. Apply at 133 Hastings-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call at 495 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK, SAVING and competent, to take charge in first-class boarding-house. Call at 64 Thirteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or laundress. Apply at 318 Carroll-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, FIRST-class cook and laundress. The best city references. Please call at 3354 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress in American family where another girl is kept. 3108 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE and competent woman to do general housework in small family. Good references given and required. Inquire at 4006 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for house or second work. Call at No. 1 North Centre-av. North Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD and reliable girl to do housework; $4 per week. Call at 1519 Dearborn-st. on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL or laundress. 1507 Wabash-av. Call Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general housework in small family. Apply at 242 North State-st., up-stairs, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL to do second work; is first-class waitress. Address O S 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL to do second work and sewing. Address O S 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO ASsist in light housework or second work in a private American family. Call or address 251 Milwaukee-av. after 10 a. m. Monday, top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE GIRLS; two for general housework and one for second work. 3521 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do kitchen or general housework. Call at 3564 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO do general work in a private family; call Sunday. 331 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK in first-class private family, or dining-room work in boarding-house. Call or address 2359 La Salle-st. Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do general or second work. Americans preferred. References. 3250 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NICE German girls (sisters) to do second work and take care of children. Good references. Call Monday at 2339 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, and iron, or cook. Good reference. Please call Monday at 1300 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook in first-class boarding-house. Satisfactory reference given. Call Monday at 2339 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl in small family for general housework. References. Apply Monday in store 3858 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK, Scotch girl, in a private family. Best reference. 57 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR chamber work by experienced girl. References. Call at 2728 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; IN A private family or institution prefrered. Call at 1731 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second-work or chamber-work. Call at 1818 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, and iron in private family. Reference. Call at 2456 State-st., second floor.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD DRESSmaker in families; also children's clothes and plain sewing. Good reference. Address X 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKING and plain sewing done very reasonably at 265 West Madison, second floor. Call for MISS SHELLY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker in families by the day; terms reasonable. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FASHIONABLE dressmaker in private families by the day; $2 per day. Best of references. Address Z 52, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker in family; perfect fit and stylish. 73 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER; willing to go out or take work at home; Taylor system. Address or call at 852 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER will go out by the day Feb. 1; bon ton, Taylor's system; $1.50 per day. Best city references. 2962 South Park-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH LADY to do sewing. Call or address 98 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SUPERIOR OPerator; infants' wardrobes, ladies' fine underwear, and plain sewing; will engage at house if desired. Address T D, 52 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do family sewing by day or week. 166 Townsend-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER for bachelor or widower: no objection to children; or with invalid lady; or any place of trust; middle-aged. Highest references. X 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WORKING housekeeper; thoroughly competent. Call at or address 97 Townsend-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD REspectable lady to go out as a housekeeper. Good references. Call at 168 Superior-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER in hotel or first-class boarding-house by a young woman competent to take entire charge. Good references. Address 550 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF 35, cultured and refined, would like to act as housekeeper to party of means or first-class hotel. Indisputable references will be given. Triflers will please not answer. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MIDdle-aged woman as working housekeeper; good home more object than large wages. 505 West Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED, intelligent widow lady as housekeeper in family where servants are kept; no objection to children. Good reference. Address Y 52 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING companion by a lady of refinement. Good references. Address O O 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH lady and little girl as working housekeeper. Capable of taking care of children. Call at 2243 Wabash-av., forenoon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WIDOW lady as housekeeper, or in small family to do light work. Inquire at 582 West Indiana-st., Monday and Tuesday.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED woman who is thoroughly competent and experienced to take entire charge of an infant or invalid and make herself generally useful at light work. Best city reference. W 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED nurse wants to go South for the winter with an invalid lady, or as child's nurse. Best references. Address or call at 4412 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced nurse-girl; wages $3.50. Please call Monday at 3136 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NURSE GIRL; can sew nicely. Reference. No postals or letters. Call Monday, basement, 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW WHO can give best of references for nursing, either adults or children, as nurse in a hospital, or would like to go into a small family to do light housework or second work and sewing. Call for three days at 304 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NURSE-GIRL and to do sewing. Apply at 145 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent child's nurse capable of taking full charge of an infant night and day. Good city references. Apply at 314 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG French girl with a good Parisian accent, who speaks English, as nursery maid. Apply at 151 North Clark-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; family washing to take home; large 75, small 25. Reference. Address X 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS laundress. Reference from present employer. Address W 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNdress to go out by the day. Address 2108 Wabash-av., second floor, Room 27.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN woman to do washing, ironing, or cleaning by the day. Apply at 153 Sedgwick-st., in rear. MRS. ERICKSON.

SITUATION WANTED—ROUGH WASHING to be done. Mrs. Edward Johnston, 3310 Low-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS cook or laundress. Good reference. Apply Monday at 2124 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LAUNDRESS—A place for Mondays. Call at 3748 Cottage Grove-av. MRS. QUINN.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS Scandinavian female help; also girls who cannot speak much English, but are good and cheap workers. Call at Scandinavian Office, 317 Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RELIABLE Scotch cook; will do general work; a competent German boarding-house cook; a Swedish second girl. Can be engaged at the only reliable office in the city; no postals or letters. Call Monday. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1421 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. ALBENSON'S old reliable female Swedish employment office for select family help, established 1868, at 213 Oak-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTICS CAN be supplied at 439 West Madison-st.; also good nurses and housekeepers for the country or city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND hotels furnished with help; city and country; girls of all nationalities; fee 50 cents. MRS. O'NEILL, 231 West Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WISHING good help of all kinds would do well to call at 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES AND hotels will find first-class help, German, Swede, and other nationalities; orders filled promptly and with care. 57 North State-st. MRS. DEARIEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY in any capacity in office or store. Y 64, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typewriter. X 99, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG NORTH German Protestant lady, certificated, first-class references, perfect English, French, music, painting, as governess in a distinguished family. Salary £120. Letters to Mlle. E. O., care Mlle. Verenet, Chateau de Mouthiers, France.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY highly educated, of pleasing appearance, business ability, and experience wishes office work, copying, etc., or any position securing moderate salary. Address AMY ALDEN, Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble American girl to take care of furnished rooms or to do kitchen work in a boardinghouse. Apply for three days at 3254 Dearborn-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMan to take care of building or rooms; neat and capable. Will give good references. Will take charge of large building. X 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST OR general office work by a young lady of pleasing appearance and fair education. W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily by a young lady, refined and educated; thoroughly capable; leave city. Reference. X 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS typewriter operator in correspondence department of store or office; write from dictation in place of shorthand, or copy; desire fair salary and am willing by faithful service to earn it. Address V 6, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENglish lady as governess. Has successfully passed College of Preceptors and Cambridge University senior examinations. French, German, music, drawing. X 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer, typewriter. Thoroughly experienced in all kinds of office work. Reference. V 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TYPEWRITER or caligraphist by a young lady. Address X 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY in office or store; willing to work for small salary. Y 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; experienced bookkeeper and cashier, good typewriter, living with her parents. X 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, COPYing or envelopes to address at home. Address one week Y 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as cashier or writing in office. Can furnish good references. X 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS operator on a Bonnaz embroidering machine. Call or address 333 North Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY who is a first-class writer and copyist. Address X 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as stenographer and typewriter operator; experienced. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, GOOD penman and accountant, as bill-clerk, cashier, or for general office work. First-class references. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter operator, with first-class references. Z 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUcated French lady as nursery governess or lady's companion; willing to help in sewing and to travel. Good references. Address Z 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, INtelligent girl in office; is willing to work. Best city references. Z 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RECEPTION-room lady in a good gallery. Two years' experience. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVerness by young lady; is a competent seamstress; small salary. Y 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WIDOW LADY DEsires some position of trust; will travel with invalids, South, California, or to Mexico. Address for three days Y 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY shorthand typewriter; has some knowledge of books; fair penman; salary moderate. Address O W 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUcated German lady as lady's companion; would like to travel either South or to Europe; salary no object. Address J. HANSSEN, Freie Presse, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR NEEDY, INdustrious woman; washing, ironing, or house cleaning. In basement, 2723 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITRESS BY a young widow. References from present employer. Call at 179 East Madison-st., Room 29.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG EASTern woman, 21 years of age, stranger in the city, without relatives or acquaintances, as governess; is a fine elocutionist; also fully accomplished in fine sewing and dressmaking. Best references. Address 3501 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BY A CLOTHING HOUSE, A first-class salesman, on liberal terms. Address X 45, Tribune office.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter: one familiar with machinery preferred. State reference and experience. W 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR RAILROAD OFfice; good penman; shorthand writer preferred. W 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN TO DO OFfice writing and corresponding. Call at office or basement, 431 South Oakley-av.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, WITH REFerences, single man; German preferred; must be registered. Call at B. LEENHEER'S, 871 West Twenty-second-st., corner Robey.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A LODGING-house; $50 required; also a man to make beds. Apply at 41 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER IN railroad office. State salary expected. Address Z 84. Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ADDRESS circulars and do other office work. Write to 184 Lake-st.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT IN A wholesale house. Must write a good hand and come well recommended. Address Z 96, Tribune.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG FELLOW, 17 to 20 years of age, as clerk in a wholesale and retail store; salary $8 to $15 per week, as to ability. References required. Z 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK COMpetent to take charge of store. 564 South Halsted-st.

WANTED — CLERK IN LAW-OFFICE; state age, experience, and whether married or single in own handwriting; wages, $25 to $30 per month. Address Z 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AS BOOKKEEPER AND to make himself useful in the office; to such we will pay a good salary. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A1 BOOKKEEPER WHO can loan us some money, with security, can learn of a good, permanent job by addressing Z 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MIDDLE-AGED CLERK in fancy hardware store, etc., etc.; must do some shipping and speak German. Y 51, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND REliable drug clerk at once. Call after Sunday. L. BURLINGHAM, 351 North Clark-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A CIGAR FACTORY OF reputation, several traveling salesmen to sell our goods through Illinois and Iowa on commission in connection with their other line. Reference. B. GOLDSMITH & BROTHER, 159 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; PERMANENT situation. Address B 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING salesmen and stockkeepers in a one price clothing house 40 miles from Chicago; must speak German. Willing to work, and furnish the best of references; none other need apply; steady employment to the right men only. Address X 85, Tribune.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO who wish an outside specialty; liberal pay. Call or address Room 24, 182 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO sell heavy hardware. Must have a knowledge of the business and an acquaintance with the trade in the Northwest. No others need apply. Call at 163 Lake-st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL CORRESPONDence in a large wholesale house a stenographer and typewriter; gentleman preferred. Must be fairly proficient and have had some experience in general business. Give age, references, and state salary expected. Address X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—4 ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, 2 for city and 2 for country, to sell our standard works; salary and commission. The Chicago Installment Book Co., No. 103 State-st., Room 30.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED SALESman to represent an old-established firm on salary or commission. Call in person with references. JOSEPH SMART, Room 24, 155 Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN BUILDERS' hardware on the road to take a staple article on commission. Z 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED to drumming dry-goods city trade to represent a manufacturer of gentlemen's neckwear. State experience and references. Y 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE wholesale grocery business; must have a good city acquaintance and able to command the city trade; will pay liberal compensation to the right man, but must have qualification and knowledge of the business. Address Z 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS SALESMEN — 3 YOUNG men well posted in hats, caps, carpets, or gents' furnishing goods; must be hard workers, and have the best of city references. Address A 5, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNITURE AND carpet salesman; a permanent position for the year. Parties not understanding the business please not call. 298 and 300 West Madison-st. F. COGSWELL.

WANTED—SALESMAN; ONE THOROUGHly acquainted with the retail grocery trade in the city and who can furnish good references as to honesty and ability; one with experience in the soap trade preferred. Address B. GROSS, 193 East Kinzie.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY IN WHOLESALE DRY-goods house, about 15 years old; must live with parents. Address in own handwriting Y 93, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOY TO WRITE IN OFFICE and collect rents and bills. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR OFFICE WORK, A WIDE-awake boy or girl 16 or 17 years old. Address in own handwriting, stating salary desired, Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT OFfice boy from 15 to 17 years old; must write good hand and be of a pleasant, willing disposition. Address Y 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house, a bright, active office boy; must write a good hand and be correct at figures; wages $4 per week to commence with. Y 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT COLORED boy for bells, etc., at 2236 Wabash-av.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER TO take charge of a shop in a hotel in the country; good wages and steady employment for a reliable person. References required. Address W 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—MACHINIST—A PRACTICAL man capable of running a large machine-shop to manufacture our patented machinery exclusively. Capital required about $10,000. No experimenting or patterns to make. A good plant to the right party. Address W 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD WOOD AND METAL patternmakers with tools for short job; state experience and wages. Address X 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK to go 18 miles from city to cook for 60 or 70 men; good wages and sure pay, and a long job to the right party. Call, with reference, at 159 South Halsted-st. Sunday between 1 and 2 o'clock. Must speak good English.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MIXED-PAINT man to take charge of factory. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AS CARPENTER and porter in a fine-art store; salary $12 a week. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ELECTROTYPE-MOLDER; none but a first-class man need apply. BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 162 and 164 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MAN COMPETENT TO RUN A trip-hammer. Apply at Thirty-fourth and State-sts. Abbott Buggy Co.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER TO work 12 acres on the shares and raise poultry. Possession any time. M. L. B., Wauponsee, Ill.

WANTED—PRESS-FEEDERS. P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 106 Madison-st.

WANTED—SUPERIOR MECHANIC WITH a good head and quick hand for general work in a small shop; light brass and iron; wages liberal. Address Y 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—WAGON WOODWORKER. APply corner Fifty-fifth-st. and Lake-av., Hyde Park. JOE RYMAL.

WANTED—AN A1 CUSTOM CUTTER. ADdress, with references, A 8, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago. Ill.

WANTED—TO CUT ICE—100 MEN. APply to A. S. PIPER & CO., Ashland-av. and Levee-st.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND LAdies of good address to introduce the best-selling new book that has been published for years; installments and cash. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BY A RAILROAD OFFICER A competent and reliable shorthand and typewriter; must be a good penman, have good education, and some knowledge of accounts. Salary $1,000 per annum. Address, with references, W 12, Tribune.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED, FIRST-class colored butler, with city references. Call Monday. 21 Ewing Block.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy moneymaking business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A man and wife; must be first-class and understand the care of horses, fine cows, and vegetable garden: woman must be a good cook, understand the care of milk and making butter. The kitchen has all modern conveniences, family small. French, German, or colored people preferred. Apply at 54 La Salle-st. Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE best known system of garment cutting. HARDY BROS., Merchant Tailors, 275 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man who can command some trade to canvass in the city for an established printing office. Satisfactory arrangements will be made with such parties as may address, giving reference. Z 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR THE NEW White sewing-machine. 237 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF AMBITION TO SOlicit orders. If you are anxious to earn big pay here is your chance. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS CITY trade for printing, etc., of good habits and having push. Address Y 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SMART ENergetic young men to canvass. 248 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LADIES TO CALL AND SEE our new work to be taken home. 206 Wells-st.

WANTED — YOUNG-MAN TREASURER with $250; best security; salary $17 per week. SHERWOOD & CO., 125 South Clark-st., Room 29.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN THAT IS THORoughly acquainted with the real estate business. A liberal salary to the right man. Z 93, Tribune.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS for a commercial agency. Good commissions. Address Y 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GROCER, GREEN fruit, and butter buyer; must be a good judge of qualities and money values; to an energetic man possessing the necessary qualifications a fair salary will be paid. Address A 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in private family. 233 East Illinois-st.

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL PRIVATE family. 3818 Johnson-place.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; German or Swede preferred. Apply Sunday or Monday. 384 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at 68 Elm-st., near Wells, after 10 o'clock today.

WANTED — A GOOD COOK. GOOD wages. 128 North State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SECOND GIRL; German or Swede preferred. 36 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 19 North Ada-st. References required.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 187 South Oakley-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; good cook; Norwegian preferred. 70 Honore-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR kitchen work. 725 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—2727 INDIANA-AV.—A GOOD girl for second work.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do general housework. Apply Monday at 3561 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for light housework. References required. Call Monday. 2868 Wabash-av., upper flat.

WANTED — AT 3138 CALUMET-AV., A thoroughly competent girl for general housework.

WANTED—NEAT, RELIABLE PROTESTant girl for general housework, private family; good home and good wages. 3230 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, SWEDE OR Norwegian, for general housework, with references. Call Monday at 113 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; family of six; must be a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wages $4 a week. 743 West Adams-st. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, the other for nurse-girl. References required. 28 Walton-place, North Side.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family; 310 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. 1531 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 YOUNG GERMAN GIRLS TO do second work in small family. Good reference required. Call at 241 and 239 Prairie-av.

WANTED — A RELIABLE, COMPETENT cook, with satisfactory reference, at 2900 Michigan-av. Call at Twenty-ninth-st. door.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK TO COOK only. 612 East Division-st.

WANTED—AT 206 NORTH CLARK-ST., A girl to do housework in small family; easy place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO do general housework; German or Scandinavian. Call Monday, with reference. 540 Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in small family; three servants kept; good wages. Apply at 149 Bissell-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WILLING TO do light housework for a good home, where she would be treated as one of the family. Address Z 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework; private family. 3504 Lake-av., near Douglas monument.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron and do general housework where a second girl is kept; Swedish, Danish, or German preferred. Inquire on Monday at 37 Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL for general housework, to go to Evanston. Address W 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. References required. Apply at 3207 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, private family; must be a good cook. Call at 832 North Park-av., 2 doors north Garfield-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be capable and a good plain cook. Reference required. Apply at 571 East Division-st.

WANNED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL of experience for general housework in family of three. Call at 3018 Vernon-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND laundress. Call at 3346 Forest-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN SMALL private family. 3849 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECOND girl who can furnish the best of city references. Apply at 440 Washington boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO A near suburb; have all conveniences; good wages will be paid to a competent person. Call Monday. E. C. WALLER, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK but no cooking. Call or address Clark-st., two doors above Diversey.

WANTED—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; private family. 286 Huron-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply to MRS. ANDERSON, third house south side Madison-av. Park, Hyde Park.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Bring reference. 907 Monroe.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, A COOK AND waitress, at 821 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 3655 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, ironer, and waitress; two in family; no washing. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock at Apartment 5, St. Benedict, corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO second work and sewing; must bring city reference; call Monday. 1235 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, 25 MINutes' ride from city, a girl for general housework; will pay good wages. Z 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; suburban town; a good home and good wages to the right party. Z 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—101 NORTH WELLS-ST., A Scandinavian girl to do housework. Call at Metropolitan Laundry.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Must come well recommended. Apply at 372 La Salle-av.

WANTED—AT 841 WEST MONROE-ST., A competent girl for general housework. Must come well recommended. German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN TO GO to Denver for general housework in small family. Best city references required. 290 Ohio-st.

WANTED—GIRL 12 OR 13 YEARS OF AGE to assist with light housework; good home; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 518 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND-GIRL in a private boarding-house; must be an experienced waitress. Apply at 71 Rush-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 447 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—A LADY WILLING TO ASSIST in housework for four hours a day for use of room on the West Side. Y 14, Tribune office.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—A NO. 1 FAST TRIMMERS; THE highest wages to the right ones. Also preparers. Come ready to work; at M. Stumer's Millinery Palace, 727 South Halsted-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. 286 North Franklin-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED— COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS who understands dressmaking. 2406 Michigan-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED STRAW-HAT sewers at 453 West Indiana-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO assist in care of child and do chamber work. Scotch or English preferred. Family small and work light. Must be experienced and have best of reference. Address W 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SMART GIRL TO TAKE care of a child 6 years old and do light housework. Call after noon. 544 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL. REFerence required. German preferred. Apply at 153 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE MAID over 20 years of age to take care of a child 5 years old and wait on invalid lady. Must be a neat seamstress and come well recommended. Apply at 215 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL to take entire charge of two children. Best of references required. Call at 335 Ohio-st., Monday.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE-girl for care of child 1 year old and second work in small family. The best of references required. Address O S 21, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER — MAN AND wife; the woman to do housework for rent; no work for man. Apply at 241 Dearborn-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (Swede preferred) who has had experience and understands fine ironing. No other need apply. Call Monday at 331 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO come by the day. 612 East Division-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE COOKS (no washing) for Evanston, $5; 10 German or Scandinavian cooks; 20 for general housework; 4 laundresses that can do second work. Also all girls that want first-class places on the North, South, and West Sides and country with the best wages. Must be reliable, competent, and have reliable references. Call Monday and all the week. Leave your name and you will be sure of a first-class place.

MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1421 Wabash-av.

WANTED— GIRLS FOR HOUSE WORK. Call at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre. Take elevator.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKEE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AGENTS—LADIES—FOR THE "Queen Protector"; new patent rubber undergarment; sure protection to underwear when necessary to be worn; outsells everything; only one year old and 50,000 sold; agents average $100 monthly; no risk. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Manufacturing Company, 9 South May-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A LADY BOOKKEEPER TO act as bookkeeper and cashier in a wholesale bakery; one that can give good reference. X 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and intelligence as companion. Cannot pay salary, but can promise a good home. Address X 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS COPYIST and to address circulars in an office; must reside with parents and be willing to work for small wages for the first few months. Address X 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—AMATEURS TO JOIN A dramatic company. Ladies and gentlemen. X 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG SALESLADIES; must be bright, pleasing, of good address, and possess fair education; liberal salary. References required. Z 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG LADY of good address and fair education can secure a permanent position; good salary. References required. Z 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO GO to St. Louis as salesladies for a responsible house; good salary. References required. Z 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BINDERY girls. 58, 62 La Salle-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK FOLDers and coverers; do not waste time applying if not experienced. JOHN MORRIS, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF INTELLIgence to address wrappers. Must write a plain and rapid hand, and have had business experience; no others need apply. Room 33, 89 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY CORrespondent, German and English. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS LADY OR TEACHER to sell to schools. S. J. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—LADY TO REPRESENT OUR children's department; middle-aged preferred. After 9. CASSELL & COMPANY, limited, 182 and 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO KEEP BOOKS AND help in store. 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN OR girl to do miscellaneous cutting and distribute work. State kind of work accustomed to, age, and reference. Address Y 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANvassers; sure sale; call early. 741 Madison-st.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED with a young lady to play piano at Rathdrum, Idaho, N. P. R. R.; a highly respectable and first-class situation; $75 a month; write at once. T. K. HIREEN.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE EXPERIENCED bindery girls Monday morning. W. B. CONKEY, 163 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A THOROUGH COURSE IN ALL THE branches of a practical business training can best be obtained at that model institution the Metropolitan Business College, opposite McVicker's Theatre. This school is indorsed and patronized by the prominent business-men of the city, and its graduates may be found in banks, wholesale houses, and offices all through the city. Shorthand, typewriting, and all business branches taught by able teachers. Thorough instruction, pleasant rooms, day and evening sessions. Persons who design attending any school should visit the Metropolitan before contracting elsewhere.

A FEW MORE STUDENTS CAN BE ACcommodated at SOUDER'S Business College, 276 to 280 West Madison-st. Business department in constant operation, from which students can pass to good positions secured for them by the college. All business branches taught at day and evening school. Finest rooms in the city. Shorthand, typewriting, elocution thoroughly taught. Rates of tuition very reasonable.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO TEACH German in some family for her board, or would teach the higher English branches, or children. Highest references. Address P 75, Tribune office.

A PROFESSOR OF EUROPEAN MUSICAL education having a few spare hours will give two terms piano lessons for the price of one. References unquestionable. Address F 99, Tribune office.

ART SCHOOL FOR LADIES—OIL-PAINTing and sketching from nature practically taught by PROF. P. BAUMGRAS. Unequaled advantages offered to students. Studios, 112 West Washington-st.

ACTING AND CREATION OF CHARACters—Class Wednesday evening. Shakspeare class Tuesday evening. G. A. VINTON, Actor and Elocutionist (formerly of Booth's Theatre, New York), Room 4, 71 Randolph-st.

A LADY DESIRES PUPILS IN THE ENglish branches; good references. Address O W 35, Tribune office.

A FRENCH LADY ON SOUTH SIDE WISHES to exchange lessons in French for lessons on piano; lady preferred. Address X 50, Tribune office.

ART SCHOOL—200 ONTARIO-ST.; REpousse (hammered brass), fancy needlework, oil and china painting; lessons, 50 cents.

A YOUNG LADY JUST FROM PARIS WILL give instruction to classes or private pupils; terms reasonable. Apply at 429 West Monroe-st.

ALBERT W. DOW, TEACHER OF SHORThand. Room 45 Central Music-Hall.

BOOKKEEPING CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY acquired from a practical bookkeeper only, and not at business colleges. We have instructed over two thousand students, most of them occupying good positions. We do not wish to practice deception by promising situations, but probably furnish more than all the so-called business colleges in Chicago combined. Call at 88 La Salle-st. for circular.

M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 155 Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons; superior fencing apparatus and boxing gloves for sale; send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

BROWN & HOLLAND, SHORTHAND AND typewriting school. 51 and 53 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE—CENTRAL Music-Hall. New Harmony Class meets Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Three dollars per term of ten weeks. DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CALISTHENICS—Widen the chest; strengthen the lungs; give health to the body by taking a course of lessons. 30 Weber Music-Hall.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 112 DEARborn-st., guarantees that in 20 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, or guitar what will require years by the old method. Instruction evenings if desired. No charts. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

CARLING, PORTRAIT ARTIST—LESSONS in crayon, pastels, water, and oil colors. Studio Room 15 Haverly's Theatre; take elevator.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH EXPEDItiously taught by a former Professor of Elysee College, Paris. Address Prof. C., 210 Dearborn-av.

DELSARTE SYSTEM OF ELOCUTION AND dramatic art; artiste respiration; vocal and physical culture; defects in speech, such as stammering and lisping, removed. LAURA J. TISDALE, 28 Weber Music-Hall.

DRAMATIC STUDENTS WANTED — FOR the study of stage presence (Parisian Method). 30 Weber Music-Hall.

ESTHETIC PHYSICAL CULTURE—ELOCUtion and dramatic art (Delsarte system) taught by MRS. LAURA J. TISDALE, 28 Weber Music-Hall.

ELEGANT CRAYON PORTRAITS $20 TILL February; lessons given. 208 Wabash-av.

ELLA SCHWORKE, TEACHER OF PIANO. Graduate of Leipsic, Germany. Address Weber Music-Hall. Residence, 131 North Sangamon-st.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND ENglish lessons given by thoroughly competent lady teacher. Terms moderate. Address MISS NECKER, 68 North Clark-st., third floor.

GERMAN LESSONS GIVEN; CONVERSAtional method. X 71, Tribune office.

H. M. DICKSON'S ELOCUTION CLASSES. (170 State-st., southwest corner Monroe.) Monday evenings 8 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m.

INSTRUCTION ON THE ADVANCED METHod of bookkeeping, "The Seven-Account System." Price per set of books and blanks $15, including instruction. For descriptive circulars and competent help apply to C. O. E. MATTHERN, 125 Clark-st., Room 72.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN LIMOGES AND barbotine, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, by MRS. M. H. PETERS, 223 Hoyne-av.

INSTRUCTION IN KENSINGTON EMbroidery and painting at Wyant's Pattern Rooms, 52 East Madison-st.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO GIVEN BY AN experienced and competent teacher on the North Side; terms low. Address X 74, Tribune office.

LESSONS GIVEN AT PRIVATE HOUSES in Kensington; arrasene and ribbon work. Address X 53, Tribune office.

LADY WITH GREAT EXPERIENCE DEsires position as morning governess; English, French, music, and drawing. Address X 52, Tribune.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. As illustrative of the thoroughness of our instruction, twenty situations have been obtained by our pupils within the past three months, four going successively to one business house. Last week another accepted a position in Montauk Block, serenely standing a test which discomfited several applicants from a sister shorthand school. This week another commences with a well-known lawyer, who noticed the efficiency of one of our employed pupils, came directly to us for an amanuensis. Four young ladies, relatives of an eminent Chicago law firm, have consecutively entered our school. We obtain more pupils through the perceived efficiency of our pupils while studying or as employed amanuenses than in all other ways. Typewriting to pupils free; to others $5 per month. Circulars sent upon application. First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

MISS CAROLINE R. SCHNEIDER, PIANIST and teacher. Studio, Room 18, 243 State-st. References: Dr. William Mason, New York; Mr. H. Clarence Eddy, A. Reed & Sons, Lyon & Healy.

MRS. C. A. PHELPS, TEACHER OF THE harp, piano, and guitar, 385 Washington-boulevard. North and South Side Mondays and Thursdays.

NEGATIVE RETOUCHING, ALSO INDIA ink and water-colors painting over solars, taught. Terms reasonable. 224 State-st., Room 17.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN BY AN EXperienced German teacher. W 80, Tribune office.

REPOUSSE WORK (HAMMERED BRASS) taught by FRED W. SANDBERG, 245 Dearborn-av. Superior tools and artistic designs at lowest prices.

S. T. TAYLOR'S SYSTEM OF DRESS-CUTting taught at Wyant's Pattern Rooms, 52 East Madison-st.

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC art; pupils prepared for the stage. 15 Weber Music-Hall.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—NATIVE TEACHER. C. ROSI'S School of Languages, Central Music-Hall.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT BY A native lady. 155 East Randolph-st., Room 8, after 2 p. m.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT CHICAGO Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., day and evening; terms moderate. Apply to Superintendent, or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND typewriting. Pupils receive individual attention. Lessons by mail. S. S. BENTON, 243 State-st.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 50 DEARborn-st., having undergone great improvements, offers best advantages to all who wish to study English branches, languages, drawing, shorthand, music, elocution; day and evening. Finely equipped gymnasium.

TOURISTS FOR EUROPE: FRENCH taught in 30 lessons. Address A 13, Tribune.

THE VINCENNES GALLERY OF FINE Arts—The renting room contains 300 carefully-selected original paintings to rent to teachers and pupils copying art. Call on or send for circular to 3841 Vincennes-av. Deals exclusively in oil-paintings.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent on request. First National Bank Building, MR. and MRS. HANNA.

TUITION ON PIANO DESIRED BY YOUNG gentleman on North Side, evenings. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

VISITING GOVERNESS—YOUNG SCOTCH lady, well educated and experienced, desires engagement. English in all its branches, French, and pianoforte. Highest testimonials. Terms moderate. Address O S 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR ONE HOUR EACH EVENing, a lady teacher to assist three young children with their lessons. Address, with terms, T. MICHAEL, second flat, 219 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, 202 STATE-st., room 6, to investigate Jackson's scientific "method" for dresscutting, ladies', gentlemen's, or children's tailoring; perfect sleeve and hip rules; unequaled for simplicity, efficiency, or artistic elegance; "no theoretical chimera." We prove its superiority or no charges; practical instructions.

$2 A MONTH EACH, PIANO AND VOCAL lessons by lady teachers. 126 Dearborn-st., Room 38.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ONES for our splendid new book, "American Orators and Oratory." Great inducements offered. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT FOR THE Douglas Life Association; a liberal commission will be given. Call at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT, 15-ROOM house on Michigan-av.; entire furniture can be bought for $800 only. Also like house on Michigan-av., with $1,800 new furniture for sale. Also, $1,200 buys furniture and lease of house on Lake-Front. $1,300 buys furniture and lease 15-room stone-front house on Michigan-av.; income from rooms let double the rent. Also lease and furniture of 16-room house on Wabash-av.; $600 cash. $500 12 months. All above houses north of Sixteenth-st. Furnished houses to let. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT EIGHT-ROOM two-story marble-front house at 214 Thirty-seventh-st., and an elegant seven-room brick house at 3847 Stanton-av. These houses have all modern improvements. Very desirable location. I will rent them cheap to May 1. Find keys at 16 Groveland-court. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT NEW WILSON residences, corner of Lake and Oakwood-avs., 3-story green stone dwelling, all modern conveniences, easy of access both by steam and street railways. For plans and further particulars apply to PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3516 MICHIGAN-AV., 10-room house, only $25, or will rent upper or lower portion and take day board if desired. Apply on premises or at Room 23, 53 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—106 AND 108 THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., overlooking Ellis Park—New 2-story and sub-cellar brick dwellings, having all modern improvements. ROSE & BARRY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PART OF NICE HOUSE—PRAIRIE-av., near Sixteenth-st. References required. Address X 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT 10-room frame house in good repair. Inquire at 2321 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3116 Cottage Grove-av., and 5-room cottages, Nos. 43 and 53 Thirty-first-st., cheap; also, good 8-room houses at Englewood, $18. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ON WABASH-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.; also, the furniture for sale at a bargain if closed before Feb. 1. Y 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 3249 PRAIRIE-AV., HOUSE of 8 rooms; possession Feb. 1; a portion of furniture and carpet can be purchased if desired; rent $40. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—A NEW, NICELY-FURNISHED house, 3147 Rhodes-av., to responsible parties only.

TO RENT—NEARLY NEW MARBLE-FRONT house of 12 rooms, in first-class order, 3144 Calumet-av. Inquire at Chicago Press office, 119 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 3009 MICHIGAN-AV., all modern improvements; rent very low.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE 7-room cottages on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st., $25 per month; carpets and some furniture for sale very cheap, as parties are leaving the city. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY AND COMPLETELY furnished brick residence, north of Twenty-fifth-st., $100. Z 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—71, 73, AND 75 THIRTIETH-ST., new houses, handsomely finished; four rooms deep; two story and attic, with basement of laundry and cellar. D. W. JACKSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 furnished rooms; $30 or $40 per month. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
NEW HOUSES.
8 and 10 Honore-st., 9-room stone-fronts, with elegant furnace and gas-fixtures; near Madison-st. cars; $45.
969 and 971 West Monroe-st., two new houses; $60.
430 Warren-av., corner Oakley, a good house and barn, from Feb. 1; $40.
239 South Sangamon-st., 10-room frame; $35.
And other cottages and houses, $9 to $30 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
168 Walnut-st., 3-story frame, 9 rooms, $30.
95 Winchester-av., brick, 10 rooms, $40.
638 Adams-st., choice brick, fine location.
253 Jackson-st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, $33.
129 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $18.
447 Morgan-st., cottage, 4 rooms, $15.
106 Honore-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $30.

TO RENT—618 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 2-story and basement brick, all improvements, $40.
386 Wood-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, $37.50.
646 West Van Buren-st., second and third floor flats, 5 rooms each, $17 and $20.
296 North Wells-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $25.
383 North Wells-st., first floor, 8 rooms and bath.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE—BY R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store; apply in the afternoon.
7-room brick cottage at 328 Idaho-st., near Polk-st.
7-room brick cottage at 1111 West Lake-st.
5-room brick cottage at 652 West Sixteenth-st.
These cottages have all modern improvements, and I will rent them cheap to May 1.

TO RENT—691 ADAMS-ST., NEW BRICK house, 11 rooms; double parlors; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; good cellar; fine finish; every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle.

TO RENT—AN EIGHTEEN-ROOM HOUSE and furniture for sale; excellent corner location on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park. Address W 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT DWELLING—Eleven rooms; modern improvements; 321 Van Buren-st.; $63. Apply at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Ashland-av.; will sell carpets and some furniture. Room 2, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORY AND CELLAR brick houses; P., K., D. on main floor; all conveniences; price $30; Nos. 1063 to 1065 Wilcox-av.; also 1030 West Monroe-st. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house 1330 Fortieth-st., near boulevard. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 4-ROOM FLATS IN new houses; all modern improvements; convenient to Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars; thirty minutes' ride from State-st.; good neighborhood; first floor, $15 and $18 per month. Inquire of EUGENE R. COX, Room 38, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—60 UNION PARK-PLACE, NINE-room stone-front house; bath, etc.; $40. Brick barn, $10. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—92 NORTH ADA-ST., CORNER Carroll-av., 15-room house. J. OHLERKING, Room 4, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 469 Warren-av., unfurnished, or a bargain in carpets and furniture; lease until next May or May, 1885. R. C. ELLIOTT, 113 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM HOUSE and barn on West Side; rent $50; will keep four rooms at $10 each, all on condition that you buy the furniture; cheap. Address Y 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MONROE-ST., NEAR OAKLEY, elegant 2-story and attic houses, dining-room and kitchen on the parlor floor, laundry-tubs, etc. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 3-STORY BRICK, Centre-av., near Jackson-st., only $50. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, 335 West Washington-st. Inquire at 193 West Madison-st. or 472 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT FACING UNION Park, $50. 651 Carroll, $25. Other houses, $13. HULL, 614 West Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE.
486 North Clark-st., 13 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, and after May 1 can give the lower floor to one party, making a house of about 23 rooms, with a cottage in the rear; a fine locality for a boarding-house.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—$1,300; all furniture and fixtures in first-class, large 16-room boarding-house; all modern improvements; North Side, Ohio-st., near Rush; only ten minutes' walk to centre of business; it is cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT, 10-room brick house, near Lincoln Park, all conveniences, good neighborhood. Rent nominal till May 1, after that $40 per month. Address OWNER, W 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH every convenience; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; to a small family; south of Chicago-av. and east of State-st. X 24, Tribune.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ORchard-st., corner Garfield-av.; also 2-story and basement brick, furnace, gas, fixtures, barn; low price to good tenants. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE-FRONT HOUSE No. 408 East Superior-st.; possession Feb. 1. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED cottage; 8 rooms; every convenience; $40, piano included. References exchanged. Address R, 285 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 829 NORTH Clark-st., until May 1; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, No. 343 Erie-st.; owner to board. Apply at house.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, LA SALLE-av., south of Oak-st., for four months to party who will board small family. Z 87, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF the city; to responsible parties taking leases to May, 1885, will rent to May, 1884, at greatly reduced rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE; $50 PER month; furniture for sale at bargain; part cash; four rooms pay rent. Apply to D. HYMAN, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND flats in all parts of the city; call at office and see list. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF the city. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE AT KENWOOD—Eleven-room house; all modern improvements, two blocks from depot; price for rent $40; price for sale $6,500. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
FLATS.
200 North Ashland-av., two nice 6-room flats, new and clean; six rooms, $30.
1033 West Adams-st., a nice 7-room flat, $25.
97 South Hoyne-av., corner Monroe-st., 7 rooms, $25.
285 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter, 5 rooms, $30.
334 Fulton-st., 6-room flats $25.
And a fine list of other flats, 3 to 6 rooms each, $9 to $15 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FINE FLATS, 168 AND 176 West Washington-st., near Halsted; rent cheap till May 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—TO RESPONSIBLE and careful tenant till May, 1885, upper floor, No. 84 Loomis-st., $55.

TO RENT—505 WEST CONGRESS-ST., DEsirable first-floor flat, 7 rooms; all modern improvements. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ALCOVE AND a flat of four rooms, together or separately. 13 Union Park place.

TO RENT—IN THE HYDE, CORNER JACKson and Paulina-sts., elegant flats cheap to good tenants; janitor brings coal and removes ashes and garbage. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—663 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Leavitt, flat of six light rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT—SEPARATE ENtrance; all outside rooms; floors deadened; cellar, hot water, gas-fixtures, mantel, etc.; corner Adams and Peoria-sts.; rent $35. Apply at 133 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FLAT IN NEW STONE-FRONT building, 198 Winchester-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.; rent $36 per month. Apply to J. WEST, 245 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT—254 HERMITAGE-av., corner Van Buren-st.; 4 rooms, $15 per month. Also, 3 rooms in rear of 256 Hermitage-av., $12; water rates free; will be put in nice order. Apply to owner, 75 Madison-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—SUNNY FLAT, 663 WASHINGton-boulevard; outside window in every room; bath, electric-bells, speaking-tubes. Apply to JAS. GROSSIE, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT—$18. 73 NORTH Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—NEW 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, mantels, folding-doors, bath-room, all conveniences, Nos. 1089 to 1093 Monroe-st.; price $22.50. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF FIVE large rooms at 257 West Madison-st.; rear flat; second floor; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; find keys at 284 and 286 West Madison-st., in dry-goods store; also a flat of 4 large rooms at 642 Loomis-st., near Blue Island-av.; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store; apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—JACKSON-ST., NEAR THROOP, elegant 7 and 8 room flats; all conveniences; perfect order; new; low to good tenants. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—636 AND 638 WEST LAKE-ST., west of Union Park, a 5-room flat, very warm and handsomely fitted up. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—712 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., new $35 flat, first-class, at $20 per month till May 1. New store and basement, 32x60; first-class location. R. S. ILES, Room 41 Borden Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—$25, 6-ROOM FLAT, 868 WEST Monroe-st., near Leavitt. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS, BRICK HOUSE, 353 Morgan-st. Rent $25. Gas-fixtures, etc., and convenient to cars.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT ON WEST MADIson-st., brick building, modern improvements; suitable for housekeeping; one 7-room flat. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT AT 617 West Fourteenth-st.; Blue Island cars; low rent. C. Q. ALBERTSON, Room 41 Major Block, 154 Madison-st.

TO RENT—1033 ADAMS-ST.—ONLY ONE left—A fine 7-room flat; all conveniences; new. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE SEYMOUR, 305 WEST Jackson-st., elegant 8-room flats, low to a good tenants. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT FLAT OF 4 ROOMS ON second floor, 525 West Madison-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO FLATS OF SIX rooms. 519 Taylor-st., adjacent to seminary.

TO RENT—IN THE TALBOT (JACKSON and Paulina-sts.), several elegant and convenient suite; janitor brings coal and removes ashes and garbage. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, MODERN improvements. 354 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—687 WEST MONROE-ST.—Second-story flat; four neat, light, pleasant rooms; good location. Apply within.

TO RENT—FLATS OF FOUR AND FIVE rooms, all conveniences for housekeeping, in building 10 to 15 West Randolph-st.; price $15 to $20 per month. Apply at 123 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT OF HANDSOME-furnished rooms at 62 Park-av; $25 per month, with piano; no children.

TO RENT—FLAT—A SUITE OF 5 DESIRable south front rooms at 984 West Madison-st., new and clean. No children. Apply at Suite 2.

TO RENT—GOOD FLATS IN STONE-FRONTS. 344 South Morgan-st., $25. Others $13, $18. HULL, 614 West Lake-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
SOUTH SIDE.
3 nice flats, each 5 rooms, 433 and 437 East Thirty-first-st., corner Wentworth-av.; $18 per flat.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT, SOUTH EXPOSure, 5 rooms and bath, freshly painted and calcimined. 3739 Forest-av.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOME SUITE of five rooms with bath, etc., furnished; also an extra large front room, first floor, elegantly furnished, suitable for a physician, a club, or a party of gentlemen, in Giles, Bro. & Co.'s building, 266 Wabash-av., half a block from Leland and Matteson Houses.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS AT 41 Twenty-fourth-st., corner Michigan-av. and Fortieth-st., and 234 La Salle-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel, at low rates. WM. C. DOW, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS AND bath; desirable location; will rent cheap; at 3426 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLAT NO. 34 THIRTY-seventh-st.; near steam and cable cars; $16 per month. C. Q. ALBERTSON, Room 41 Major Block, 154 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 9, 2210 WABASH-AV.; cheap if taken immediately; best in the city. Furniture for sale if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STATE near Thirty-fifth-sts.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with modern improvements, in the new brick building northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FLAT OF 8 rooms; all conveniences; only $45; corner Rhodes-av., and College-place. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, $15, ALSO some furniture for sale, 3440 Cottage Grove-av. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—129 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—MODern flat of five rooms, $20, and furniture for sale.

TO RENT—FLAT 1919 WABASH-AV.; EVERY convenience; $25. Rear dwelling, second floor, $10. G. S. THOMAS, 146 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—FINE 3 AND 6-ROOM FLATS in brick block Nos. 3015, 3021, 3023, 3029, 3031, and 3033 Cottage Grove-av., only $10 to $22. Also similar flats at 842 and 844 West Madison-st., only $11.50 to $24. Best flats in the city for the money. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE ELEGANT NEW block southwest corner Thirty-first-st. and Prairie-av., 8 rooms; each $30. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2538 CALUMET-AV., 2D FLAT, 8 rooms, $30; 3d flat, 5 rooms, $25; bath, hot water, etc. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN BRICK buildings corner Clinton and Ewing-sts.; rent cheap. Inquire at 335 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—128 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BASEment flat, with or without barn.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF EIGHT ROOMS each. Apply to S. GOLDSTEIN, 314 and 316 State-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—48 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly-finished apartment house, arranged for two parts only, each independent of the other, the upper part, nine rooms, besides bath-room, laundry, cellar, and attic; very moderate rent. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., opposite main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—696 AND 698 ORCHARD-ST., desirable flats, 6 rooms, in handsome new buildings, one block from Clark and 30 minutes ride from Washington-st.; moderate rent. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A NICE FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND bath; rent very moderate; 673 Larrabee-st. Inquire at 739 Larrabee-st., first floor.

TO RENT—549 LA SALLE-AV.—A HANDsome flat of nine rooms, bath-room, and store-room, completely furnished, in exchange for board or $65 per month.

TO RENT—FLAT 11, HOTEL ST. BENEDICT, 551 Chicago-av.; elegant 7-room flat with all conveniences; furniture, which is nearly new, for sale. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—IN THE CALUMET APARTMENT (Erie-st., near Dearborn-av.) elegant 7-room flats; everything complete; low to good tenants. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT, nicely furnished, all new throughout, all modern improvements, in best residence location on North Side. Owner wishes room and board. Small family of man and wife preferred. Rent very reasonable. References required. Address for one week Y 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—48 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly-finished apartment house, arranged for two parts only, each independent of the other; the lower part, basement and first story, consisting of dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, two parlors, bath-room, and four chamber-rooms; moderate rent. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., opposite main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND ALSO a flat for housekeeping. 149 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—CORNER OF CLARK AND OAKsts., one more of those desirable 7-room flats; all modern conveniences; gas-fixtures, etc.; bay-window, balcony, south exposure. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM FLAT, SECOND story, and furniture for sale at a bargain; rent $22 per month. Apply at No. 457 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE NEW FLATS, 188 Erie-st. and 148 La Salle-av.; also 239 North Franklin-st. Inquire at 163 Washington-st. D. J. GALLERY.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, FLAT NO. 298 Erie-st., first floor, 7 rooms, furnace, janitor; new and complete; furnished if desired. Address W. M. LUFF, No. 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SECOND AND third-story flats on North Clark-st., north of Division, 7 rooms; also one on Rush-st., near Chicago-av., 5 rooms. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS—NORTH SIDE—Near street cars, $12 to $40. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIRST OR SECOND flat, 7 rooms, with janitor, 487 North Clark-st. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, WITH BATH-tubs, 407 to 413 North Clark-st. H. TIFFT, Room 21, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAIN-STORY FLAT, 516 NORTH-av., near Dearborn, fronting Lincoln Park; 7 rooms, bath-room, etc.; all in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED, HANDSOME 2-story flat; nine rooms; large and well lighted; modern improvements; possession given in February. Inquire at 224 Ontario-st., right hand bell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FLATS AND ROOMS IN ALL LOcations. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, INcluding furniture for sale, in good locality, at a bargain. Address O P 82, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NO. 1344 FORTIETH-ST.—NEW house, two flats, 7 and 8 rooms, separate, furnace and cellar, near Drexel-boulevard. J. L. McKEEVER, 153 Monroe-st., Room 18. Key at Oakland House.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also single and double rooms.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED warm rooms at reasonable rates; all heated with stoves. 1736 Indiana-av.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—52 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—TWO furnished rooms. References.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING their residence, 1249 Michigan-av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front suite and two beautiful rooms to first-class parties.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, furnished; $10 a month. 1507 Michigan-av.; small room $6.

TO RENT—NO. 67 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., front alcove room.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—HANDSOMEly furnished room; private family. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen. Groveland-av., near steam and cable cars. X 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS AND SIDE room, with or without board. 1329 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HALL-ROOM ON Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., to a Jewish gentleman. References required. Address W 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, PRIvate family, Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. References required. Address X 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with fire and gas. Flat 1 Hodges Flats, Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st., Office 18. Transients taken.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENtlemen. No. 19 South Clark-st. northeast corner of Lake.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. 4 Park-row.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 2834 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1353 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, FRONT parlor, and bedroom; fire, gas, and running water. 91 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO LARGE CONnecting rooms, south side of dwelling; hot and cold water; modern improvements. 2301 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Harrison, to lady and gentleman or two gentlemen a handsome suite of front rooms, or will rent them separate. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—298 STATE-ST., THIRD FLOOR, nicely-furnished room, with stove, for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—EN SUITE OR SINGLE, NICELY furnished rooms on parlor and second floors; all improvements; private family. References. 1324 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 24 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor; also front room on second floor. 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without housekeeping; bath, gas, heated hall; reasonable. 1544 Wabash-av., second flat to right.

TO RENT—HEATED ROOMS FOR FOUR gentlemen. 313 South State-st., second flat.

TO RENT—1612 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT front rooms, newly furnished, single or en suite; also small rooms.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURnished front parlor; all improvements.

TO RENT—1807 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED room with fire; will accommodate three or four; also hall room; hot and cold water; bath.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT AND TWO BACK rooms, each suitable for two gents or gent and wife. 2528 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK-COURT, CORNER Michigan-av., nicely furnished front suite.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—A LARGE, pleasant, nicely-furnished room with fire, gas, and bath; private family. 2506 Wabash-av. Can call Sunday, ring twice.

TO RENT—1234 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, well-furnished, second-story room.

TO RENT—240 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms and offices; steam heat and passenger elevator. Apply in drug store.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS with closets, hot and cold water, with bath, 111 East Adams-st., opposite Post-Office. Entrance 113.

TO RENT—1907 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-furnished square room; gas, bath, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—WARM FURNISHED ROOMS; board if desired. Apply at 503 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE PARLOR AND ALCOVE room in private family to well-recommended man and wife or two gentlemen. Call at 1526 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—256 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT furnished front room, reasonable rates; also warm rooms, $3 per week; board if desired.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE NICELY FURnished front rooms on the first flat; private entrance. MRS. BOOTE, 519 State-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, furnace heat, bath, and gas; private family. 21 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—192 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT E, newly and elegantly-furnished rooms, with a beautiful view of the lake; in a private family; to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN and their wives wishing nice clean, comfortable rooms for the winter call at the above number.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1220 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1630 WABASH-AV., NICELY-furnished front parlor. $15 per month.

TO RENT—1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASant front and back rooms suitable for two gents.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN BRICK HOUSE; all modern improvements. 2451 Wentworth-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing; rent, $25. 3629 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—165 EAST ADAMS-ST.—ELEgantly furnished front rooms, also single, at reasonable rates.

TO RENT—WHY RIDE LONG DISTANCE IN street cars when we rent elegantly-furnished rooms, single or en suite, also large room, with two beds, for three or four gents? 37 and 39 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BASEMENT, SUITable for housekeeping; good chance for parties desiring to take day-boarders. 1414 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front room at 1414 Wabash-av. Gents preferred.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE FRONT ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. 2480 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT BEDROOM, with use of gas and bath; also one small room. 253 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM; also alcove; every convenience. 1635 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME ALCOVE ROOM, with private bath, can be secured by lady and gent or party of gents; best location on South Side. O S 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT MODERATE PRICES—NICEly furnished front room in private family. 2513 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, south front. 218 State-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—350 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 WELL furnished rooms; rent low to prompt, quiet persons. Location desirable.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. 1465 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR UNFURnished rooms. 2252 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished, hot cold water, gas, and furnace heat, at No. 1 Twenty-second-st. Feb. 1.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FRONT OR REAR FURNISHED or partly furnished rooms to gents or gent and wife; call and see them; no harm if not taken. 849 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—478 WEST MADISON-ST., FLAT 2, two elegantly furnished front rooms, suitable for 2 or 4 gentlemen; reasonable to desirable parties.

TO RENT—12 NORTH THROOP-ST.—A handsomely-furnished room in private family; for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND PARLOR floors, handsomely furnished, complete for housekeeping. Terms reasonable to responsible party. Location, Washington-boulevard. V 36, Tribune.

TO RENT—A WELL-WARMED SINGLE room. Apply at 22 Bishop-court.

TO RENT—14 NORTH THROOP-ST., A NICE hall-room, with closet and furnace heat.

TO RENT—AT 46 ST. JOHN'S-PLACE—A furnished front parlor, with or without board; two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 VERY PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath on same floor; all heated. 228 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS nicely furnished. 333 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH use of bath; nice walking distance from business centre. 15 South Carpenter-st., upper bell.

TO RENT—171 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BASEment, four rooms.

TO RENT—875 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—Furnished front parlor and bedroom to a party of three or four gentlemen.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, well heated and gas, in private family. References exchanged. Apply at 140 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—416 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURnished front room for gentlemen; all conveniences.

TO RENT—197 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., TWO parlor bedrooms, newly furnished, in a private family; terms reasonable. Ladies or gentlemen.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, KITCHEN, AND bedroom; very pleasant, warm; basement of 50 South Ada-st., near Madison; partly furnished; suitable for day boarders.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR to two, three, or four gentlemen; $4 weekly. 87 South Green-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. 433 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; furnace heat and gas. 324 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM FOR GENTLEmen. Also barn. 373 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS ON NORTH ADA, near Lake-st., with furniture for sale, all new and complete, for $40; rent of rooms only $7 per month; a fine opportunity for a young couple. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF ONE, two, and three rooms in the brick and stone-front building, 511 West Madison-st., from $2 to $16. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM TO GENtleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board; no other roomers or boarders; private family; Washington-boulevard. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM OR front parlor to one or two respectable young ladies. 334 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—2 NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, together or separate. 250 South Halsted-st., one flight up.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM for light housekeeping. 43 West Quincy-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; first floor. References. Also furnished room on third floor. 46 South May-st.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, with bedroom off; also single room; modern conveniences. References. 218 West Monroe, second flat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished suite cheap; also one small furnished room very reasonable. 1416 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WHY PAY HIGH PRICES ON South Side when we rent elegant furnished rooms from $2 to $5 per week; fine parlors and reading-rooms always warm and comfortable. Barnes House, cor. Randolph and Canal-sts., four blocks west of the Court-House.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM, WELL heated, for gentlemen. 131 South Peoria-st., side bell.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE UNfurnished corner rooms and pantry; all conveniences for housekeeping; bathroom adjoining. 98 Aberdeen-st., upper flat.

TO RENT—329 FULTON-ST., FURNISHED room for two gentlemen in private family.

TO RENT—185 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., newly furnished rooms to respectable parties.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished. 852 Madison-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; hot and cold water. 378 West Madison-st., second flat.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED, desirable south room, cheap; also side room adjoining. 654 West Madison-st., second flat.

TO RENT—2 NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, one suitable for three or four gentlemen; single room, $5. 247 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms for gentlemen; board if desired. 505 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS ON parlor floor, unfurnished, with water and closets. Also good barn. 472 Randolph-st., corner Sheldon.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR roomers; also two rooms for housekeeping. No. 510 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, 241 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen. 415 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM and one hall bedroom, furnished, at 50 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM TO GENTLEMEN; heated; modern conveniences. 49 South Sheldon.

TO RENT—LARGE EAST FRONT ROOM, pleasantly furnished; also hall room. 51 Sheldon, between Washington and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITH parlor if desired, near Ogden-av. and Van Buren-st. cars. 215 Hermitage-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITE OF SOUTH-front rooms; board if desired. 643 West Harrison-st., between Ashland-av. and Laflin-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED south-front parlor; modern improvements; also small cottage unfurnished. Inquire in basement, 367 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE BOARD OF ONE, THE basement, with good range, of 461 West Washington-st. Privilege of other boarders.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FURnished rooms on North Side are at 139 and 171 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOM-MATE WANTED. A GENtleman of good address can find comforts of a home with young bachelor, on La Salle-av., near Division-st. S 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—663 LA SALLE-AV.—3 LIGHT and pleasant unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; large closets, hot and cold water, use of bath; choice locality.

TO RENT—235 SUPERIOR-ST., BETWEEN Clark-st. and Dearborn-av., pleasantly-furnished rooms. Apply as above.

TO RENT—TEN MINUTES' RIDE FROM Madison-st., finely-furnished rooms, single or en suite, on first floor with bath. 349 Elm-st.; Flat 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM. 290 East Indiana-st., corner Cass.

TO RENT—73 NORTH STATE-ST.—FRONT alcove room, well heated, to gentlemen.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, modern improvements, for one or two gentlemen, at 182 Dearborn-av.; $15 per month.

TO RENT—252 EAST INDIANA-ST., PLEASant front rooms on second floor.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, well heated; gas and bath. 107½ Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM; gentlemen only. 239 East Huron-st., first floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, heated; also basement. 188 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room, with use of parlor adjoining, piano, etc., etc., with or without board, for one or two gentlemen in a private family. 330 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman, private family, near Illinois and Rush-sts. Address Y 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; two blocks of Lincoln Park. 70 Wisconsin-st.

TO RENT—138 EUGENIE-ST., NEAR LA Salle-av., nicely-furnished front rooms overlooking Lincoln Park, desirable for gentlemen. Cars pass door.

TO RENT—ROOM-MATE WANTED—VERY pleasant, nicely-furnished, south-front alcove; grate fire; desirable location. Reference. Z 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—300 CENTRE-ST., CORNER Larrabee, first flat, nicely and newly furnished single or double rooms, heat, bath, etc.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM with heat, gas, and bath at No. 64 Cass-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR WITH grate, and bedroom adjoining, suitable for two or three gentlemen. 198½ Cass-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM SUITABLE for two; also single one; all modern improvements. 326 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A WARM FRONT ROOM WITH bedroom, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 286 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—COZY, FURNISHED SINGLE room; heat, gas, and bathroom. 183 Cass-st., Flat 28.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, north. 213 Superior-st., second bell.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, large, and well heated; desirable for one or two gentlemen. 151 Dearborn-av., corner Erie.

TO RENT—A LARGE, FURNISHED SECond-story front alcove room. 65 Rush-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board; private residence. 219 North State-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FURNISHED for housekeeping; North Side, near business. Address O P 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICE LARGE FRONT PARlor and second room, with gas-stove and dishes complete for housekeeping; no children. 222 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; gas, bath, and elevator. Flat 5, Hotel Albany, corner Clark and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; private family; 308 East Chicago-av.; table board next door.

TO RENT—1351 WABASH-AV., TWO UNfurnished second-story front rooms.

TO RENT—LARGE PARLORS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; gas and furnace. 334 North State-st.

TO RENT—248 OHIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished warm rooms; en suite or single.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS connecting; good location; private family. O P 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM in private family on North Side. Board if desired. Address O P 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—276 CHESTNUT-PLACE—NICELY furnished rooms, front and back.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double room in private family; furnace heat, gas, and bath; also single room. 255 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, parlor floor, single or en suite, with bath and furnace heat. 294 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—10 RUSH-ST.—FRONT ROOM furnished for housekeeping.

TO RENT—130 NORTH STATE-ST.—FURrooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NICE BASEMENT, KITCHEN, stationary washtubs; private dwelling. 153 North State-st., near Erie.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 148 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for two, with or without board. 23 Rush.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR; day boarders wanted. 144 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTS—A handsome room in a newly-furnished house on Rush-st.; private family, no children. Y 27, Tribune.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen only; private family. 179 La Salle-av., lower floor.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire of the housekeeper on top floor, 219 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SUITE of sunny rooms, together or separately.

TO RENT—A NICE PARLOR, NEWLY FURnished, cheap; all modern improvements. 243 Illinois-st., near State.

TO RENT—TWO WELL-FURNISHED, WARM rooms for gentlemen in private family. References exchanged. 304 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE SOUTH ROOM ON second floor, at 260 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet, gas, bath, all conveniences. 44 Cass-st. Room-mate wanted.

TO RENT—226 ONTARIO-ST., NEWLY FURnished rooms for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—229 ONTARIO-ST., BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn, large furnished south front room, suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS WITH MODERN IMprovements; also a furnished room. 280 North State-st., corner Chestnut.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE 150 East Ohio-st.; 5 rooms; rent $27. Inquire in basement.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NEWLY-FURNISHed single and double rooms; heat, gas, and bath. 388 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—AT 77 NORTH STATE-ST., A furnished alcove room for gentlemen only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT FIRST-class board, to one or two gentlemen, a desirable room in private family. References. O S 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NORTH AND SOUTH ROOMS IN a newly-furnished house in a desirable location. O P 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND CELLAR, FURnished for housekeeping complete. Apply to J. H. PURDY, 125 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT-FURNISHED ROOMS, warm and comfortable, to ladies and gentlemen (transient or permanent), board if desired. Address W 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND WELL-FURnished front alcove room, with heat, hot and cold water, gas, and use of bath; will board parties if desired; no boarding. Z 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 206 STATE-st.; 17x100; good light, hand elevator, etc. A. G. GIBSON, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST.—STORES and flats in that fine new block, Nos. 837 to 847, near Hoyne; stores have living rooms finished; all conveniences; first-class tenants only; no saloons. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE IN GOOD LOCAtion, opposite Custom-House, at northeast corner Jackson and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SCHOOL STORE, WITH DWELLing of 9 rooms, adjoining a city school; first-class stand. Inquire at 2321 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE, OR DESK-room, 280 Madison-st., Swarts' new building. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 208 STATE-ST., 3 doors south of Adams; good light. A. G. GIBSON, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES WISHING TO RENT stores or lofts will find it to their advantage by calling at our office and looking over our list. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES—331 WEST MADISON-st.; 358 West Madison-st.; 1041 West Madison, and others, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORES—
State-st. store and basement, near Jackson.
State-st., 4-story store in business centre.
West Madison-st., new store and basement, No. 752, $40 per month.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, La Salle-st., between Lake and South Water-sts. Apply at 20 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 31 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 25x150 feet. Also store 232 Lake-st., near Franklin, 4-story and basement; good location for heavy hardware or other wholesale business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A NICE STORE, 632 WEST VAN Buren-st., in new brick block; rent only $25. Apply at 75 Madison-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—NO. 7 ARCHER-AV., STORE with five living-rooms, only $23 per month. Apply to GEO. NICHOLS, 53 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—231 STATE-ST., ELEGANT DEEP plate-glass-front store, with large basement; also choice corner double basement 124 North Clark-st. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH WATER-ST., NEAR Clark—Fine large store, from May 1. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY and basement store 211 State-st. Apply to JOHN BURKE, 243 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 237 Lake-st.; size 25x160 to alley; long lease. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPACE IN STORE ON STATE-st., between Monroe and Adams. Z 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE AND NICE light basement together or separate. 541 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE.
The fine building on southwest corner State and Adams-sts.; will be rented to one party or divided to suit tenants.
Randolph-st., 23 and 25. Heavy five-story and basement brick building, 40x140.
State-st., 210, 2-story and basement building near Adams-st.
Fifth-av., 203, first floor and basement, with elevator and heat, 24x90.
State-st., corner Thirty-third-st., 3 handsome stores in new block.
Wabash-av., 1547, brick store, near Sixteenth-st.
State-st., 213, basement, near Adams.
State-st., 213, near Adams, to rent for photograph-gallery the second and third stories. Good skylight and all conveniences.
La Salle-st., 49, second story; good vault, etc.
Fifth-av., 163 and 165, fourth floor, 40x80.
WEST SIDE.
West Madison-st., 547, fine new brick store with vacant lot adjoining, for summer garden.
West Madison-st., 514 and 516, 2 new stores.
Milwaukee-av., 432, store and basement; plate-glass windows; fixtures for sale.
West Madison-st., 903, brick store and basement.
West Van Buren-st., 131 to 135, three new stores.
South Desplaines-st., 221, store and basement.
West Van Buren-st., 781, store and basement.
West Lake-st., 224, good basement.
West Madison-st., 351, frame building, corner of May.

TO RENT—
BUILDINGS.
4-story and basement brick building, near corner Lake and Market-sts.
4-story and basement brick, East Madison-st.
4-story and basement brick, near corner Lake and La Salle-sts.
5-story and basement brick, East Lake-st.
4-story and basement brick, South Water-st., corner, 50x70 feet, only $3,200 per annum.
STORES AND BASEMENTS.
Franklin-st., near Washington.
Fifth-av., near Adams-st.
Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.
River-st., store and first loft, 32x115 feet; steam-power if wanted; $1,500 per annum.
LOFTS.
Wabash-av., near Adams-st., first loft, 25x150 feet.
Wabash-av., near Washington-st., third and fourth lofts, 40x160 feet; water elevator.
Washington-st., lofts 25x90 feet, from $30 to $55 per month; good light; water elevator.
Madison-st., near Dearborn, second loft, 22x100 feet.
Market-st., third and fourth floors, 38x95 feet.
Canal-st., first loft, 22x80, with power.
Michigan-st., lofts 80x80 feet, with steam elevator and power; will rent cheap. E. W. WESTFALL, Room 40, 97 Clark-st. (Reaper Block).

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL STORE, 226 State-st., having two store fronts, plate glass, hardwood floors, and well lighted. Inquire on premises, Room 10. M. JEROME.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE ROOM ON State-st., north of Harrison. Apply at Room 9, 177 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—SPACE IN ONE OF THE BEST stores on State-st. for specialties in the fancy dry-goods or millinery lines. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE WHOLESALE STORE—50 feet—4-stories; elevator, etc.; immediate possession; low to good tenants. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 353 NORTH CLARK-st., 18x70 feet; desirable location for grocery or confectionery store.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 82 State-st., near Washington, for term of years. Inquire in the store.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OFFICES IN THE building northwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sts.; best location for parties selling the wholesale dry-goods and clothing trade. Inquire of CUTTER & CROSSETTE, Madison and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs. 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LAW OR BUSIness office in Unity Building. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT OFFICES, SINGLE OR en suite, in Hampshire Block, corner La Salle and Monroe-sts. L. D. HAMMOND, Room 1, 177 La Salle.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for banker's, broker's, or insurance office; also one office up-stairs 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, FRONT OFFICE, $5. Room 9, 185 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM ON SECOND floor at 38 and 40 Madison-st.; price $15 per month; immediate possession. FRIEDLANDER & BRADY.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED OFFICE for a dentist with a physician; rent cheap; corner State and Washington. Inquire of DR. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

TO RENT—20 OFFICES CORNER LA SALLE and Adams-sts., one block from new Board of Trade, with vaults and elevator. Apply to R. SCHLOESSER, 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—161 FIFTH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, desk room; also space for dry-goods commission or manufacturer's agency. CLARKE, RADCLIFFE & CO.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FRONT corner offices opposite the Palmer House, at northeast corner of State and Monroe-sts. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—NEW 5-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with 8,000 square feet of floor room, rear 157 West Washington-st., east of Halsted; will rent one floor or more and will furnish power if desired; this is a desirable building for a factory, as every inch of it has a good light, and facilities for handling material cannot be surpassed. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—2 LOFTS—233 FIFTH-AV.—22X80 feet each. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—INQUIRE AT 78 AND 80 Lake-st. SQUIRES BROS. & CO.

TO RENT—274 AND 276 MADISON-ST.—Second, third, and fourth floors, 42x90 each; rent together or separately for term to suit tenant. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth stories of 116 and 118 Franklin-st. (near Madison); size, 50x90; has alley on side and rear, and is one of the best buildings in the wholesale district for wholesale business or manufacturing purposes. Will rent for a term of years. Office hours: 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. R. M. OUTHET, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—LIGHT, DRY BASEMENT, 80 BY 40 feet, one block from Madison and State-sts. A 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes—First floor 50x100 feet, lighted on three sides and supplied with steam-power and heat; location choice and central. Address H 842, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, 30x180 each. 164 East Madison-st. Good light and elevator. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE SECOND-STORY CORner room, 40x100 feet, 104 and 106 Franklin-st.; good light, vault, and elevator; suited for dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, or other wholesale business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY ROOM, 40 BY 70 feet, 38 and 40 La Salle-st.; good light and elevator; suited for light manufacturing or wholesale business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, 2008 State-st., 75x175, with power. ABBOTT BUGGY CO., 2000 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HALL CENTRALly located. X 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, fourth floor rear building 196 to 200 Clark-st., with power and steam heat; entrance on Clark-st. ELA & PARKER, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, STEAM heat, passenger and freight elevator; rent low; best location. Inquire on the premises of HURSSELL & WHITNEY, 233 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FEB. 1, 3-STORY BRICK FACtory, with power, dry kiln, and steam-heating. Inquire on premises. J. H. GRAHAM, 318 and 320 South Clinton-st., or of S. R. HARRIS, 148 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO MANUFACTURERS—TWO floors, 50x50, first and second floor, one room 48x48 on main floor, one 18x24, one 16x32, and one 16x16; also several rooms of other sizes, divided to suit tenant; these are specially suitable for manufacturing purposes; abundant steam power, steam heat, high ceilings, elevators, and splendid light; electric light if desired. WARREN SPRINGER, 195 to 221 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER—one or two floors of building 280, 282, 284 Michigan-st., suitable for manufacturing or storage. Z 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BARN. 461 WASHINGTON-boulevard.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURnished house on the South Side for a family of three, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. and east of Michigan-av. Address, stating location and price, W 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM IN A GOOD locality, suitable for a retail tobacco and cigar store. Address, giving location and rent asked, W 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ABOUT 20X20, with power, conveniently situated for shipping goods. Address W 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 OR 6 rooms in a desirable location; rent not to exceed $20. Address W 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY APRIL 1, ON I. C. Railway, house with kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DINING-ROOM, furnished, in a good location for day boarders. Best of references given and required. W 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS (EN suite) for two gentlemen and one lady, with private bath; South Side. Address W 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN wants a well-furnished room; modern improvements; must have a fireplace; on South or West Side, not far from wholesale business centre; private family preferred. Address, giving particulars, X 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST Side, in good locality, a furnished flat or house suitable for family of four; no children. Best of care will be taken of furniture and satisfactory reference given. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM ON Lake, Randolph, or Canal-sts. Address [illegible] Steam Pump Company, 236 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPECTABLE young lady employed during the day, a large furnished room with closet, or one medium-sized with small room attached; location good; terms reasonable. Address X 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM by gentleman with or without board; not over two or three blocks from corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; in first-class locality. Address, giving location, accommodation, and terms, X 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED rooms for office during day only; must be east of Ashland-av., west of Peoria-st., and not more than one block from Madison-st. cars. Address ADVERTISER, 95 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURnished house or flat on North Side until May or longer, for small family. X 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARried couple, 3 unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping; must be north of Twelfth-st. and west of Ashland-av. Address, giving terms, location, and Y 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE in good neighborhood, a small flat or house furnished; give terms; must be reasonable. X [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENtleman, one or two well-furnished rooms in private family, between Fourteenth and Twenty-second sts., east of Wabash-av.; give full particulars. X 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE on the South Side only; family consists of three adults; would take the lease for two years; must be desirable in every respect; applicant is Board of Trade member and if an object would pay semi-annual in advance for right location. Address W [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FLAT OF 6 or 7 rooms in good location on North Side; rent not to exceed $35. B. MAIER, 62 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE party with good references, unfurnished second floor, front, in respectable location on North Side, north of Twelfth; name rent. Address X [illegible] Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE family, a furnished house on North or South Side until May 1 or longer if satisfactory. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN TO STALL horses and room for two wagons, within two blocks of corner Monroe and Halsted-sts. Apply 139 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE on or before May 1, convenient to business cars. Y 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 TO 5 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; must be in good neighborhood. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO YOUNG gentlemen desire a room with all modern improvements, in private family, North Side, near business centre. Best references given. Z 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM WITHOUT board by a young gentleman. Address Z [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED house; South Side; very small private family. Best references given. Z 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HANDSOME SINgle room in private family; not to exceed [illegible] Address Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, WITHIN four blocks of State-st. bridge, two or three-story building for manufacturing, about [illegible] feet of floor room. Parties wishing to build or have building address Y 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED room for young lady with respectable private couple on South Side. A flat preferred. Z [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE by a responsible party on or before Feb. 1, for family of two adults and servant. Will take lease for six months or year. Best of care and highest references. East of Wabash and north of Thirty-first-st. preferred. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT of 8 or 10 rooms; North Side, south of Chicago-av. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MAN room with breakfast and Sunday dinner in Jewish family. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 FURNISHED ROOM between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh-sts., on State or Dearborn, with or without board, for lady. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE or dining-room in boarding house, by experienced party. Y 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GOOD-PAYING tenant four unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; South Side preferred. Y 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED sleeping-room in business block near business centre, South Side; not above third floor; will rent for a year. Address, with terms, etc., A 1, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL [illegible] room, heated, by a quiet man (German); South Side preferred; please state price and convenience. Address W 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING OF 25 to 50 unfurnished rooms in business centre, South Side; year's rent in advance. Y 22, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FEB. 1, FOR gentleman and wife, a couple of rooms for light housekeeping or one or two rooms with board, noon dinner; rooms must be situated on North Side, south of Division and east of Wells-sts. Address [illegible] 16, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL FURNITURE AND CARPETS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A lot of Parlor Stoves I will sell at less than cost. Houses or rooms furnished complete on the shortest notice for cash or easy payments.

THE WEST END FURNITURE HOUSE,

298 and 300 West Madison-st.

N. B.—Goods packed and delivered at depot free.

A. COGSWELL.

A FINE SELF-FEEDING STOVE WITH large lot of pipe; no use for it; $10 if taken at once. 2513 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 12-ROOM house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; very desirable for business purposes; lease transferable. Address S 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF TEN-ROOM house; 3 rooms rented that pay half the rent; sell cheap; owner leaving city. X 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD FURniture of a 6-room floor, consisting of a fine parlor set, sitting-room, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, crockery, carpets, stoves, etc.; must be sold Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 21 and 22, 1884, at 20 Garfield-av., ground floor.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME TURKISH PARlor suit, almost new; also other furniture; flat for rent. 20 Grant-st., first flat.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX rooms and bath. Address Y 46, Tribune office.

FURNISHED HOMES—
THE STERLING FURNITURE CO.,
209 West Madison-st., is now furnishing houses complete with furniture, carpets, stoves, and household goods, on easy payments at cash prices; no interest on time bills. Open evenings.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, GAS-FIXTURES cheap. 549 La Salle-av., middle flat.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP FURNITURE DON'T fail to attend the chattel mortgage sale at 1 Michigan-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 22.

REPAIRS FOR OVER 10,000 DIFFERENT stoves; one-fourth of our stock is heavier than the combined stock of our competitors. W. C. METZNER, 125 and 127 West Randolph-st.

UNION FURNITURE COMPANY,

503 WEST MADISON-ST.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Previous to removal to our new building,

NOS. 464 AND 466 WEST MADISON-ST.

ABOUT FEB. 1, 1884.

We shall offer FOR CASH certain goods in all of the departments at prices which must insure their sale. The goods are desirable and special bargains are offered to reduce stock previous to removal.

Furniture, carpets, etc., as usual at low prices on time payments.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR NEW STORAGE WAREROOMS.

F. H. WALKER & CO.

WANTED—ADAMS & WESTLAKE OIL stove; good order; must be a bargain. Y [illegible] Tribune office.

WILL SELL CHEAP ELEGANT MOHAIR plush parlor suit, 7 pieces, entirely new. Call for bargain at 130 Oak-st., lower bell.

$150—THE FURNITURE OF FOUR ROOMS complete for housekeeping; rent, $16; can be made by re-renting two rooms. A 4, Tribune.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OF [illegible] tains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 1st Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

BO[ARDING].

10 NORT[H] ... gle gentlem[en] ... first-class board.
14 EAST SIXT[H] ... nished with bo[ard]
16 ELDRIDGE ... single rooms, w[ith]
25 EAST HAR[RISON] ... board.
27 EAST SIXT[H] ... board, $4 weekly
286 MICHIGAN- ... of rooms in t[he] ... Michigan-av. north o[f] ... and table as good as c[an]
310 MICHIGAN- ... connecting fro[nt] ... with board.
481 WABASH-A[V.] ... en suite, with ... men.
1208 MICHIGA[N] ... board; one
1212 WABAS[H] ... board, a h[...]
1219 [...] ed alcove, a[...] ... out board.
1233 MICHIGA[N] ... with or wit[hout]
1249 WABASH- ... be vacant t[...]
1251 MICHIGA[N] ... date two or ... nicely-furnished room
1303 MICHIGA[N] ... furnished r[...]
1338 WABASH- ... large room, ... also two extension roo[ms] ... only carpets; all first-
1347 MICHIGAN ... able for gen[...] ... gentlemen, with or wi[thout]
1423 WABASH ... to rent; g[...] ... board if desired.
1428 WABASH ... ed second ... rooms.
1463 MICHIGA[N] ... board in p[...] ... quired.
1551 MICHIGA[N] ... without bo[ard]
1700 WABASH-A[V.] ... well-heated ... Transient board and r[...]
1701 WABASH- ... rooms, one s[...] ... modations as can be fo[und]
1734 INDIANA-A[V.] ... large rooms, ... or single gents. Refer[ences]
1810 MICHIGAN ... front alcove
1814 MICHIGAN ... furnished fro[nt] ... board.
1822 WABASH-A[V.] ... with board.
1919 WABASH- ... or man and w[ife] ... nicely-furnished front
1927 MICHIGAN ... board, one f[...] ... floor. References.
2017 INDIANA- ... for two gent[...] ... board.
2027 INDIANA- ... furnished f[...] ... modern improvements ... gentleman and wife, ... ence required.
2130 MICHIGAN- ... for two gentle[men]
2134 INDIANA-A[V.] ... and extension ... nished, with board; also
2226 WABASH-A[V.] ... board, elegan[t] ... second floor, also front s[...] ... modern conveniences. L[...]
2415 INDIANA-AV ... cove-room; pr[...] ... single room.
2431 PRAIRIE-AV ... rooms to rent, ... etc., with or without boar[d]
2838 MICHIGAN- ... with board; ter[ms]
3158 WABASH - ... front room, fu[...] ... tleman and wife or two g[...]
3447 INDIANA-A[V.] ... modern conv[eniences] ... board.
3545 VINCENNE[S] ... large suite, ni[...]
3623 LAKE-AV. ... unfurnished w[...]
3630 ELLIS-PAR[K] ... nished alcove
3655 VINCENNES ... furnished or u[...]
A NICELY FURNIS[HED] ... of board, for lady; ... Tribune office.
MICHIGAN-AV.—T[...] ... nicely-furnished f[...] ... dress O S 23, Tribune office
ON INDIANA-AV., [...] ... —To Rent—In priva[te] ... with board; every con[venience] ... dress Y 54, Tribune offic[e]
WE[ST SIDE.]
13 NORTH THROO[P] ... alcove, furnished ... board; day boarders wa[nted]
18 THROOP-ST., B[...] ... Washington—Large ... with board, for two; als[o]
24 SOUTH SANG[AMON] ... day or week, with
25 SOUTH ASHLA[ND] ... Park—Front room ... niture new; private fa[mily]
26 BISHOP-COURT ... with good board;
32 LAFLIN-ST.—[...] ... private family.
47 SOUTH ASHL[AND] ... nished rooms, with
47 PIERCE-ST.—NI[...] ... with board; also b[...]
50 SOUTH ANN, ... Madison—Furnished
53 SOUTH CARP[ENTER] ... room with board.
61 WARREN-AV.— ... front rooms, with
77 MORGAN-ST., ... class rooms and b[oard] ... rooms, from $4.50 to $5.5[0] ... fire.
79 SOUTH MORG[AN] ... with modern im[provements] ... board; gentleman want[ed]
86 CENTRE-AV.—[...] ... room to man and ... heat, gas, bath, with bo[ard]
106 ABERDEEN ... young gentlem[en] ... with good board at a mo[derate]
121 SOUTH SANG[AMON] ... rooms with boa[rd]
147 THROOP-ST.— ... home comforts; ... conveniences; terms mo[derate]
155 SOUTH JEFF[ERSON] ... rooms to suit th[e]
193 WOOD-ST., C[...] ... alcove with boa[rd] ... family.
283 WEST MON[ROE] ... two pleasant ... en suite. First-class re[ferences]
300 WASHINGTO[N] ... front room, wit[h] ... wife or three gentleme[n] ... References.
306 WEST MO[NROE] ... rooms, with or
332 WASHINGTO[N] ... ly-furnished ro[oms]
347 WASHINGTO[N] ... nished rooms t[...] ... terms reasonable.
396½ WEST JA[CKSON] ... couple or two ... furnished room, with bo[ard] ... conveniences. Referen[ces]
435 WASHINGTO[N] ... with board, h[...] ... front room; grate and f[...]
452 ADAMS-ST. ... rooms, with boa[rd]
456 WEST ADAMS ... room, with boa[rd]
461 WEST WA[...] ... nished rooms; ... except carpet.
471 WASHINGTO[N] ... south-front roo[m] ... man occupying a large, ... mate.
487 WASHINGT[ON] ... rent, with board, ... tion on West Side.

BOA[RDING A]ND LODGING.

[Nor]th Side.

10 NORTH [THR]OOP-ST.—ROOM FOR SINgle gentle[man]; room on parlor floor for lady; first-class board.

14 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS FURnished with board; French teacher.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

25 EAST HARRISON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board.

27 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST. — ROOM AND board, $4 weekly; early breakfast for Pullman.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms in the most desirable location on Michigan-av. north of Twelfth-st. House exclusive and table as good as can be found in city.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF THREE connecting front rooms on second floor to rent with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with or without board, for gentlemen.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—GOOD ROOM WITH board; one single room.

1212 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a handsome furnished room.

1219 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHed alcove, also single rooms, with or without board.

1233 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with or without board.

1249 WABASH-AV.—A FEW ROOMS WILL be vacant the 21st with first-class board.

1251 MICHIGAN-AV.—CAN ACCOMMOdate two or three refined persons with two nicely-furnished rooms and the best of table board.

1303 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with first-class board.

1338 WABASH-AV.—ONE THIRD-FLOOR large room, heated, for two, with board; also two extension rooms; private bath; unfurnished only carpets; all first-class; prices reasonable.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and lady or two or three gentlemen, with or without board.

1423 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent; gas, bath, furnace or grate heat; board if desired.

1428 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHed second story, with board; also other rooms.

1463 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS WITH board in private family. References required.

1551 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board; private family.

1700 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY-FURNISHED well-heated rooms, with or without board. Transient board and room $1 a day.

1701 WABASH-AV. (OR 1641)—2 FRONT rooms, one a front parlor, as good accommodations as can be found.

1734 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED large rooms, with board, for married couples or single gents. References.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SECOND-STORY front alcove room, first-class board.

1814 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove room, with first-class board.

1822 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board. References.

1919 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN or man and wife can be accommodated with nicely-furnished front room and board very cheap.

1927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, one front room and one on parlor floor. References.

2017 INDIANA-AV. — ROOM SUITABLE for two gentlemen; also single room, with board.

2027 INDIANA-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished front suite of rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board. Reference required.

2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD for two gentlemen.

2134 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, PARLOR and extension room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also single rooms.

2226 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH board, elegantly furnished front alcove, second floor, also front single and medium rooms; all modern conveniences. Late dinners.

2415 INDIANA-AV.—SECOND-STORY ALcove-room; private bath; with board; also single room.

2431 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with gas, furnace heat, bath, etc., with or without board; private family.

2838 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM with board; terms moderate.

3158 WABASH - AV. — SECOND FLOOR front room, furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

3447 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, modern conveniences, with or without board.

3545 VINCENNES-AV.—A HANDSOME, large suite, nicely furnished, with board.

3623 LAKE-AV.—WELL FURNISHED OR unfurnished warm rooms, with good board.

3630 ELLIS-PARK—HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove room; board if desired.

3655 VINCENNES-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BEST of board, for lady; South Side. Address O S 22, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, nicely-furnished front room. References. Address O S 23, Tribune office.

ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-FIRST. —To Rent—In private family, a large front room, with board; every convenience. References. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

West Side.

13 NORTH THROOP-ST.—ELEGANT FRONT alcove, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; day boarders accommodated.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Large front alcove, well furnished, with board, for two; also a single room. References.

24 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARDING, day or week, with large and pleasant rooms.

25 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—Front rooms and board; house and furniture new; private family; also room-mate.

26 BISHOP-COURT — PLEASANT ROOMS with good board; day boarders wanted.

32 LAFLIN-ST.—DAY-BOARD FOR TWO; private family.

47 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, with board.

47 PIERCE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with board; also bath.

50 SOUTH ANN, HALF BLOCK FROM Madison—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

53 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—FURNISHED room with board.

61 WARREN-AV.—2 NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with board; south front.

77 MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FIRST-class rooms and board, hot and cold water in rooms, from $4.50 to $5.50 per week, including gas and fire.

79 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—LARGE ROOM, with modern improvements, with or without board; gentleman wants room-mate.

86 CENTRE-AV.—TO RENT—FURNISHED room to man and wife or two gents, furnace heat, gas, bath, with board.

106 ABERDEEN-ST., 3D FLAT—TWO young gentlemen can find a pleasant home with good board at a moderate price.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms with board; modern conveniences.

147 THROOP-ST.—RARE CHANCE FOR home comforts; select family; cozy rooms; all conveniences; terms moderate; near Van Buren-st.

155 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms to suit the times.

193 WOOD-ST., CORNER ADAMS—FRONT alcove with board; terms reasonable. Private family.

283 WEST MONROE-ST.—WITH BOARD, two pleasant south-front rooms, single or en suite. First-class references given and required.

300 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—LARGE front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen; also small room for two. References.

306 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

332 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — NICEly-furnished room, with board. References.

347 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — FURnished rooms to rent, with or without board; terms reasonable.

396½ WEST JACKSON-ST.—A MARRIED couple or two young men can have nicely-furnished room, with board; private family; modern conveniences. References required.

435 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—TO LET, with board, handsomely-furnished south-front room; grate and furnace-heat.

452 ADAMS-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; private family.

456 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT—SINGLE room, with board.

461 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FURnished rooms; one large room unfurnished except carpet.

471 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—LARGE south-front room, with board; also a gentleman occupying a large, warm room desires a room-mate.

487 WASHINGTON - BOULEVARD — TO rent, with board, suite of rooms; finest location on West Side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

522 WEST MADISON-ST. — FURNISHED room, with or without board, for two gents or man and wife; terms moderate.

594 ADAMS-ST.—A PARLOR, ALSO PLEASant sunny room, with good board; between Ashland and Ogden-avs.

653 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — NICE suite of furnished rooms, with first-class board, also small room at moderate terms.

662 WALNUT-ST., NEAR SACRAMENTO-av.—Board for a married couple with no children, in a private family; good board, large, nicely-furnished, warm room; terms $40 per month. Lake-st. cars.

700 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent with board and all conveniences.

871 ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished south alcove, with board, $5 per week.

835 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD for one or two gentlemen. Reference.

NEAR UNION PARK — A NICELY-FURnished alcove room, with board, for two gents, $7 per week. References required. Private family. Y 92, Tribune office.

North Side.

42 RUSH-ST.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH board.

44 RUSH-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOM to rent, with board.

46 CASS-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH board; reasonable.

64 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM, SECOND floor, and single room; with or without board.

87 DEARBORN-AV—WARM, COMFORTAbly-furnished room; choice table board.

97 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms, with board.

111 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board. Day boarders taken.

121 LOCUST-ST. — A PLEASANT FURnished room, suitable for two, with or without board.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—A FURnished front alcove room, with board.

125 DEARBORN-AV. — FURNISHED double, also single room, with board. References required.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms; young gentlemen. References.

159 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, very desirable winter accommodations for two.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICE SINGLE room for gentleman, with board.

167 DEARBORN-AV. — ROOMS, WITH board, single or en suite; also day-board.

197 ERIE-ST., NEAR CLARK—A LARGE parlor suitable for two or four, with board, gas, bath, heat; $5 a week; other rooms.

220 OHIO-ST.—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM with board.

222 OHIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board.

223 OHIO-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—A south-front alcove room, suitable for two; also single room.

227 EAST ONTARIO-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board; also day boarders accommodated.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY-FURnished double rooms, with board.

248 CHESTNUT-ST., NEAR LA SALLE—Board and nicely-furnished alcove room; to party of three; very reasonable; also 2 single rooms.

260 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM with board.

266 OHIO-ST.—HANDSOME FRONT SUITE for two gentlemen with board at $15 per week. References.

269 AND 271 EAST INDIANA—LARGE south front rooms, second floor, fine single rooms, near business centre. Fine table board.

274 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SINGLE ROOM, with board.

284 ILLINOIS-ST., CORNER OF RUSH—A pleasant front room, with board.

292 WELLS-ST. — PRIVATE BOARDING-house; gents only.

295 NORTH STATE-ST.—LARGE FRONT parlor, with good board, for two gentlemen; terms moderate. Lower bell.

296 OHIO-ST.—2 NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; also table-boarders wanted.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A ROOM SUITable for two, first floor, southern exposure. References.

310 CHICAGO-AV. — TO RENT, FRONT room, with board. Day boarders wanted.

344 LA SALLE-AV.—FINELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or double, with excellent board, can be secured by one or two gentlemen; most desirable location in the city.

369 CENTRE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two furnished rooms, en suite or single.

394 CHICAGO-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM, NICEly furnished; all conveniences; also other rooms, warm and snug.

298 ERIE-ST.—SECOND FLAT—BOARD and nicely-furnished warm room, suitable for one or two persons; private family.

511 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms, suitable for four, with good board, cheap; private family.

DEARBORN-AV., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—A private family have two large, comfortable rooms, with board, for four; reasonable terms to desirable persons. Address Z 7, Tribune office.

OAK-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY furnished room, with first-class board, for gentlemen, in private family. W 10, Tribune office.

PRIVATE FAMILY ON NORTH SIDE, BEST locality, will let elegantly furnished room, with board, to first class gentleman; 6 o'clock dinner. Address O P 49, Tribune office.

TWO BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN PARK—TO rent, with board, a furnished front alcove, with large closet; modern conveniences; private family; price $15 per week. Y 31, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, NOS. 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—Pleasant rooms 50 cents per day; $2.50 per week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; capacity, 300 guests; rooms 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

CLARENDEN HOUSE—NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Ontario. Quiet family hotel, noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL, Elizabeth-st., corner Washington-boulevard. Persons desiring elegant hotel accommodations for a day, week, or the winter, outside of the cold lake winds and the noisy centre of the city, will find large sunny rooms, single or en suite, with open fires, with or without baths, a cuisine equal to the best, and moderate prices, at this cozy hotel, pleasantly located in the best residence portion and within easy access of the business centre of the city.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL, 112 TO 118 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day. Reduced rates to permanent boarders. A few elegant rooms left at reasonable prices for balance of winter season. Table unsurpassed by any hotel in the city. B. M. DAVENPORT, Manager.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Elegant furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Suburban.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD AT villa residence; twenty-minutes' ride from city in warm cars; terms moderate. Apply at bakery, Ravenswood, or Room 9, 65 Randolph-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON South Side, below Fourteenth-st., by a young man just started to practice his profession in the city. State terms and address D, Office 68, 241 State-st.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND 2 CHILdren, one aged 6, the other 9; must have one large and one small room, both furnished; will not pay more than $16 per week. X 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR ADVANCED PUPILS OF THE Chicago Musical College, in private families where piano-teaching will be taken as part payment. References exchanged. Apply to DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President of the Chicago Musical College, Central Music-Hall.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, North Side; gentleman, wife, and child, South Side; three young men on West or South Side. Call at Renting Agency, Room 10 Haverly's Theatre.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child 5 years old, in a private family; good-sized, sunny front room desired, at moderate price. Address, with price, size of room, etc., X 28, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR WIFE IN REspectable family; husband will be at home nights only. Address, with rate and location, JNO. FRANKLIN, care of Briggs House.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for a young married couple and single gentleman; North Side, east of Clark-st.; private family preferred. X 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM WITH FIRE—for a young lady; must state terms. Address X 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A SINGLE GENtleman; South Side preferred; state terms. Address X 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY AND YOUNG gentleman wishing a pleasant home would like board in a refined private family; state number in family, also terms and location. X 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH MODERN CONveniences for gentleman and wife in private family, fifteen minutes' walk from Madison and State-sts. Address Y 38, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE SUBURBAN FAMily for gentleman and wife; state the railroad your town is on and price. Y 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD HOME FOR WIDOW lady in the vicinity of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.; $6 per week. Address W 35, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG LADY; moderate price. References given and required. Address 552 Dearborn-av.

BOARD—BREAKFAST AND SUPPER ON North Side by two single gentleman in pleasant private family. State terms. Z 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN in a private family; North Side preferred. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR LADY; SOUTH Side; private family, or one with few boarders. References exchanged. Y 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN PRIVATE American family, with home comforts; state terms. Y 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; private family; vicinity of Union Park. Address H. D. 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES IN A private family; North Side preferred, near business centre. Address A 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE ROOM WITH GOOD board by a young man in respectable private family; state price. Y 98, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN HAVING 100 acres of land wants to correspond with a young lady who has a few hundred dollars to help stock it with young cattle. Object, matrimony. Name a place for an interview. C. H. FRENCH, care of Manning & Maxwell, corner of Michigan and Franklin-sts., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—GEORGETTA WATERS: WRITE to your sister Louise, 1824 Jessie-st., San Francisco, Cal.

PERSONAL—AN A1 MECHANIC, AGED 33, worth $5,000 cash, wants to meet with a respectable lady, with means, to start business; no triflers need answer; object matrimony. Y 53, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF YOU HAVE THE BLUES visit The Bankrupt Store Casino and you will grow merry and hilarious and throw away those disgusting porous plasters and liver pads. 184 and 186 State-st.

PERSONAL—EDDIE: I AM WORRIED AT so long a silence; let me hear from you. C. F.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM ATKINS IS HERE, from Cincinnati. Address Post-Office.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF Edward J. Richards, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., recently barkeeper of the Union Club, Chicago. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address X 81, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL ELDERLY WIDOW OF last Sunday's Personals, H. D. 8, please to communicate her address to A. J., W 52, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF means, unacquainted in city, desires to correspond with young lady of from 18 to 23 years of age. Must be accomplished and refined. Object, matrimony. Address X 63, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL SOME WEALTHY LADY or gentleman help an American girl to learn a trade? Address A 11 Tribune office.

PERSONAL—AM VERY SICK; SEND EMMA. KITTY WILSON.

PERSONAL—MRS. J. C. EMERSON. VIC. Letter in post-office for you. EMERSON C.

PERSONAL—A WIDOWER 35 YEARS OLD, in good health, with some property and a salaried position (only incumbrance a boy 5 years old), would like to correspond confidentially with a refined woman of wealth in regard to matrimony. References unimpeachable and only honorable communications solicited. Y 90, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF A. J. GALLOWAY WILL send his address to Edwin Punam, Maywood, Ill., he will confer a great favor.

PERSONAL—JENNIE MORAN, FORMERLY of 117 Clark-st., please send address to an old friend. Y 63, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.

MOONEY & BOLAND.
132 and 134 Broadway, NEW YORK. 151 and 153 Monroe-st., CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—$55 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $25 at the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—TWO OR FOUR CHOICE seats for Abbey's Italian opera, Haverly's, for Tuesday, Jan. 22d; Thursday, 24th; Friday, 25th; Saturday, 26th; Tuesday, 29th; Wednesday, 30th; Thursday, 31st; Friday, Feb. 1st; and Saturday, 2d, can be had at Room 30, 113 Adams-st.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $35, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA—You can get a few choice seats for Nilsson and Scalchi nights, Monday and Wednesday, at 146 La Salle-st., basement.

PERSONAL—A $20 CUSTOM-MADE OVERcoat, in plain or fancy goods, if we can fit you, at $9.50 at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA—2 seats, fashion box, for Wednesday eve, Jan. 30. Nilsson, Scalchi, Valleria, Capoul, and Del Puente in "Mignon." Address W 87, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—WHIPPLE, DETECTIVE, NO. 156 Monroe-st., southeast corner La Salle, Room 40, recovers lost or stolen property, performs valuable duty for Sheriffs, State's Attorneys, Mayors, and Marshals; finds absentees and embezzlers; traces and captures murderers, burglars, and forgers. Municipal, railroad, express, mercantile, social, and other business promptly and successfully transacted. CHARGES LOWER THAN THOSE OF OTHER REPUTABLE AGENCIES. Correspondence solicited.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—ELECTRO-MASSAGE, NEW method for chronic, nervous, and female troubles, with oxygen; cures catarrh, throat, and lungs. Dr. J. WILBUR, Ada and Randolph-sts. It will cost you nothing to examine the apparatus and method.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—DURING JANUARY AND February we cut, trim, and make a suit for $12 when cloth is furnished; suits to order, from $22. Spring goods received. HARDY BROS., merchant tailors, 275 East Madison-st., Room 13, near bridge.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—PATTI-GERSTER—2 CHOICEST end seats, main floor, 3 and 4 "C." How much offered? Give address and night or matinee wanted. Address five days, X 58, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR DOUBLE-BREASTED fancy Scotch cheviot suit worth $30. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—FOR TEETH WITHOUT PLATE call on DR. BUSH, the inventor, 125 State-st.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell if we can fit you for $25, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—LADIES, NOW IS THE TIME to learn millinery, and get positions this spring; first-class reference; has also the best system of dress-cutting, learned in 10 minutes. 75 Madison-st., corner State, Room 36.

PERSONAL—OXYZN BALM AT MRS. DE WITT'S, 375 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—BUY AN ABDOMINAL SUPporter of Mrs. DE WITT and do not suffer from that weakness. 375 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—MISS LUNDY, MANICURE, chiropodist, and ladies' artist. Hang-nails and biting the nails cured. Chicago's first lady chiropodist. Dupree's Oil of Beauty. Room 16 Central Music-Hall.

PERSONAL—FOR TWO MAPLESON OPERA season tickets. Nos. 73 and 74, section 1, front row, dress-circle, address Z 20, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS experience going to Florida would like to represent some line of trade from this city to aid in paying expenses of a trip for a month or so. Address Lock Box 115, Englewood, Ill.

PERSONAL—DE MEDICI'S SPECIALTIES in toilet goods at Mrs. DE WITT'S, 375 Wabash.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $7.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A FINE BEAVER satin-lined overcoat, custom made, and would be cheap at $35. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—LADIES WISHING TO LEARN our perfect system of dress cutting and draping can do so at our school. MISSES SPOONER & SHIRLEY, 3824 State-st.

PERSONAL—BANKRUPT STORE CASINO—Free entertainments—The Brand Family Cornet Band, their first appearance in Chicago; father, mother, and children, the youngest 4 years old; the finest cornet band in America; matinee Monday and Wednesday afternoons from 1 to 5. Entertainment every twenty minutes every day from 9:30 a. m. until 5 p. m. 184 and 186 State-st.

PERSONAL—THE GIANT LANDON MIDdlecoff, 7½ feet high, handsome and a bachelor; ladies, don't forget this is leap year. On exhibition this week. Bankrupt Store Casino, 184 and 186 State.

PERSONAL — $5 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS at $2.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$8 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $4.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—MY EQUITY IN A gent's gold watch, new; amount of loan, $30. Address W 84, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 146 EAST MADISON-ST.—
Lovely flat opposite Union Park, $175.
Saloon, two rooms furnished nicely, all for $200.
Meat-market, with horse and wagon, $400.
Two flats on Madison-st., rooms all rented, $400.
Cigar store close to Board of Trade, $400.
Restaurant doing good business, $175.
Saloon and pool-table, six living rooms, $650.
Drug store in splendid condition, $3,000.
Laundry with steam generators, $1,000.
I will sell you anything you want.

AT SHERWOOD & CO.'S, 125 SOUTH CLARK-st., Room 29:

11 furnished rooms, West Side	$ 750
28 furnished rooms, West Side	900
Hotel, 23 rooms, Clark-st	2,500
Cigar store	350
Saloon, cheapest place in Chicago	3,500

Bargains in other business places.

AT H. P. HART & CO.'S, 119 FIFTH-AV.
Hotels, restaurants, furnished houses and flats, cigar stores, confectionery stores, grocery stores, millinery and dressmaking parlors, meat markets, laundries, in all parts of the city; 1,000 business chances at great bargains. Call and see us if you want to buy and we will save you money.

A COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM, NEWLY fitted up, ready to open, good location on West Side, for sale; $100; rent $25 per month; also 12 rooms in rear for sale for $140; rent $30 per month. Apply at Benton House, 156 Clark-st.

AT MINNEAPOLIS—A DESIRABLE OPENing in a well-established, reliable, paying, manufacturing business. To parties meaning business, with good references and the requisite capital, the fullest investigation will be given. Particulars of COFFIN & FAIRBANK, 9 Washington-av., north, Minneapolis, Minn.

AT EDLOFF & CURLER'S, ROOM 610 A, FIRST National Bank Building:
Printing office, invoice $11,000, $7,000.
Hotels from $2,500 to $5,000.
Six cigar stores from $300 to $2,500.
Laundry partner wanted, $250.

ANY LIVE MAN WITH $8,000 OR $10,000 wanting a business in California that will pay him that amount first year better answer this ad. Same thing here now paying $50,000 per year. It is clean, safe, and easily handled. Z 73, Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH $1,000 CAN SECURE AN INterest in a railroad specialty; complete monopoly in Chicago; properly managed will make $10,000 a year. DOLAN'S, 146 East Madison-st.

A WELL-KNOWN AND ESTABLISHED business on the frontier for sale. For particulars inquire of MARSHALL FIELD & CO., or REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER.

A GOOD, LEGITIMATE WHOLESALE BUSIness for $1,200; established five years; a staple goods handled by all grocers; worth investigation. Y 92, Tribune office.

A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT FOR sale; South Side. For particulars address Y 68, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—DRUG-STORE IN CENTRAL Illinois, county seat; invoice $2,500 to $3,000; good prescription trade; good reasons for selling. Call at 159 South Clark-st., or address Lock-Box 22, Virginia, Ill.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCK AND FIXtures of grocery and meat market to be sold at once. 673 West Lake-st.

BAKERY—GOOD LOCATION; PAYING trade; invoice $1,000; owner leaving the city; price $400. ARTHUR, 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

DRUG-STORE IN A LIVE TOWN 82 MILES from Chicago; only drug-store in town; good trade and good reason for selling; will be sold cheap for cash; an A1 chance for a physician. Address Lock-Box 3, Sannemin, Ill.

DINING-ROOM TO RENT—ALL FURNISHed. Two fine houses, well filled. All first-class. South Side. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY, NOTIONS, AND music business; location in the business centre of the city; business well established and increasing; net profit 50 per cent on capital required; want part cash and balance secured; fine opportunity for some one to step into a paying business, and is a bargain in all respects. Inquire of B. W. PHILLIPS, 166 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN good bank in Iowa. Address W 33, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED BUSIness, no bonus. Stock $1,000, also hotel at depot, S. W. SEA, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A PART INTEREST IN AN established spring wagon manufactory. A good opening for a practical man. Some land taken in part payment. Address Spring Wagon, care Davenport National Bank, Davenport Ia.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED STORE, consisting of boots, shoes, furnishing goods, and clothing; stock will invoice about $5,000; owner started with nothing and cleared over $10,000 in a few years. Address 202 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD CORNER DURG STORE; $2,000 cash. Address W 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY AND CLOAK business; good location on the North Side; reason, going to Europe. Address X 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES; ONE OF the best corners on the West Side; good trade and first-class. W 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN A FLOURishing suburban town; stock is clean and store in first-class condition. Address LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 28 furnished rooms. Apply at Room 15, 149 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—I WANT TO LEAVE FOR FLORida by first of next month at furthest, and will sell at actual value one of the finest railroad coal-yards in Chicago, doing large, good-paying business; best location in city; will submit books to any one for examination; investigate. For particulars address X 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF boarding-house near Rush Medical College; 30 boarders, clearing $100 per month; price, $500. Also, 70-room hotel near Palmer House, $5,000; a paying restaurant, $2,000. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PRINTING OFFICE, cheap, owing to my publishing business requiring all my time. Address for interview X 48, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BEING ANXIOUS OF RETIRing from active business I will invoice my entire stock of goods with store fixtures, dry goods, cloaks, millinery, and fancy goods, and sell for 75 on the 100. This is one of the best-paying businesses in a city of 5,000 people, there being only one small millinery store here. My sales average from $75 to $100 a day, and present stock about $8,000. Rent $30 a month, with lease for 2 years; best location in the city; my only reason for selling is that I am old and in poor health, and have made a sufficiency to retire. Address MRS. E. MARION, P.-O. Box 67, Laramie City, Wyo. T.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TO THE right party, teaming business, with good will of an old established house; business will be sold out at a small advance over original cost of outfit. Address W 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN AN OLD established boot and shoe manufacturing business. Address W 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL AND WOOD YARD DOing a good business. 306 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE DOING GOOD business. Price $1,500. X 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY and meat business on West Side. Price, including fixtures, $2,500. Reason for selling, poor health. Inquire at 97 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFfered in Chicago to buy lease and furniture of a hotel overrun with business, paying large profits.
CHASE & MILLER,
Room 16 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DRY GOODS STORE, good location; will sell cheap. CHASE & MILLER, Room 16 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GROCERY. NO REAL estate men need apply. Address X 84, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A COAL MINE IN INDIANA, with engine and machinery complete; covers sixty acres; three to seven foot vein. K. R. SMOOT, 84 La Salle-st., Room 33.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CIGAR AND NEWS stand in the city; great chance; don't fail to see it. CHASE & MILLER, Room 16 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT MARket on North Side; will invoice about $1,300; rent $25. Address W 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT ON NORTH Side; fine business; old-established place; rent $35; price $800. Address W 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures on North Side; splendid location; price $1,500; cheap lease. Address W 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 30-ROOM HOTEL; CENTRAL, well furnished, and good transient trade; must be sold next week. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A REPUTABLE OFFICE BUSIness, guaranteeing large profits to any educated and industrious man; price low; very small capital required to run; reason for selling, that the proprietor has secured a patent on an invention which will take all his time in future. Address A. B., 56 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AFTER TWELVE YEARS IN business, and wishing to retire—having accumulated enough to live—now wish to dispose of my interest in a business paying good profits; a live man having some capital and willing to investigate. Address Z 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale manufacturing business; goods the finest; have a high reputation and yield a large profit; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 27 rooms, clearing over $100 per month; all regular roomers. KELLY, 178 State-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELry, etc., with store fixtures and good will, in a city of 6,000 people 90 miles from Chicago; will invoice about $3,500; established 3 years; owner going into wholesale trade. Address X 36, Tribune office.

FOR ASTHMATICS—BUSINESS CHANCES as merchants or mechanics with small capital. Best climate in United States for pulmonary diseases. Altitude 7,000 feet; warm winters; very little snow. For particulars address X 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES COMPLETE FOR A first-class saloon for the sum of $800; lease can be had of store containing fixtures; store is on Clark, near Madison-st. Apply at Room 30, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—IN A CITY OF 7,000 PEOPLE, 100 miles from Chicago—Stock of books, stationery, and wall decorations, store fixtures and good will; will invoice $3,000 to $4,000; established 4 years; reason for selling, proprietor in other business occupying his entire time. Address X 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — DRUG STORE; chance for a young man. Inquire at 748 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A hardware store for cash. Address HARDWARE, 754 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$45,000—10-ROOM FIVE-STORY brick hotel, in perfect order, completely and newly-furnished throughout, now running and doing nice business in city of 22,000 people in Illinois. Only first-class hotel in the city. It is one of the finest houses in Illinois out of Chicago. Possession at once. Will take improved Chicago property for $30,000, balance mortgage or cash. This hotel cost over $65,000 to build. Lot 110x135, in very centre of the city. Only 1 block from depot. It is a great bargain for some one.
$16,000—Here is a good business chance; first-class, well-assorted stock of general goods bought for cash, no damaged or old stock in store, and business of about $55,000 per year; stock will invoice about $14,500 at cost figures; nice new brick store, 22x90, eight large rooms over, in very centre of business in town of 2,000 people in Illinois, 100 miles from Chicago; store cost $4,600; will trade all at $16,000 for Chicago real estate; here is a splendid chance for a merchant.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — $2,600 — IN SHERERVILLE, Lake County, Ind., four miles from Chicago, framed store and dwelling over, brick basement; lot 50x150; nice saloon, bar fixtures, and billiard tables in the store, doing good business. Will sell store, lot, and saloon for $2,600; good business chance.
$2,000—Large 12-room, nearly new framed house opposite depot in Thayer, Union County, Ia.; eight nice lots, 25x125 each, free and clear; house was built for a hotel; only hotel in town. Will exchange for cottage and lot in Chicago. It is a bargain for some one who would like a hotel; has a good trade.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHAPLIN & MURPHY, 81 Clark-st., Room 39.
Printing-office, everything first-class, $7,000.
14 rooms, well furnished, La Salle-av., $550.
70-room hotel, filled all the time, $4,000.
Cafe in grand shape, grand fixtures, $9,000.
Laundry business, $25 weekly, living rooms, $75.
Cigar-store in a tip-top location, $600.
Liquor-store, good fixtures, stock $500, $700.
Saloon on a good corner, living rooms, $135.
Coal-yard, retailing two tons daily, $125.
Sample-room, cleared $9,000 last year, $8,000.
Saloon and boarding-house, filled with boarders, $450.
Meat-market in good location, $700.
We have cheap and safe investments in everything. Call on us before you buy.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE contained in five convenient and pleasant rooms situated at No. 317 State-st., second floor. Inquire at Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A RESTAUrant in good location; obliged to go to Kansas Feb. 1. Address O Z 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LADIES' AND gents' restaurant; South Side, on cable line; reason for selling, am engaged in railroad business. R. N., 3501 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ENtire stock of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, and clothing. Bidders for the entire stock accepted. 450 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CHANCES you will ever have to get a good meat-market down-town. Address for five days, W 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—$1,500 CASH, BALANCE REAL estate or good trade, favorable lease, splendid business; sickness cause of selling. Y 47, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE ON MADIson-st., near California-av.; doing a nice growing business in a rapidly improving neighborhood; purchaser may take all or part of stock. Inquire at 489 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WHO WILL TAKE MY LEASE and furniture for two-thirds its value? New marble front, location unsurpassed, near Madison-st. cars. Party can get rent back and have plenty room left. I must sell this week; am compelled to leave city. Address O N 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE AND STOVE business on West Side; good established trade; stock about $4,000. Address O O 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES—CASH trade; no credit; central location; stock and fixtures $2,000; rent $20. Address W 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES IN fine location; doing good business, about $900; rent $35 with rooms. Address W 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND GOOD-WILL of the "Boarding Directory," established 8 years, 3 Tribune Building; will bear investigation.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a 22-room European hotel; best location in the city; would exchange for smaller house suitable for permanent roomers. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$350 CASH—AN OLD ESTABlished office business; adapted for business lady or gentleman; net profit last year over $275 per month; will stand investigation. For particulars call at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF six rooms in corner building. A bargain. Z 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-PAYING STATIONERY and candy store, opposite school. Inquire at 33 South Market-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF thirteen rooms, nicely furnished in business centre; right party can make money. Y 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE HAVERLY THEATRE cigar store for $700, part time. Profits $200 monthly, guaranteed. Call Monday.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY, CONFECTIONery, and cigar store on North Side. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED MERchant tailoring business in Madison, Wis., (Capital of the State with 15,000 inhabitants) doing a business of $15,000 to $30,000 a year; splendid opening for a smart energetic man, as the business can be doubled. Whole or any part of the stock and fixtures for sale at a bargain. Call or address F. G. BROWN, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE — MILLINERY STORE AND fixtures; stock if desired; reason for selling, sickness. Apply at 447 West Madison-st.

HALF CASH, HALF TRADE, OR HALF cash, half time buys finely located saloon, established trade; seven neatly furnished rooms in connection. 161 West Madison-st.

HARDWARE AND FURNITURE STOCK—Must be sold; store for rent or sale; thriving new railroad village; present owner going to Europe. Address Lock-Box 43, Lake City, Minn.

HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE—ESTablished 33 years; doing a thriving city and country trade. Inquire of JOHN N. JONES, Madison, Wis.

MANUFACTURERS' TERRITORY OF MY new patent "Doty" Washer for sale; also my two-ton wagon-lifter; both best in the market. W. M. DOTY, 163 Paulina-st., Chicago.

NICE BARBER-SHOP, THREE CHAIRS, grand location; business $50 weekly; price, $200. CHAPLIN & MURPHY, 81 Clark-st.

PRIVATE BANK WITH THE REALTY for sale in best railroad town in Southeast Dakota. A1 building, vault, safe, time-lock, complete outfit; good business established; no other bank in 25 miles; big chance to make money. No trade. Full particulars from W 34, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE — A MANUFACTURING household monopoly; any State; investigate. Choat's Hotel, 276 State-st., Room 6.

STOCK OF FURNITURE; LARGE TRADE established; stock worth $3,500; no competition; town of 1,800; this is positively a rare opportunity for a furniture man. Address CHAS. J. CLARK, Tribune.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A FIRST-CLASS roller mill in No. 1 order, now making 200 barrels of unexcelled flour per day (none better manufactured in the State of Minnesota), located upon the railroad, less than seventy-five miles from St. Paul, and within a superior wheat-growing belt; run by steam power, with wood at $2 per cord; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for other real estate. Parties desiring to negotiate for an exchange please state character of their property. Address H. L. CARVER, Attorney, St. Paul. 28 East Third-st.

TO RENT—AN IRON FOUNDRY, CAPABLE of 60 to 70 hundred daily, centrally located in the city, with fine custom business, and making money. Cheapest rent for the floor room obtained in the city. The best of reasons given for selling. To a party with $5,000 to $10,000 a rare opportunity. Address W 60, Tribune office.

TRADE PAPER FOR SALE; RECENTLY EStablished, but prospects excellent; other business prevents the owner from keeping it; good thing for man who can run it; only $300 cash asked. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE ON TIME—FURniture factory, machinery, boiler and engine, and all necessary tools; can run in an hour; will sell cheap or rent reasonable; long lease of ground. Address 302 West Madison-st.

TO JEWELERS—WINDOW IN DRUGstore; good location. Inquire at 525 West Van Buren-st.

THE LEADING RETAIL MILLINERY business in the leading city west of Chicago, 15 years established and first-class; good reasons for selling. Inquire of or address N. R. STONE, with D. B. Fisk & Co.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WITH $7,000 to $10,000 to establish electric-light plants in cities and towns with advertiser; 25 per cent can be made on investment, enabling easy sale of plants in a short time at from 50 to 100 per cent advance. Have the best light on the market; plants already established have and are paying 5 per cent quarterly dividends. This is a good chance to make money, and bears close investigation. Y 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FOR INTERest or position in an incorporated company; must advance a loan of $5,000; good security. Salary to competent party. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

WANTED— ENERGETIC BUSINESS-MAN to start branch office for a business already established in Chicago; will pay $10 to $15 per day; capital $50 to $100. 125 South Clark-st., Room 29.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A WELL-LOcated and paying prescription drug-store; state location, amount of daily sales, and price. Address W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES TO INVEST FROM $1,000 to $8,000 to establish lumber-yards in Southern Dakota; must be ready for opening of immigration in spring; experienced man on the grounds. Address W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN WITH $2,000 to take interest in an established manufactory business of ten years' standing. Call at 58 Dearborn-st. HURBERT.

WANTED — A YOUNG GENTLMAN OF ability, application, and means to take an interest in a carriage house handling and making the best work. A profitable business assured. Address V 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN TO buy the interest of my old partner in a well-established and legitimate business. Address, care of S. Douthart, 81 Clark-st., Room 32.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,000 TO TAKE interest in produce and grain exchange; big opening; bear close investigation. Apply at Room 68, 116 Washington-st.

70-ROOM HOTEL IN BUSINESS CENTRE; clears $400 per month; low rent; $2,000 cash and $2,500 in good property or long time. CHAPLIN & MURPHY, 81 Clark-st.

$250 BUYS A GOOD-PAYING BAKERY, complete, with good lease. Z 92, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$125 WILL BUY THE CONFECTIONERY and cigar store at 649 West Madison-st.; if you want a bargain don't fail to see it; any afternoon after 3 o'clock.

$200 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN THE best manufacturing business in Chicago; plenty of work and large profits; cash only. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1.00. OTHER printing cheap. Bottom prices on book and newspaper work. Chicago Pub. Co., 79 Randolph.

$80,000 CAN BE REALIZED ANNUALly by an investment of $12,000; investigate. Address V 34, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CHANCE FOR SOME ONE TO GET A good horse; he stands nearly 16 hands in hight, and yet he is round-barreled and chunky built; his color is dark bay; he is between 6 and 7 years old, weighing near 1,200 pounds, and I should consider him to be a horse that ought to be useful for most any purpose; he is kind and gentle in singe or double harness, and I cannot see where he has a blemish of any kind, and he has a splendid set of limbs; he cost a few months ago $265, and the owner died and I had to take him for debt, and that is the reason he is now on sale, and I will sell him to any one that needs such a horse at a bargain, as I have no use for him whatever. I will warrant him and give a trial of ten days to a responsible party. Please call on Monday. 18 East Eighteenth-st. No reasonable offer will be refused.

A TEAM OF MARES (ONE WITH FOAL) harness and new farm wagon; have changed my mind from going to Dakota; will sell all or separate cheap. At private residence 2831 Garibaldi-st., 3 blocks west from Twenty-eighth and Wentworth-av. Call for C. INGERSOLL.

A VERY FINE FIVE-GLASS LANDAU made by H. Killam & Co., little used $125.00

A good coupe rockaway, fine order	300.00
A good six-passenger rockaway	500.00
A good Clarence carriage in fine order	250.00
A good Willett's top buggy little used	100.00
A good cutter, Portland style	37.50

Go and see them at Kean & Lines' Carriage Repository, Nos. 263 and 265 Wabash-av. D. J. LINES, Agent.

A PARTY WITH GOOD HORSE AND $400 can make $10 a day; light work. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

ENGLISH HORSE EXCHANGE (PRIVATE sale stable), 3246 South Park-av.—Excellent dog-cart by Kimball and other second-hand carriages for sale. Ample storage accommodation.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — TWO CARRIAGES, one hack, one 1-horse 3-spring wagon, and one set single harness; sell cheap to close out. 175 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SADDLE AND BRIdle (new); price reasonable. Rear 49 Centre-av.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — SOUND YOUNG horse. 137 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—A KIMBALL SIDE-BAR TOP buggy, 3-minute 6-year-old pacer, harness, whip, and robe; five months used; cost $850; will sell cheap, together or separate. 370 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NICE NEW SLEIGH. NEVER has been used. Price reasonable. Stable rear 49 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—HALF VALUE, TEAM BAY mares, 1,000 lbs each, $160; choice, $80; team of black horses, 1,100 lbs each, $150; choice for $75; team for $100; choice for $50, 1,000 lbs each; must be sold by Tuesday. Residence 2015 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE 6 years, 1,125 pounds, sound and kind. Portland cutter and harness; first-class two-seat Surrey. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE TROTTING BRED STALLion Dictator Jr., sired by Dictator, the sire of Jay-Eye-See, Phallas, Code, etc., dam by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, Aldine, etc. CHAS. E. FELLER, 109 Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-GLASS LANDAU, horses, and harness; will sell cheap on monthly payments, or will trade for real estate or diamonds. OSCAR FIELD, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS HORSES and delivery wagons; will sell together or separate. Apply at 90 West Polk-st.

HAVE A TWO-SEATED PARK PHAETON carriage, Studebaker Bros.' make, used but a year, and then but little used; will sell or trade for large working team of horses, mares preferred, with truck harnesses. X 32, Tribune office.

HANDSOME DOUBLE AND SINGLE sleighs for sale and rent; also buggies and wagons; monthly payments and exchange. Call at the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., opposite the Chicago & Alton Depot. C. J. HULL.

HARNESS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SADdles, ladies' and gents' 4-horse drag, harness made to order, at English and French Harness Emporium, 2125 Indiana-av. TREDWAY, Manager.

I HAVE GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS, SINGLE and box stalls, at my Pleasant View Farm for parties wishing to turn out horses for the winter. OSCAR FIELD, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

SLEIGHS AT A BARGAIN—IF YOU WANT a cheap sleigh come early; we have only a few left and will sell at a positive bargain; also all kinds of runner attachments. MITCHELL, 37 and 39 Adams-st.

SIDE SPRING TOP BUGGY, NEARLY NEW, A No. 1 business buggy. Will trade for large work mare. Address X 31, Tribune office.

THE ENGLISH HORSE EXCHANGE (PRIvate sale stable), 3246 South Park-av.—A few English saddles and bridles, imported, for sale at moderate prices.

THE ENGLISH HORSE EXCHANGE
(Private sale stable), 3246 South Park-av.
Several high-class well-bred horses for sale. Fine teams and single drivers.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND BREWster road wagon, red wheels; must be cheap. Address X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—FINE TOP ROAD WAGON FOR a fine diamond stud or ring. Y 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A FINE STYLED road horse. Must trot better than three minutes. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY, OR either, in exchange for personal property. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY as first payment on new cottage and lot; balance monthly. Call for a bargain. C. M. WELLS & CO., 17 Bryan Block.

WANTED—NICE PACING MARE FOR buggy in exchange for new furniture.
BOND, 23 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY.

AT 23 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—1 AUTOMATIC jointer, 2 cut cross combination-tables, 1 10-horse portable engine and boiler, lot of bitting, 1 small iron table, 2 cut cross saw-tables, 1 bolt-cutter, 1 roaching-machine, 1 leading and shingle machine, 1 tenoning-machine, 1 upright duplex-boiler (4-horse power), 1 small double-spindle shaper, 1 20-horse portable engine and boiler, 1 double-panel raiser, 1 dove-tail machine, 1 6-inch four-side molder, 1 6-inch jointer. The above will be sold cheap for cash.
Machinery of all kinds on hand.
JAMES A. PEOPLES & CO.

ENGINE FOR SALE—OTTO SILENT GAS-engine; has been used eighteen months; 4-horse power; cost, with piping, $740; will be sold for $530 cash. Address J. K. LE BARON, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—CALL OR ADDRESS JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st., and get prices for second-hand horizontal, tubular, upright, and firebox boilers; also second-hand steam-pumps—Worthington, Knowles, Wells, Eads, Niagara, and Nye; we have fifty box coils, second-hand and all in good order. Will be sold cheap.

FLOORING MACHINE FOR SALE; GOOD as new; $425. 24 and 26 North Clinton-st., in rear.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—2 STATIONARY engines 16x36; 2 boilers 48 inches by 30 feet; just the thing for a sawmill; or will trade for lumber. Stationary and portable engines and boilers, very cheap, at the Chicago Steam-Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE 44-INCH BY 12 FEET boiler; two 6x12 feet lard-tanks. J. McFARLAND & CO., United States Boiler Works, 905 and 907 South Halsted-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 horse-power upright boilers, vertical-tube radiators, pipe, fittings, valves, etc.; all new. SAM'L L. POPE & CO., 193 Lake-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—COMPLETE outfit for a planing-mill; new or good second-hand machinery; engine from forty to sixty horse power. Z 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FORGE, ANvil, vise, hammers, drill, punch, shear, benches, and other tools. Y 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-hand fire-box boiler in good sound condition; 30 to 40 horse power. S. W. McBRIDE & CO., corner Sixteenth and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINISTS' HAND OR speed lathes. S 11, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR LIBRARY? You can alwys find a cash customer at CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

STANDARD BOOKS AT BARGAINS—

Harper's Magazines; new; a complete set; Morocco; 1850 to '83; vol. 1 to 66 (a library in itself), 66 vols	$ 150
Cooper's Works; the scarce Darley Townsend edition; 1860; a fine set; 32 vols	100
Encyclopædia Britannica; sheep; 1792; 20 vols	25
British Poets; ½ calf; a fine set; 75 vols	75
Atlas of Human Anatomy. Drs. Obersteinrichter and Erdl. Just out; 45 parts (complete set), published at $65	16

CHAPIN'S BOOK HOUSE,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—FOR CASH, ONE AMERICAN and one Chambers' Encyclopedia; must be good and cheap. Address, with description. Z 37, Tribune.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE, LARGE-sized black walnut cylinder desk for a road cart in good condition. 246 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY FIXTURES, SCALES, counters, shelving, show-cases, office, etc. 40 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE GLASS-TOP CYLINDER desk, originally made for a savings bank; also a small safe. E. S. HUNT, 123 Dearborn-st.

SAFES—WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR NEW and second-hand safes at very low prices; call and see for yourself or send for prices. J. GREENHOOD & CO., general agents Detroit Safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—THROUGH THE DULL SEASON I WILL paper medium-sized rooms, furnishing paper, borders, and work for $2, $3, and $4 apiece. Stock of new style paper to select from. Ceilings papered for half price. Address or call at CONNELLY'S, No. 211 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL COST YOU nothing and prove what we claim. All salesmen are under strict orders rather not to sell than not to satisfy. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

A PARTY GOING SOUTH WILL SELL A sealskin dolman at great sacrifice. The garment entirely new. Address Y 78, Tribune office, for three days only.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager. 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES but of great ability would like to travel with a line of goods for some responsible firm. First-class references as to standing and character. Y 7, Tribune.

A RARE CHANCE FOR FIRST-CLASS DRY-goods house in country town; wealthy country surrounding. Address O S 17, Tribune office.

A $25 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $12.50 AT the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A NICE, quiet place during confinement; North Side preferred. Address X 61, Tribune office.

AGENTS DESIRING TO OBTAIN GOOD-selling books and other articles should call on or address HALSEY BROS., 27 Washington-st.

ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BOILERS, engines, beds, and all kinds of furnace work a specialty. TH. MAYOR, 17 Fourth-av., near Jackson.

A $60 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT AT $30. MISFIT Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAND ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKESFORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BANKRUPT STORE CASINO—MAJOR MITE and wife, the smallest married couple in existence. Ladies and gents, bring the children. Free entertainment every twenty minutes. 184 and 186 State.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP TO rent. Address H D 11, Tribune office.

CHINA PLACQUE, 250 YEARS OLD, 18 inches diameter, already mounted, for sale. Address X 51, Tribune office.

CUTTING, BASTING, CLOAK AND DRESSmaking at WYANT'S Pattern-Rooms, 53 East Madison-st.

ELEGANT NEW PLAIN SEAL DOLMAN, one trimmed, two seal sacques 40 and 46 inches deep, at much less than value. 206 La Salle-st., Room 18.

ELECTRO-THERMAL AND OCEAN BRINE baths at 243 State-st., Room 42. Massage given at the office or at your homes by MRS. GREEN.

FINE DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER COAT and vest at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FULL DRESS SUITS, EITHER TO HIRE OR for sale at one-third value. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING DONE AT 182 Thirty-second-st. Inquire for Miss PANGBORN or Mrs. MORGAN.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st. MIDWIFE.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MULLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap. MRS. MULLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

I WISH THE ADDRESS OF A MAGNETIC treater; one that is successful in treating tumors. Address O R 10, Tribune office.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AT VALENTINE'S School, 91 Washington-st.; only place in Chicago that can give positions; indorsed by all companies.

MERCHANT TAILORS' MISFITS—
Misfit Parlors,
Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

NOTICE—$4.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant in thirty styles, made for no less than $10, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

NICE HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; best of care. 113 South Peoria-st.

NOTICE — PRINCE ALBERT SUITS OR coats and vests—serge or satin-lined—at one-third their value. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PRIOR TO MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERAtions in our stores, we offer extraordinary bargains in wall-paper of every description; the regular 50c gold paper now only 25c; the usual 25c and 30c paper cut down to 15c; regular 15c paper now only 10c; center-pieces, decorations, borders, etc., half regular prices. R. T. Martin Company, 255 and 257 State-st.

PATTI OPERAS!—ORDERS WILL BE REceived for Patti nights, in pairs, for choice seats in parquette, and filled as operas are announced. Season tickets for either week. 146 La Salle-st., basement.

PARTIES HAVING PATENTS AND DESIRous of having them introduced or to increase the sale of same call or address A. A. KIENAPPEL, 38 South Clark-st., Room 4.

P. GARON, ROOM 10, 45 LA SALLE-ST., shipping and commercial agent, edits, translates, and copies documents in French and English.

PLEASANT, QUIET HOME FOR LADY DURing confinement; professional services. A 15, Tribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; terms reasonable. 304 Blue Island-av. MIDWIFE.

STANDARD TYPEWRITERS
FOR RENT
FOR SALE.
Supplies and everything new in typewriter line.
Send for circular. Western Type-Writer Supply Agency, 23 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2 ORIGINAL IMPORTED MASquerade costumes, male and female, rich and elegant; style of a century ago. Inquire at 541 Blue Island-av. MRS. FREUDENBERG.

THE BUSINESS WE ARE DOING IS A positive proof that the people appreciate the unapproachable bargains we are offering. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

THE ONLY PLACE THAT IS BOUND TO have your patronage and feel sure if you only call and inspect you will purchase. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$30 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT AT $15 AT Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$30 FOR A FUR AND PLAIN BEAVER overcoat; satin-lined and beautiful garments throughout and well worth $65. At the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$40 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $18 AT THE Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TYPEWRITERS TO RENT AND FOR SALE. J. L. BENNETT, Room 34, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—HYDE PARK, SOUTH CHICAGO, Pullman, Englewood, Oak Park, and other suburbs, correspondent, lady or gentlemen, to furnish social items for the Chicago Society Gazette, 177 Clark.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GROCERY STORE on the North Side. Address F. A. FEDER, 483 North Wells-st.

WANTED — 13,000 FEET TWO BY SIX inch pine lumber, any lengths; no objection to second-hand if not damaged. Write stating price. M. COLLINS, Peotone, Ill.

WANTED—LADY ROOM-MATE. 334 WEST Adams-st., second floor.

WANTED—TO BUY LEASE AND FURNIture of 12 or 15 rooms; must be a bargain. H. THOMPSON, 2 Arcade-court.

WANTED—TO BUY—A TEN-INCH PHOTOgrapher's burnisher, cheap for cash; State kind and price. F. W. BICKNELL, 65 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A LADY WITH A PLEASANT home wants a young child to board. Address for one week Q 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ADOPT—BY A CHILDLESS couple, a bright little girl baby about 12 or 18 months old; will have a first-class home. Address X 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—FERRETS TO CLEAR A HOUSE of rats. Address W 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERT TO SELL OR TRADE valuable patent. Z 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A COMMERCIAL TRAVELer going South to represent a first-class house on staple goods on commission. Z 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-loading shotgun in exchange for fine pair pictures. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE—A YOUNG LADY having pleasant room for light housekeeping would like an agreeable companion. Call at 224 South Morgan-st., corner Congress.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A TYPEwriter. C. L. BOYD, 154 Lake-st.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE, BY GENT, IN very cozy small room; cheap; French preferred. Address Z 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—WELL-LOCATED, paying drug-store; South Side preferred. Address, stating location and price, O S 18, Tribune.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM IN A GOOD location for boarders by a responsible lady with experience. Z 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD RETAIL bakery. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH A GOOD location wants butter and eggs to sell at retail on commission. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE WHOLE OR half interest in a first-class tailoring business in this city by a practical man with a good line of customers. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

$15 FOR A FANCY CHEVIOT SUIT IN dark mixed patterns, custom made and well worth $30. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$16.50 FOR FINE BLACK-CLOTH SUITS, in frock, sack, or Chesterfield. These suits are fairly worth $40. Decided bargains if we can fit you. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20—WE CAN GIVE YOU CHOICE OF 16 styles of overcoats, all custom-made, and not one worth less than double the money. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$35,000—HERE IS ONE OF THE finest pieces of dock and manufacturing property in Chicago, fronting 240 feet on North Branch, running 700 feet back from river; the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. runs through it, leaving 500 feet from river to R. R. There are 200 feet of new dock, put in last fall; river 18 feet deep in front of dock. There are two large, fine new buildings, one brick, 55x100, one framed, 38x190; 80 horse-power engine, two boilers, all in first-class order; steam-pumps, water-tanks, supplied by pipes from river; in fact everything in readiness for any kind of manufacturing. Business all new and in good order, with river and R. R. communication to any part of the country. Would take a nice dwelling worth $10,000 in Chicago. It is a great bargain.

DWELLING HOUSES.

$12,500—If you want the best bargain offered in Chicago, here it is. A first-class 12-room modern stone-front dwelling in elegant repair; six large bedrooms, large saloon-parlors; house three rooms deep; fine brick barn; gas and water; corner lot on Washington-boulevard, between Union Park and Lincoln-st.; assessments and taxes all paid; possession at once if wanted. Such property as this is not offered every day.

$8,500—This is also a cheap property; 13 rooms, large, 3-story, mansard-roof dwelling; has every modern improvement; lot 25x120; house has stone steps, iron fence, large billiard-room, fine brick barn, and, in fact, a first-class, fine property; house cost over $9,000 to build; it is in first-class repair; possession any time; on Morgan-st., near Van Buren; first-class location and convenient to new Board of Trade.

$20,000—A beautiful large modern brick dwelling, 5 rooms deep; every late modern improvement; fine brick barn; lot 50x125; corner on Monroe-st., near Lincoln; very cheap.

$9,000—All modern, 16-room, 3-story brick dwelling in perfect repair; possession now if wanted; on Chicago-av., near Pine-st., first-class neighborhood.

$2,000—Nice brick cottage and lot 25x100, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth.

$5,250—Nice 11-room framed dwelling; brick basement; hot and cold water, bath, and gas; lot 25x125; house stands alone on Van Buren-st., near Loomis.

$150 per foot—25x150, fronting on Jefferson Park; the best bargain offered in Chicago; want cash.

$320 per foot—Lot 50x165, east front, on Wabash-av., just north of Thirty-sixth-st.; ought to sell; it is first-class property.

$5,000—10-room modern brick dwelling and lot near La Salle-av. and one block south of main entrance to Lincoln Park; the house has kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor and 5 bedrooms; it is best bargain offered on North Side.

$150 per foot—Lot 25x200, on Larrabee-st., one block north of Clybourn-av.; cheap.

T. B. BOYD. Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3, 4, and 5.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

A choice corner near the new Board of Trade for sale cheap.

SOUTH SIDE.

MICHIGAN-AV.—A 25-foot east front lot near Thirty-first-st. and a good frame house in fine order for $7,000.

VERNON-AV.—Near Thirty-third-st.—A large two-story and basement octagon marble-front house, with two-story brick barn in rear; house has eleven rooms, every convenience, and is in complete repair; lot 25x125; price $8,000.

SOUTH PARK-AV.—N.W. corner Twenty-fourth-st.—A fine two-story and basement brick house, with every convenience and in perfect repair; a corner lot and house for $6,000.

WABASH-AV.—Near Thirty-second-st.—A two-story and basement octagon stone-front house of ten rooms, with modern improvements, for $5,000.

WABASH-AV.—Near Thirty-first-st.—A three-story and basement octagon marble-front house, with every convenience and in complete repair; extra deep lot; price $7,500.

CALUMET-AV.—Near Twentieth-st.—Two elegant three-story and basement, octagon front, brick houses of 17 rooms each, with every modern improvement and in complete repair. Either of these fine residences, with spacious lots, can be had at a bargain.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—Near State—Lot 48 feet, south front, and cottage for $6,000.

WEST SIDE.

CENTRE-AV.—Corner Fifteenth-st.—Choice east front lots at from $1,200 to $2,000.

HENRY-ST.—Near Paulina—Choice lots for $625.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—Near Paulina—Choice lots for $650.

LAKE VIEW.

The choicest lots in Lake View at $20 a foot.

FOR SALE—B. A. ULRICH, REAL ESTATE and loans, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago Ill. Business blocks and vacant central business lots for sale and rent.

CITY RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Hyde Park, Kenwood, South Park, and Cheltenham Beach residence property. Large acre tracts on line of railroads south of city.

Valuations given on central city and Hyde Park property.

Special attention to business of non-residents.

Cheltenham is located on Lake Michigan one mile north of South Chicago, on line of Illinois Central; accommodation trains.

Groveland—Magnificent beach, suitable for summer cottage and investment.

FOR SALE—BY CHASE & MILLER, ROOM 16 McCormick Block:
House and lot near Union Park, $4,500; worth $6,000.
House and lot, West Jackson-st., $4,000; bargain.
A new 3-story brick store with flats, $13,000; worth $18,000.
A fine house, completely furnished, and fine lot, east front, on Indiana-av.; owner leaving city offers at a bargain—$8,500. Call and see it.
Other houses, stores, and vacant lots in different parts of the city that must be sold. Call if you want a bargain and a place to suit you.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS BLOCK and corner. C. L. BOYD, mortgage and investment banker, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE SIX-room cottages; new and well located; monthly payments if desired; a bargain. ANDREW PEARSON, 153 Monroe-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY CHOICE pieces of improved central business property paying good rentals. E. C. WALLER, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,200—A NEW 2-STORY BRICK building in two flats; every convenience; rented for $40—6 per cent on $10,000; terms easy. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.:
We have a large list of improved property in all parts of the city to select from; prices from $2,000 up to $50,000.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., NO. 94 Washington-st.:
$5,500—Indiana-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, all modern.
$5,000—Indiana-av., 2-story and cellar frame, D. R. and K. on parlor floor, all conveniences, house in perfect order; lot 25x155.
$5,500—Indiana-av., 2-story and cellar frame, stone foundation, everything modern and first-class; fine barn; lot 31x189.
$9,000—Lake Park-av., 2-story and basement 10-room marble front, 30-foot lot; next house also stands on 30-foot lot, leaving fine open lot for light and air.
$9,000—South Park-av., 2-story and basement octagon brick; 25-foot lot.
$5,500—2-story and cellar brick, D. R. and K. on parlor floor, house 22x70; 2-story brick barn.
$12,500—Vernon-av., 3-story and cellar brick house, built by the owner for a home; 50-foot lot.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS—
Prairie-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 33 feet, $70.
Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 25 feet, $70.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 25 feet, $85.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50 feet, $85.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50 feet, $90.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $95.
Lake-av., near Fortieth-st., 100 feet, $100.
Groveland-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50 feet, $85.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second, 25 feet, $115.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100 feet, $140.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
$100,000—A very desirable piece of property, located in the heart of the city and rented to one tenant.
$150,000—One of the best-paying pieces of choice business property in the city; rented for over $17,000 per annum. A rare bargain.

FOR SALE—20 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR Harrison-st., very cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., STONE-FRONT house, north of Eighteenth-st. C. B. SAWYER, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—2818 SOUTH PARK-AV., FRAME improvements; renting at $36 per month; lot 25x178 feet; $5,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT ON MICHIgan-av.; 25 feet near Thirty-sixth-st., at $135 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,550 WILL BUY A LOT ON Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., STONE-FRONT house, north of Fourteenth-st.; $14,000. C. B. SAWYER, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STORE ON RANDOLPH-ST., between Dearborn and Clark, $45,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1319 OAKWOOD-BOULEvard; 2-story brick dwelling, $11,000. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., IN VICINity of Twenty-sixth-st., brick house containing 8 chambers, with lot 50x178 feet, at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENty-fourth-st., fine marble, east-front house; deep lot; good barn; $15,000.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., fine brown-stone, east front, $22,000.
Also vacant lots on Prairie-av. at various points.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—29½ FEET ON INDIANA-AV., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts.; very cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER RESIdence on avenue south of Twenty-second-st., 4-story stone front, lot 35x158, $16,000; house alone worth the money. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—37X110 FEET SOUTHWEST CORner of South Park-av. and Ray-st.; $3,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 50x178, east front, with large frame house and fine brick barn; best bargain on the street. ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK HOUSE, BARN, and lot on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE NEW DWELLINGS, each 10 rooms, with attic and cellar, on Groveland-av., near Thirty-second-st.; cheap. 20 acres ripe for subdivision on Forty-third-st., near the Stock-Yards; $30,000. Well rented property on Randolph-st., near Clark; $50,000. Lots and acres in all divisions of the city. Bargains. C. B. HOSMER & SON, Room 10, 79 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—Just south of Thirty-fifth-st., 32x124 feet, at $160 per foot; also 30 feet 20 feet south of same for less; want an offer. W. D. KERFOOT & CO.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS AND LUMbermen: We have for sale 200 feet on the river in Greene's South Branch Addition, now used as a lumber-yard under a rental of $9.50 per foot on an old lease. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—STONE-FRONT TWO-story and basement house, South Side, east of State-st.; cheapest thing on the market. JAS. H. MAY, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
A very attractive new house, elegant and complete in every respect; Drexel-boulevard, near 40th-st.
2266 Prairie-av.—Frame house; lot 26x178; bargain.
2263 Prairie-av.—Frame house; to be removed.
A large list of residences on all avenues South Side.
Cottage and lot 25x125, Ray-av., near Calumet-av.; only $2,000.
60 feet—Forest-av., near 31st-st.; only $85.
82 feet—Forest-av., cor. 33d-st.; low.
47 feet—Cottage Grove-av., near 39th-st.
100 feet—South Park-av., near 31st-st.; $85.
264 feet or less—Cor. South Park-av. and Douglas-boulevard.
50 feet—The choicest on Ellis-av.
100 feet—Oakwood-boulevard, near Vincennes-av.; $100.
100 feet—Washington-av., near 49th-st.; very cheap.
50, 100 feet or more—State-st., near 37th; only $80 per foot.
A large list of lots, corners, and tracts on all avenues and boulevards South Side. Also at Oakland, Kenwood, and further south. Some special bargains.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
CHICAGO CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Two-story office building, 40x80 feet, in complete order, now rented for over 10 per cent on price	$100,000
Wholesale store, 40x180 ft., 5 stories high, stone front, one tenant; rents for $7,000	75,000
Wholesale store, 20x150 ft., one tenant; rented for upwards of 10 per cent on purchase price	45,000
Business block, corner, 80 ft. front, 170 feet deep four stories, stone front; rented for over 10 per cent on price	150,000
Business corner, 70 feet front; 10 per cent rental	45,000
Wholesale store (dry goods) 40x170, 5 stories, stone front; best location; income, $12,000; price	120,000

THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOUSES—
Wabash-av., 3-story brick, $7,000.
Forest-av., 2-story brick, $6,750.
Groveland-av., 2-story stone, $8,300.
Calumet-av., 3-story stone, $8,900.
Indiana-av., 3-story brick, $7,000.
Indiana-av., 3-story brick, $8,000.
Indiana-av., 2-story brick, $4,500.
Indiana-av., 3-story brick, $8,750.
South Park-av., 3-story brick, $6,000.
Vernon-av., 3-story stone, $8,800.
Langley-av., 3-story brick, $6,250.
For particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Rooms 27 and 28:
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., east front, 50 feet; very cheap.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 67 feet, 25 per cent below its value if sold soon.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front, 48 feet; very choice and cheap.
Indiana-av., several choice lots between Thirty-first and Thirty-sixth-sts.
Several fine bargains in houses and lots on all the avenues, between Twenty-ninth and Forty-third-sts. especially.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—WE HAVE LEFT a few of those thoroughly-built and conveniently-arranged 1½-story brick cottages, with stone foundations, on Robey and Hoyne-sts., north of Chicago-av., built last fall, which we are willing to sell before spring building at $1,850, $2,300, and $2,600, being much less than they are worth, as we contemplate building a large number more. Sewer and water on streets. Terms, $300 cash, balance to suit purchaser at 6 per cent interest. Take Chicago-av. cars to the property. WM. D. KERFOOT & Co., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—27x161, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-st., at $275 per foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—40x161, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.; price, $275 per foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—88½x178, just north of Twenty-eighth-st.; east front; want an offer.
MICHIGAN-AV.—26½x187, just south of Madison-st., price, $1,000 per foot.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—3048 LAKE PARK-av., stone front, 3 rooms deep; lake and park front; only $8,000.
4012 Ellis-av., 10-room octagon brick; choice location; $6,250.
Rhodes-av., stone front, near Thirty-third-st.; $4,500.
1064 West Monroe-st., pressed brick, 3 rooms deep; $4,750. One-sixth down, monthly payments.
D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—INDIANA-AV.—A TWO-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, all conveniences; furnace, stationary washbowls, and laundry-tubs; four fireplaces and marble mantels; all rooms corniced and heavily trimmed; stone steps and sidewalk, etc. Cheap at $6,000. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CLARK-ST.:
$50,000—Corner brick block; rent $7,200.
$45,000—Corner brick, 100x100; rent $6,000.
$18,000—Corner block; rent $2,200.
$12,000—Brick; rent $1,410.
$7,500—2-story frame; good lot.
J. M. TAYLOR, 36 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN—NO. 3561 Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick house, brick barn, and lot; $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—CHOICE LOTS—Terms to suit:
33x212, Langley-av., cottage and barn; will have two street fronts; near Thirty-seventh-st., Ellis Park and boulevards, cable and Illinois Central road; $5,000.
50x170, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 100 feet street and 18 feet alley, water-service and sewer connection pipes in; State-st. or Indiana-av. cars; one or both lots at $115 per foot. Address Owner, W 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2126 ARCHER-AV., A FRAME store and lot; $6,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, marble and brick fronts; modern improvements; on South Side; parlor, reception, dining rooms, and kitchen on main floor, with good cellar, all built with the best material and finish, at reasonable prices, with terms to suit; prices from $5,500 to $15,000. ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON FOURTH-AV., 173 feet south of Jackson-st., running through to Dearborn-st., at $600 per foot.
25x82 feet, north front, on Quincy-st., near State, $700 per foot.
72x173 feet, fronting south on Thirty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; alley one side and rear; will be sold on long time without cash payment to party who will improve.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER FOR 197 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR new Board of Trade Building; good investment. Two pieces, improved, on Wabash-av., $60,000 and $140,000, both well rented.
80 feet on Wabash-av., near Congress-st.
44 or 71 feet on Sherman-st., south of Van Buren.
68x172, Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st., with brick house and barn, at a bargain.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TAKEN ON FORECLOSURE—That large, stone house corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and South Park-av., at head of Grand-boulevard. Lot 22x160. Only $15,000. About the best built house in Chicago. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS on Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st.—Good frame house and 40-foot lot. A bargain at $13,500. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.; assessments all paid; $160 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., NO. 3809, COTtage, 7 rooms, and lot, $3,000.
Vincennes-av., No. 3721, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, $4,500.
South Dearborn-st., No. 2809, cottage and lot, $4,000.
Portland-av., No. 2929, cottage and lot, $2,500.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2822 CALUMET-AV.—TWO-story frame house, barn, and lot 25x178 feet; $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$50,000 WILL BUY ONE OF the finest residences on Michigan-av. (brown stone). ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—3-STORY AND basement stone-front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; cheapest house on the street. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY BRICK WAREhouse, strongly built, 77x113 feet, with steam elevator, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts. A bargain. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2017 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—Good cottage and 24-foot lot; $7,200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X180, EAST FRONT, ON WAbash-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.; will be sold very low for cash. Send offer to Z 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-SECOND, State, Dearborn, Arnold, and Butterfield-sts., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
State-st. store, near Randolph, rent 10 per cent.
Madison-st., west of La Salle, 10 per cent.
South Water-st., west of Clark, 100 feet in stores, now renting 12 per cent.
Dearborn-st. lot, 25 or 50 feet, near Harrison, at $300 per foot.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MY ELEVEN-ROOM BRICK house; all modern improvements; large lot; one of the best localities; South Side. Z 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3202 CALUMET-AV. AND 50 feet; immediate possession. 3823 Langley-av., $6,500. 1344 Fortieth-st., 3-story brick, $5,500. Frame house and 50 feet near Forty-third, I. C. R. R., $3,000. House and 66 feet Ellis-av., $11,500; and house and 100 feet Ellis-av., $20,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—$15,000—STONE-FRONT CORner house, South Side; with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—NO. 2413 MICHIGAN-BOULEvard, first-class cottage and 30-foot lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3104 CALUMET-AV., MODern brick residence with large grounds. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE, STONE foundation, with ground 85x200, on Thirty-third-st., near Laurel; or will exchange for good dwelling on north or South Side and pay difference or assume. Y 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st.—
Bargain—4-story stone-front house, with 25-foot lot, stands separate, for $18,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT CORNER West Indiana and Armour-sts., $5,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRICH TUTTLE & Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12: Nos. 210, 212, 45x180 feet, with improvements thereon, West Madison-st.; also the southwest corner of Jefferson and Jackson-sts., 74x100 feet, with building; business property.

FOR SALE—$300 A FOOT, LOT ON CANAL-st., 22x150 to alley, 154 feet south of Van Buren-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st., basement:
Washington-st., west of Union Park; this is a fine place, 2-story and basement stone-front and steps, 3 rooms deep; no better-built house on the street; good brick barn; corner lot, 24x132; cheap, $15,000.
Washington-st., west of Union Park, a fine 2-story and basement stone front and steps 10-room house, good brick barn, lot 22x132; bargain, $11,500.
Warren-av.; this is one of the best houses on the street for $9,000; new 2-story, sub-cellar; all modern improvements; house 22x70, press-brick front, with brown-stone trimmings.
Washington-st., east of Union Park, several fine homes, from $10,000 to $20,000.
Washington-st., west of Union, a number of very cheap homes; one for $6,500; frame house, and lot 42x125.
Adams-st., a new 2-story, with sub-cellar, south front, and they cannot be duplicated for the money, cemented cellar and furnace, $7,500.
Adams-st., this is a very cozy little home of eight rooms, a new 2-story, four rooms. Deep sub-cellar under whole house, furnace, south front, and a cheap place for $4,300, near Western-av.
East of Ashland-av. and south of Randolph-st., 2-story and basement house, 23x40, lot 23x125, good barn, east front, fine condition, $6,300.
Van Buren-st., new store, 24x85, two flats above the store, lot 24x125, rents $100 per month, $8,700.
Van Buren-st., this is the best bargain on the street for the money; 2-story brick store, 22x60, flat of 6 rooms above the store; rents now for $50, will bring $60 May 1; lot 24x100; this is cheap for $5,800.
Van Buren-st.—What better investment do the people want than this 3-story and basement new brick building renting for over $1,200 per year, first-class tenants, $8,500.
Van Buren-st. Here is a bargain. Corner 125x100, with frame improvements, near Halsted-st., for $26,500; this will soon be worth $300 per foot.
Van Buren-st., corner front store, rents $50; $5,300.
Van Buren-st., corner, 120 on Van Buren-st., 50 deep; $3,500.
Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., frame house on brick basement, lot 25x180, at a bargain.
Jackson-st., west of Canal, corner, 100x75, with frame buildings, bargain, $20,000.
Jackson-st., near Centre-av., 2-story frame on brick basement, 10 rooms, lot 25x150; rents $45; $4,200.
Here is a very fine home, 2-story and basement stone-front house, finished in hard wood, fronting on Jefferson Park; lot 22x150; $10,500.
Loomis-st., near Adams, fine stone-front house of ten rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $7,500.
Ashland-av., near Twelfth-st., two brick houses, 7 rooms each; lot 25x116; bargains for $2,600.
Marshfield-av., the best built houses on West Side for the money; I can sell this block of eight houses for $36,000, or one for $4,500; all rented.
Fulton-st., a fine large cottage of 7 rooms, in fine order; basement, etc.; south front; bargain; $2,300.
Lot on Washington-st., near Leavitt, 60x125, at $150 per foot; assessment all paid.
Lot on Washington-st., near Albany-av., 50x125, at $85 per foot; assessment all paid.
Lot on Washington-st., near Oakley, $110 per foot.

FOR SALE—
On Warren-av., corner Oakley-st., partially improved, 60-foot lot, $8,500.
On Warren-av., near Western, house, lot, and barn for $3,500.
On West Washington-st., near Paulina, a good ten-room brick house and lot for $7,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—3 NEW BRICK COTTAGES ON Thirteenth-st., between Oakley and Leavitt, one block from Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars, built on good stone foundations (not on posts); five large rooms, four large closets, bath-room, pantry, cellar, gas, water, sewer, etc.; storm-shed and wood-sheds; the neatest, best, cheapest, and most desirable cottages in Chicago. Go and see them. EUGENE R. COX, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
530 and 532 Blue Island-av., two 2-story frame buildings in first-class order; price, $13,000; rents for 10 per cent net.
Twenty-second-st., northeast corner of Robey; first-class 2-story brick building, store, and dwelling; price, $8,000.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
West Madison-st., 50 feet, A1 location; stone-front building; first-class; rents $4,400; price $42,000.
West Madison-st., 50 feet; 4-story stone-front buildings; rents $4,000; price $40,000.
West Madison-st., 50 feet; one of the choicest pieces on the street; $31,000.
West Madison-st., well located and very promising; partly improved; rents $1,200; price $21,000.
West Madison-st., 2-story brick store, $9,000.
West Madison-st., corners and inside; improved and vacant; some of the choicest investments in the market. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY.
On Madison-st., near May, $12,500.
On Madison-st., near Ann, $12,500.
On Madison-st., near Wood, $7,000.
On Madison-st., near Hoyne-av., $12,000.
On Halsted-st., near Monroe, $8,500.
On Halsted-st., north of Twelfth, $5,000.
On Halsted-st., corner Forquer, $5,500.
On Ogden-av., near Jackson-st., $2,300.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$3,100—CONGRESS-ST., 12 rooms, brick, well rented. Must be sold. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—49x125 FEET, NORTH-west corner Wood and Harrison-sts., with house; must be closed at once. Apply on premises, No. 305 South Wood-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A CHOICE lot, No. 723 West Madison-st., between Honore and Lincoln. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON ASHLAND-AV., near Thirteenth-st.; $1,300. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE-HALF OF one of the best corners on West Van Buren-st.; ripe for improvement; 127 feet front. ANDREW PEARSON, 153 Monroe-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—NO. 623 CARROLL-AV., SIX-room cottage and lot, $2,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—51 AND 53 SOUTH GREEN-ST., 54x115, with two good houses; rent $1,140 a year; price $11,500. J. M. TAYLOR, 36 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—887 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, new two-story and basement stone-front house of 10 rooms. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—125 FEET WEST OF Ashland-av., north front, 100x147, for $175 per foot. ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MANUFACTURING property, 168x92 feet, fronting C., B. & Q. R. R. and Rebecca-st., near Ashland-av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—50X150 FEET, east front, on Ashland-av. just south of York-st. Price $125 per foot. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—NO. 282, 10-ROOM frame house, with lot 45x125; $6,000.
IRVING-PLACE—No. 419, 10-room cottage, with lot 50x125, fronting east; $4,000.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES ON WEST SIDE (39 lots) inside city limits; owner is bound to sell; make us an offer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS.
Lots on Ashland-av., north of Twelfth-st., and on Harrison and Loomis, on easy terms and long time at 6 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—NO. 710 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, two-story and basement brick house and lot, $6,800. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 200 feet east of Loomis, south front, 100x120 to alley, at a bargain. TAYLOR & STRONG, 36 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN THE VICINITY of Wicker Park at $20 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—417 WEST JACKSON-ST., BEtween Centre-av. and Throop-st., a 2-story frame house, with all modern improvements; good barn; lot 50x125 feet; price, $8,200. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON WARREN-AV., near Robey-st., at $100 per foot. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—A VALUable corner; 125 feet.
Halsted-st., near Lake—82x125 feet, adjoining Chicago Lead & Oil Works. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORner Washington and Halsted-sts.:
Lot No. 1082 West Madison-st., near Campbell-av., only $2,650 if sold immediately.
Cottage and 32-foot lot on Washington-boulevard, $5,200.
412 West Indiana-st., rents for $50 a month, and is a good 2-story brick. Want an offer.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with lot, in fine order, on a West Side avenue, east of Western-av., for $3,750; a bargain, to close; small payment down, balance long time. Address Y 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE and frame barn on a South Side avenue, near Thirty-seventh-st.; a bargain; to close an estate; $3,500. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—681 HUBBARD-ST., A FRAME cottage and lot, $2,360. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR VAN Buren-st. or Ashland-av. property, an elegant residence on northwest corner two prominent streets, close to Union Park, 55 feet of ground, large barn; is a bargain. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 594 AND 596 ASHLAND-av.—Two new brick 6-room cottages and lots; $2,500 each. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$125—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Loomis., just the place for grocery or dry goods; lot 25x125 feet. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—75X125 FEET ON MILWAUKEE-av., just outside the fire of boulevards. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., BETWEEN OAKley and Leavitt, 38x138 feet, $115.
Monroe-st., southwest corner Irving-place, 39x137, $115.
Monroe-st., northwest corner of Western-av., 100x107 feet to alley, $100.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON SEELEY-AV., BEtween Jackson and Van Buren-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE of business centre, 9-room house, d. r. and k. on parlor floor, good lot and barn, cheap. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY ELEVEN-ROOM dwelling two blocks west of Union Park; fine location and desirable property; in good repair. Z 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 301 WALNUT-ST., 6-ROOM cottage, barn, and lot 36x125 feet, $3,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF HARRISON AND Laflin-sts., 90x112 feet; $80 per foot. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 WASHington-st.:
VACANT PROPERTY.
West Adams-st., corner Honore, 48x125, $135 a foot.
Near Centre-av., 50x120, $125 a foot.
Near Oakley-av., 35 or 40x138 feet, $85 a foot.
Monroe-st., near Leavitt, 37x194, $115 a foot.
A corner, 59x135, $115.
Warren-av., 50x125, south front, near Lincoln, $100.
Seeley-av., near Jackson, 50x125, $80.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
$7,500—West Madison-st., near Wood, 2-story store and flat, well rented.
$12,000—West Madison-st., 44x125, frame improvements.
$12,000—West Madison-st., 3-story and cellar, stone front, store and flats.
$5,500—West Indiana-st., a corner in best part of the street, grocery store and flat.
$4,500—West Indiana-st., store and flat, stone foundation.
$5,800—West Van Buren-st., corner store, well rented.
$6,000—West Van Buren-st., 2-story brick store.
$7,500—West Adams-st., 2-story and cellar and mansard bricks, stone trimmings, all modern and latest improvements, elegant finish, in finest block on the street. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stone foundations, 9 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, closets, cellar, storm-sheds, wood-sheds, gas, water, sewer, side-light, and yard; arranged for two complete and separate flats or one dwelling. These houses are thoroughly built, well located, choice neighbors, and convenient to the centre of the city by two lines of cars.
A purchaser with small family can occupy one flat and rent the other, and thus have rent free. This is a good opportunity to buy a home or make an investment that will pay more than 10 per cent. Take Ogden-av. cars to Thirteenth-place, corner Oakley-av.; price $3,500 and $3,700, one-fourth cash. Balance will be received in one, two, three, and four years, or less if desired. Monthly payments.
EUGENE R. COX, Room 38, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
GOOD VACANT LOTS.
South Hoyne-av., near Monroe-st., 50 feet, east front.
South Lincoln-st., near Madison, 25 feet, west front.
West Jackson-st., near Loomis, 50 feet, south front.
South May-st., near Madison, 35 feet, east front.
Ann-st., between Fulton and Carroll, 48 feet.
Harrison-st., east of Ashland-av., south front, 50 or 75 feet.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
727 Congress-st., new octagon-front brick, 24 feet wide, 4 rooms deep, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace and gas-fixtures, $6,500.
1027 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, 4 marble mantels, modern improvements, furnace, and gas-fixtures; rents $480; only $4,500.
Congress-st., near Laflin, 25x153, only $95 per foot.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house and barn, No. 11 Park-av. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL, Hotel Brunswick.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR ASHland—Two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; modern improvements, furnace, and gas-fixtures; brick barn; $7,000. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR LOOMIS—Two-story frame in fine order; all modern improvements, furnace, and gas-fixtures, and lot 28x188 at a bargain. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONroe-st., 2-story cellar and mansard stone front, lot 47x150; $14,000. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 WASHington-st.:
$21,000—Two 3-story flats, nearly new, renting for $210 a month to good prompt-paying tenants.

FOR SALE—LOOMIS-ST., NEAR JACKSON, 2-story and basement brick; modern improvements, furnace, and gas-fixtures; 2-story brick barn; lot 24x125; $7,700. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE; 1028 NORTH Halsted-st.; new 2-story and cellar brick house; modern improvements; built for a home; owner about to leave the city. SCOTT, GAGE & SEARS, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 40x100 FEET WITH TWO buildings, corner Ashland-av. and Blackhawk-st.; a bargain. Address W 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—75 ACRES WEST OF STOCK-Yards, corner of Western-av. and Thirty-ninth-st. Will sell all or part. Branch railroads and south fork of south branch Chicago River runs through part of it. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BLOCK ON WEST MADIson-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—JACKSON-ST., OCTAgon-front brick, in fine order, furnace and all conveniences. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT AND HOUSE, with brick basement, 8 rooms, water, sewer, etc. 737 Hubbard-st. WM. L. MOLONEY.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS IN BLOCKS 2, 3, AND 5 in Carter H. Harrison's Addition to Chicago; $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK STORE ON BLUE ISLand-av., paying 12 per cent net on price asked. E. C. WALLER, 171 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE BARGAINS.
Three-story corner business block, North Clark-st.; brings 8 per cent net on $60,000.
3-story residence, Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av., $9,750.
12-room brick house, Huron-st., near State, $10,500.
5 3-story brick houses in flats, renting for $2,800, near Lincoln Park, only $21,500.
2 stone fronts in flats, Dearborn-av., rent $3,900, price $32,000.
Fine building in flats, Huron-st., $14,000.
By E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—72x150 feet near Division, east front.
DEARBORN-AV.—125x137 feet near Goethe, in 25-foot lots.
DEARBORN-AV.—25x150 feet near Burton-place, east front.
DEARBORN-AV.—50x157 feet near Schiller, west front.
DEARBORN-AV.—50x150 feet near North-av., east front.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BASEMENT AND attic residences Nos. 382, 384 and 386 Ontario-st.; just completed. These houses have been well built, finished in hardwood, with all modern conveniences, and no expense has been spared to make them very desirable. Price $16,000 each. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
LA SALLE-AV.—East front, just south of Oak-st., a well-built 3-story and basement brick house with modern conveniences. Also 2-story brick barn. Lot 23x110 feet, for $11,000.
DEARBORN-AV., between Division and Goethe-sts., 2-story and basement brick house in excellent order. Lot 24 feet front by full depth, for $10,500.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON OAK-ST., EAST OF Rush. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOME ON NORTH State-st.; elegant and cheap. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NO. 128 LARRABEE-ST.—3-flat brick house, $5,000; easy terms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 110 AND 112 DEARBORN-av., southwest corner of Ohio-st., lot 49x80 feet, with two 3-story and cellar stone-front flat buildings, renting at $3,000 to first-class tenants, $30,000; would sell separate at $16,000 and $15,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPerty, 75x175 feet, alley on side; situated near the Water-Works and Pine-st. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK—An east-front octagon brick, 10 rooms; will give possession; $4,700—$1,500 cash. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Elm-st., choice lot, 50x150 feet. Address five days OK 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 35 EAST KINZIE-ST.—House and lot cheap for cash; good business property. Inquire of WYMAN BROS., Room 7, 164 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
MAPLE-ST., east of Dearborn, well-built 3-story and basement brick house, 26x70 feet; lot 26x105. Can be bought at a bargain.
DEARBORN-AV.—Several fine stone-front houses in the best neighborhood on the street at $17,000 and upwards.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick in flats, corner Webster-av. and Fremont-st., rents for $900, $7,200. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—12 PER CENT NET—BUSINESS property on Wells-st., near Huron; rent $800; price $6,000. W. F. LUBEKE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR GOEthe-st., lot 25x151 feet, $300.
Sedgwick-st., Nos. 728 and 730, two-story and basement brick houses, lot 22x125, with nice brick barns; $8,000 each.
Webster-av., corner Fremont-st., 10-room brick house, frame barn, lot 40x125, $8,500.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE LAKE-SHORE drive—25 feet, south front, on Elm-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER RESIDENCE, Dearborn and Chicago-avs. JOHN H. OHLERKING, Room 4, 150 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
100 feet, State-st., near Seventy-fifth, $500.
80 acres, Lake County, Indiana, $500.
5 acres, Seventy-first-st., Lake Shore, $1,000 per acre.
8 lots, block 27, Jefferson, $75 each.
Lot 3210 Wabash-av. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—NUMber of nice homes, convenient to depot; pleasant location, overlooking the lake; high and dry; plenty of room for a good cellar. ISAAC DRAKE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—C. L. BOYD, mortgage and investment banker, 154 Lake-st., has elegant building lots on Oglesby, Sheridan, and Madison-avs., near depot, Woodlawn, for sale.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HOUSE ON 50 feet of ground, new, near Kenwood, $13,000; also a bargain at $10,000. D. O. STRONG, 36 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AT KENwood, near station; fine house and barn and large grounds. D. O. STRONG, 36 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD LOTS; $600 AND upwards. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPest tract of acres near Stock-Yards. You can treble your capital in retailing in lots. N. THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER FOR 100 feet on the northwest corner of the Grand boulevard and Forty-ninth-st.; also 50 feet southeast corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-sixth-st.; either can be had at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,150—NEAR FORTY-THIRD-st. and Langley-av., octagon brick house, 2-story and high basement, with hot and cold water, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Lot 26 feet. Side lights to house. Adjacent house six feet from line of lot. Easy terms if desired. A bargain. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—3929 ELLIS-AV., 9-ROOM TWO-story and cellar brick, 5 rooms on main floor; all improvements. Lot 35x180. One block from steam and cable-cars. Rapidly appreciating. W. G. BAKER, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—HOUSE, 7 rooms, and 40x165 feet, on Woodlawn-av., near Fifty-fifth-st.; very cheap.
Madison-av., south of Fifty-third-st.; nice 8-room cottage, with 35 or 75x190 feet, at a bargain.
Cottage Grove-av., south of Clinton-st., 25x150 feet.
Lake-av., near Forty-second-st., 60x150 feet.
Forty-ninth-st., between Woodlawn and Greenwood-avs., south front, 100x200 feet; choice and cheap.
Fiftieth-st. and Ellis-av., south and east front; 125x150 feet; a very nice corner.
Lots on Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., 168 feet deep; very cheap.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT SUBURBAN house; 25 rooms, 4 acres; at half its cost; also houses at Chicago Lawn, $1,000 to $5,000; lots given to parties who build; fare 6 cents. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVER FOREST (NEAR Oak Park), for two-thirds its value on time, a 12-room house, first-class style and finish, with large lot. Inquire of owner at 173 Lake-st., C. & E. Stove Co.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—64X180 FEET grove lot, on Melrose-st., near the lake-shore, at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. LINDEMAN & SON, 38 South Clark-st., Room 4: Lots on S. E. cor of Belmont and Evanston-avs. N. W. cor of Diversey and Park-avs., Lake View.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEW AND stylish Queen Anne cottages, 50-foot lots; gas, lake water, bath, water-closets, sewer, mantels and grates; furnished complete if desired; one-tenth down and monthly payments; don't throw away another month's rent when you can buy houses on such terms. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT RIVerside at prices and terms that defy competition; perfect title; taxes paid; assistance to build. JOHN JOHNSTON JR., 80 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—I HAVE several houses completed and some partly finished that are in a fine location, which I will sell on monthly payments. Do not fail to see them before you buy. W. O. BUDD, Sixtieth-st., near Wright, Englewood.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND DOCK property on the Calumet River, South Chicago. GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 125 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12. Fine residence lots on Greenwood and Woodlawn-avs. Also several cheap lots fronting the South Park at $400 each.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN CUMMINGS, just east of Calumet Lake, $850 per acre. GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—3 ELEGANT BRICK HOUSES at Hyde Park and Kenwood; large-sized lots and all modern improvements; will take smaller house in payment for one. B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WHO WISH TO BUY to subdivide and retail small lots, please take notice. We will sell single-acre blocks near new station on Illinois Central, near lake, and one mile north of South Chicago, with water-pipes running through it, on small payments down, balance long time, and release lots as sold; land dry and on principal street; lots selling now to parties in South Chicago. B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—NEW SIX-room cottage on lot 50x165; lake water, and convenient to depot. Address W. P. DOLE, Ravenswood, or 163 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—WILL LEASE 25-foot lots for ten years, with privilege of buying at expiration of lease at present value—$20 to $25 per foot; rental, $3.50 per month; within one block of depot. Munger Laundry, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—BARGAINS—Good 8-room house, stable, and large lot one block from lake shore, $3,500; fine lot, 50x165, on best street; also, 5 acres 3 blocks east of new Evanston R. R.; street-cars in front. RUFUS C. HALL, attorney, 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 4217 SHURTLEFF-AV., 2-story frame house and lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—LOTS ON VERY easy terms; houses built to order and sold on small payment down with balance payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly; lot alone for $50 down, balance monthly; have now improved places at $3,500, $5,000, and $6,000. F. W. GREEN, 42 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS AT Cragin at $1,800 each. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN—A FEW OF the best-located lots on Oglesby-av., within two blocks of the new depot. Apply to the owner. E. B. SPRINGER, with Edson Keith & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—NO. 4400 ARNOLD-ST., 2-STORY frame house and 50-foot lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LAKE VIEW—NEAR shore, and new Evanston Railroad, cottage; modern conveniences; also, 65x166 feet, south front, Melrose-st. F. L. BALDWIN, 52 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SIX AND seven-room cottages; all finished in first-class style, one having a furnace; also two-story houses, with all modern improvements; sewerage, furnaces, etc. KESLER BROS., 146 La Salle-st., 1 to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Wabash-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—HOUSES FOR $6,000, $8,500, $10,000, $8,500. Hyde Park houses for $3,000, $4,000, $5,500, $6,000, $5,500. An elegant house at South Park for $13,500. A few cheaper places for $1,650 to $2,500. Vacant lots on streets paved, sewered, gas, and lake water in, $40 to $50 per foot. Other lots $25 to $35. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington, Room 6.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE OF 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room; lot 40 feet front; very convenient to cars; Englewood and Garfield boulevards. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—FRAME house, with lot 72x300 feet, east front, on Woodlawn-av., just south of Forty-seventh-st.; $8,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRICH, TUTTLE & Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12: We have three subdivisions in Oakland, Kenwood, and Cummings; we offer inducements to parties intending to build.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$20,000—HERE IS THE BEST bargain offered in Cook County; 65 acres, every acre tile-drained, fenced and cross-fenced, set to tame grasses, 3,000 bearing fruit trees, 5 acres of vineyard, all kinds of small fruits, splendid garden, asparagus and strawberry beds, artesian well furnishes water all through the dwelling, fine 12-room Gothic framed dwelling, stone foundation, in good repair; cost $6,000 to build; first-class framed barn, carriage-house, cow barn, hog-house, poultry-house, in fact every convenience needed about a gentleman's home; all kinds of shrubbery and evergreens in yard; also wind-mill, with mill for grinding feed for stock; not one foot of waste land; all crops, hay, corn, oats, and 12 head of Jersey cows, fine Jersey bull, two span of good horses, all farm implements, etc., with household furniture complete, for $20,000; terms easy. This farm is only one-half mile from depot, 22 miles west of Chicago, on Northwestern R. R., adjoining town of 1,200 inhabitants; the improvements cost over $30,000 on this farm; it is one of the finest in the West. Best of reasons for selling. It is a gentleman's home. It is a bargain; no trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE and lot and other real estate in Cleveland, Ohio, cash value $15,000, located on one of the best avenues, for a house and lot similarly located in Chicago, on the North or South Side, and of about same value. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140⅔ ACRES, 32 miles from Chicago and 2½ miles from Elgin, on C. & P. R. R., station on the farm, or would rent to good party. E. ROGERS, 177 E. Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD, IMPROVED farms situate in Lake County, Indiana, from 30 to 50 miles from Chicago, ranging in price from $30 to $50 per acre. Also some good property near Cedar Lake, and on the Grand Calumet River, and near Lake Michigan. Inquire of AMOS ALLMAN & SON, Real Estate Agents, Crown Point, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 134 acres three miles from Richmond, Va.; under cultivation, plenty of good fruit, good buildings, everything in shape. Will sell or exchange for Western land. Address A. L. BOOMER, Cary Station, Ill.

FOR SALE—IOWA FARMS, ALL SIZES, IMproved and unimproved. Full list now ready. LANDON & PHELPS, 78 Fifth-av., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM, with buildings, 75 miles west of Chicago at a bargain, or exchange for good city property. Address X 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES IMPROVED FARM in the southeastern part of Kansas. For particulars address JOHN THOMAS, 27 Crossing-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN ILLINOIS OF 273 acres. Will trade for a stock of dry goods or groceries. Inquire of P. G. OTIS, 4508 Lake-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR house and lot in Chicago or Englewood—An improved farm of 162 acres, with good house, orchard, etc., within two miles of the City of Boone, Boone County, Ia. Address E. H. NOURSE, Englewood, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$5,000—FINE 36-ACRE FARM, only 15 miles south of Chicago; has a splendid 10-room, 2-story framed house, cost $3,500 4 years ago; you can see photograph in my office; land is all good and under cultivation; fruits, shrubbery, water, etc.; it is a splendid home and bargain, right at depot.

$4,000—41 acres, only ¼ of a mile from Wilmet, Cook County, Ill., just 2 miles north of Evanston; good land and fair houses and other improvements.

$18 per acre—First-class, 160 acres, no improvements, only all under hedge fence, just ¼ mile from Burchard, Pawnee County, Nebraska; this is one of the finest and richest 160 acres in the State.

$12,000—Nice rich 120 acres, only ½ mile from depot at Lombard, 20 miles west of Chicago; good 5-room cottage and first-class framed barn; the land is in every way No. 1; all under fence and cultivation; will take good house and lot in city as part.

$15 per acre—1,160 acres; one of the finest stock or grain farms in Iowa, in Lyon County; only 4 miles from two depots; two good framed houses; 300 acres timothy, 275 acres in pasture, 50 acres hog pasture, 50 acres timber; large horse barn, cattle barn for 100 head, and sheds for 150 head, blacksmith shop, two corn-cribs, granary for 11,000 bushels, lasting running water and four good wells; 16 mules, 150 head of fine cattle, 100 stock hogs, and farm implements will be sold at low figures. The farm was improved by a banker, who has spent lots of money to put it in good shape. It is a sacrifice at $15 per acre. Terms to suit buyer. Land is A1.

$5,250—50-acre farm, just 17 miles from Chicago, on Chicago & Alton R. R., only ¼ of a mile from depot at Willow Springs in Cook County; good house and barn. It is cheap at the price.

$15 per acre—1,160 acres, 5 miles from depot, in Crawford County, Iowa; 350 acres were in wheat last year; good dwelling-house, barns, and lasting water; it is a fine body of rich rolling prairie. It is certainly cheap.

$55 per acre—540 acres; this is without question one of the finest stock and grain farms in Wisconsin, only three-quarters of a mile from depot, six miles from Kenosha, 45 miles north of Chicago; fine frame dwelling of 13 rooms, three large stock barns, cattle barns for 140 head, cribs and granary, carriage-house, wells, springs, and running water; every acre under fence and cultivation. If you want a fine stock or grain-farm at half-price this is it.

$4,800—160 acres. This is a first-class rich farm two miles from Colo, Story County, Iowa, 20 miles from Marshalltown; one of the finest farming parts of Iowa; farm is all fenced and cross-fenced; 35 acres of fine meadow, balance pasture and under plow; good framed house; two never-failing wells; good barn and other out-buildings. It is a first-class farm. Terms to suit buyer.

$45 per acre—300 acres. This is an elegant stock or grain farm only 1 mile from Tolono, Champaign County, Illinois; every acre under hedge, post-and-board fence; buildings are all first-class; large framed house and barns, good orchard, running water; 300 acres of as fine meadow and pasture as can be found; there is no better farm in Illinois; about 125 miles south of Chicago on Illinois Central Railroad; terms to suit buyer; poor health cause of sale.

T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CONSTANT CALLS for residences in all parts of the city and suburbs from $2,500 up to $30,000; with our central location, well-appointed office, and extensive advertising without cost to property-owners, it will pay to leave their property with us. S. E. GROSS & Co., 136 Clark-st.

WANTED—A LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST or south front, convenient to one of the I. C. R. R. stations; house, if suitable for one family, $2,500 to $3,000; if for two, $5,000 to $6,000; lot not less than 25 feet front. Address X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE—A MODERN brick dwelling, in good locality, for $10,000 to $15,000.
Also a comfortable brick or frame dwelling, in good neighborhood; $5,000 to $8,000. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

WANTED—I HAVE CUSTOMERS WITH ready cash anxious to invest from $5,000 to $40,000 in the best piece or pieces of business property to be had for the money. Owners of desirable property wanting to realize, please see me. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS PLEASE NOTICE—I have purchasers for the two best located and constructed houses on West Side, from $5,000 to $15,000 cash. If you have such to sell please see me at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT FOR $2,000 cash, on West Side; answers must give number of house and full particulars. X 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, BETWEEN Randolph, Congress, Throop, and Robey-sts., best bargain I can find in house and lot for $6,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, X 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY WELL rented for $8,000; must be a bargain and pay well to rent. Address X 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST RENT-PRODUCING property that from $6,000 to $12,000 will buy. Address, with particulars, E. B. WILSO, 130 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT near steam or horse cars, worth from $3,500 to $5,000. Owners answer. MERCHANT, 2513 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IN HYDE PARK FOR A CASH customer first-class cottage and 50-foot lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE BETWEEN Thirty-ninth-st. and South Park Station on line of Ill. Central R. R.; price from $5,000 to $6,000. L. H. CLOGG, Room 27 American Express Building.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH OF Thirty-ninth-st. at a bargain; $5,000 to $10,000 cash. ENOCH HOWARD, Room 6, 151 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN RAVENSwood on easy payments. Y 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AT HYDE PARK, South Park, and Kenwood for $2,500 to $15,000, for customers. Also good vacant lots near stations. B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT EAST OF State and south of Thirty-fifth-st.; $3,000 or under cash. Y 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st., from $3,500 to $4,500; I must decide this week. Address Y 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A GOOD RESIdence lot in good location in the city, North Side preferred; price must not exceed $3,000, and be a bargain. Give full description and price. Address O C 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY THE BEST STORE with rooms above that can be had in the city for from $4,000 to $6,000. W 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON GOOD street, refined neighborhood, not to exceed $2,500 cash. Address 750 Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE. WE THE press here and in Boston can testify to aid in business and domestic troubles, also to help in sickness, by the only oracle of the age, Mrs. Franks, at her elegant rooms, 14 Laflin-st. Can bring the separated together, and cause speedy and happy marriages, removes evil influences and bad feelings, cures intemperance, opium, and morphine habits, advises what is best for you in any pursuit, tells when and how you will be lucky in love, divorce, law, removals, and all affairs of life. Magnetic remedies. Consultation personally or by letter. Ladies special attention. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of West Madison-st. Always at home.

BANGS SISTERS, 22½ WALNUT-ST., near Ashland-av. and Lake-st.; seance Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

CONSULT MRS. BROMWELL'S "GUIDES" on spiritual or business affairs. Seance this evening. 435 Madison-st.

CABINET SEANCES, MUSIC, ETC., UNDER strict test conditions, Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. 648 West Madison-st. Fee $1. C. L. BARBER, manager.

FOR A CORRECT READING OF THE PAST, present, and future, and infallible charms, go to M. A. GENEVIA, 370 West Lake-st.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING, MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, AT 1522 WABASH-AV.
$5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs whose advice is invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person who can do so. Warring asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession.
Satisfaction given or no pay.
Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1.

MME. CATHRINA, THE GERMAN GIANTess and clairvoyant and magnetic healer, has closed her engagements with the museums and intends to remain in Chicago. She tells the past, present, and future; treats ladies and gentlemen with her own hands for rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, bruises, etc. Can be consulted at her private parlors, 178 West Madison-st., near Halsted, this week only. Cut this out.

MME. ZARAPHA, TRANCE MEDIUM and magnetic physician, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their most profound secrets and giving an entire life-reading; has the renowned Persian charm for love, business, health, etc.; gives full information in regard to lost or stolen property, describing articles and persons having them, with name. Remember Mme. Zarapha asks no questions, but gives you all the important events of your life from cradle to grave. 11 Centre-av., near Madison-st.

MRS. LORD, OF NEW YORK, MAGNETIC physician, 11 Centre-av., near Madison-st.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, and magnetic healer, reveals hidden secrets on love, marriage, business, diseases; brings the separated together, causes speedy marriages, tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult her, she will bring you luck; magnetic treatment. Advice to ladies. 445 West Madison-st., corner Throop, third floor. 50 cents and $1.

MRS. MELVILL, MAGNETIC DOCTOR. 369 West Lake-st.

MESSAGE—MAGNETIC—NEW METHOD of curing disease at 290½ West Randolph-st., first floor. Unparalleled success by MRS. J. E. SALISBURY. Will visit at residence when necessary.

MAGNETIC AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT—MRS. SANDES, 721 West Lake-st. Hours from 10 a. m.

MADAM ANGLEY, THE GREATEST clairvoyant and magnetic healer, guarantees to her visitors a complete satisfaction or money refunded. 44 East Harrison-st.

MATERIALIZING SEANCE EVERY SUNday night. Magnetic treatment and sittings daily. MRS. MOORE, 163 South Halsted-st.; entrance on Jackson.

MME. BARTONA, MAGNETIC HEALer; also tells past, present, and future. 59 South Halsted-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

[illegible]NTED TO [illegible]

ANY AMOU[illegible] TO LOAN on furniture, [illegible] wagons, warehouse receipts, etc., wi[illegible] of the property, at lowest rates; also mor[illegible]ies, and stocks of goods bought for cash; no delay. Call at 97 South Clark-st., Rooms 59 and 60.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ANY amount on a moment's notice on furniture, pianos, jewelry, or any good collateral. Room 50, Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

AMOUNTS, $40 UPWARDS, LOANED ON furniture, pianos, 3 to 6 months, or pay as it suits. 40 Dearborn-st., Room 10. J. SPEAR. No delay.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, and other securities at low rates. 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON PIanos, furniture, or other chattels; long time and reasonable rates. Address D 750, Tribune office.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER, 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

FOR SALE—$2,000 TO $3,000 OF DAKOTA County warrants, drawing 7 per cent. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

I HAVE SOME CHOICE IMPROVED FARM loans for sale, 8 per cent net. D. O. STRONG, 36 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household goods, with or without removal. THOMAS J. DOLAN, 146 Madison-st., Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property at current rates; funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity in sums to suit borrowers; lowest rates. ROSE & BARRY, Room 5, 95 Clark-st.

PRIVATE PARTY WITH MONEY TO LOAN on chattel mortgages will pay $5 to brokers or others for each loan secured. Address X 27, Tribune.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE-INsurance Company is prepared to loan money in Illinois at lowest current rates of interest, without commission, on improved farms, improved and productive properties in cities and towns, and on productive property in Chicago, in sums of $1,000 and upward. The rate of interest will be graduated by the amount of loan, character, location, and value of security. Full information will be furnished on application to R. PRINDIVILLE, Loan and Real Estate Agent for Cook County, Illinois, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or ED. B. WARNER, Morrison, Ill., special agent for Illinois outside Cook County.

TO LOAN—$2,500, $3,000, AND OTHER sums at from 6 to 7 per cent, and only 2 per cent commission. Call between 10 and 12 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

TO LEND—ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, $1,000 at 8 per cent. Address FRANK CULLEN, care of Letter-carrier 43, city.

TO LOAN—$2,000 AND $2,500 ON IMPROVED city property; 6 and 7 per cent, according to security. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 OR LESS ON CITY PROPerty. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE-INSURANCE Company of Newark, N. J., will lend money on improved property at 6 per cent. A. T. GALT, Financial Agent, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND UPwards at 6 per cent upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN in small amounts, $500 to $3,000; can loan it on clear property, first mortgages, at 7 per cent. We have also a number of small mortgages for sale, $200 to $1,500 each, drawing 7 per cent, good loans and good investments to small capitalists. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,000 OR $2,000 ON real estate and personal property for 9 months to increase our business. Address X 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,500, $1,800, $2,000, AND $4,000 for three to five years on good improved real estate security. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OWNING A good cattle-range in Southern Dakota, funds to stock the same with a small number of cattle; terms satisfactory. Reference given. Address X 82, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$250, $300, $400, $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $4,000, and other sums to loan on real estate at 6 and 7; building loans made. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON real estate security at current rates. P. E. STANLEY, Unity Building, 95 Dearborn-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE at 7 per cent; also $5,000 at 6 per cent; money on hand. BENBOW B. FERGUSON, 156 Washington-st., Room 23.

$2,000 WANTED TO ENLARGE A FAST-growing business of several years' standing; can stand thorough investigation. X 81, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

$30,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT IN sums to suit; money on hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 158 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A MAGNIFICENT BUSINESS CAN BE traded for $16,000 worth of real estate; profits large and no competition. Y 71, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—A TRAVELING MAN WILL trade his home in Chicago for any article of merchandise that he can sell; new house, nicely located, first-class order; this is a good chance for a merchant to get a home with his surplus stock. X 47, Tribune.

EXCHANGE—WANT A LIGHT, GOOD TOP buggy for a new first-class gold watch, balance cash. X 73, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—500-ACRE ILLINOIS FARM for stock of goods or country store. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES IN WAYNE County, Illinois; 200 acres in Bradford County, Florida; and two lots on South Oakley-av., near Polk-st., with cash, for house and lot in Chicago worth $5,000 to $6,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR EXCHANGE—WELL-IMPROVED FARM of 480 acres for a stock of boots and shoes.
480 acres choice wild land for a clean stock of notions.
800 choice land for a stock of hardware.
CHAS. J. CLARK, Tribune office.

GROUND LEASE OF ONE OF THE choicest corners on the North Side for a sample-room or drug store; long time. Address Y 59, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO 3-STORY BRICK houses on West Van Buren-st., now renting for over 10 per cent on price asked; want clear lots in city. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FURNITURE, HOUSE or office, for good safe, combination lock. BOND, 23 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL NEW LADIES' gold watches for horse, buggy, nice folding bed, or other furniture, or what have you to trade? Address Y 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE OF TWO flats; value over incumbrance, $7,000; want other city property or business or inside lots. Z 4, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL ACRE-TRACTS and lots in and near Chicago, clear; want good farms or houses and lots; here is something that will make you a fortune in time. KESLER BROS., 146 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS STOREroom and good residence in thriving town in Indiana for stock of boots and shoes and leather. Address JOHN WAYER, Syracuse, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—DRUG-STORE FOR CITY or suburban property. Address W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—LAND OR SUBURBAN PROPerty in exchange for Rock Island car-shop lots. F. S. BAIRD, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR lot at Eighty-third-st.? Address Y 40, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE DOMESTIC—OFFICE, 220 EAST Chicago-av. Automatic Willcox & Gibbs, Singer, etc., cheap. J. PURCELL.

FOR SALE—ONE WILLCOX & GIBBS, AND one Singer sewing machine; $10 each. At Haverly's Theatre, Room 10.

HAVE TWENTY MACHINES TO SELL cheap for cash, or will trade for safe or anything I can use. Y 15, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL MY SEWING-MACHINE FOR $25; cost $85; scarcely used; elegant. Address X 92, Tribune office.

NEW DOMESTIC, WHITE, WHEELER & Wilson No. 8 just received, brand new, half price; second-hand Wheeler & Wilson No. 8, $10; Domestic, $20; Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Wilson, etc., $5 each; Singer drop-leaf cover and drawers, $14. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, near Madison, up-stairs.

NEW NO. 8 WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES sold on easy payments; second-hand machines of all kinds from $5 to $10; all kinds rented and repaired. New improved Singers, $25. J. C. SPENCER, 412 West Madison-st. Open evenings.

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Chas. Go[illegible] & Co[illegible]
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SPECIAL [illegible] OF RIBBO[illegible]
Attention is invite[illegible] lowing 3 lots of go[illegible] duction in which [illegible] a positive sacrifice:
100 Pcs. All-Silk S[illegible] At 68 cts. per[illegible] Reduced from $1.00, $1[illegible]
500 Pcs. Fancy[illegible] 2 1-2 to 7 inches[illegible] At 25 cts. per[illegible] Reduced from 35c, 50[illegible] and $1.25.
One Lot of 4,00[illegible] At 15 cts. per[illegible] Reduced from 25c, 3[illegible]
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LADIE[illegible] You are cordially invited [illegible] the GREAT BARG[illegible] Which are daily offered i[illegible] partments of [illegible] "THE FAMO[illegible] Corner State and Qu[illegible]
SHIRT[illegible] To Order, Our Sp[illegible] Imported Fancy Colo[illegible] just received. Nine yea[illegible] experience enables us to [illegible] best at reasonable prices. ELDREDGE & WOOD[illegible] 102 Madison[illegible]
SHIRT[illegible] "Ready Made" and Made [illegible] Superior in Fit, Finish, an[illegible] WILSON B[illegible] 113 & 115 State-[illegible]
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FOR SAL[illegible] Cotton Plantation of [illegible]
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